



# Types of Sentence Structures

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# Important notice:



At the end of this presentation there is a link to a Google Form quiz. You must score an 80% or higher to pass the quiz.

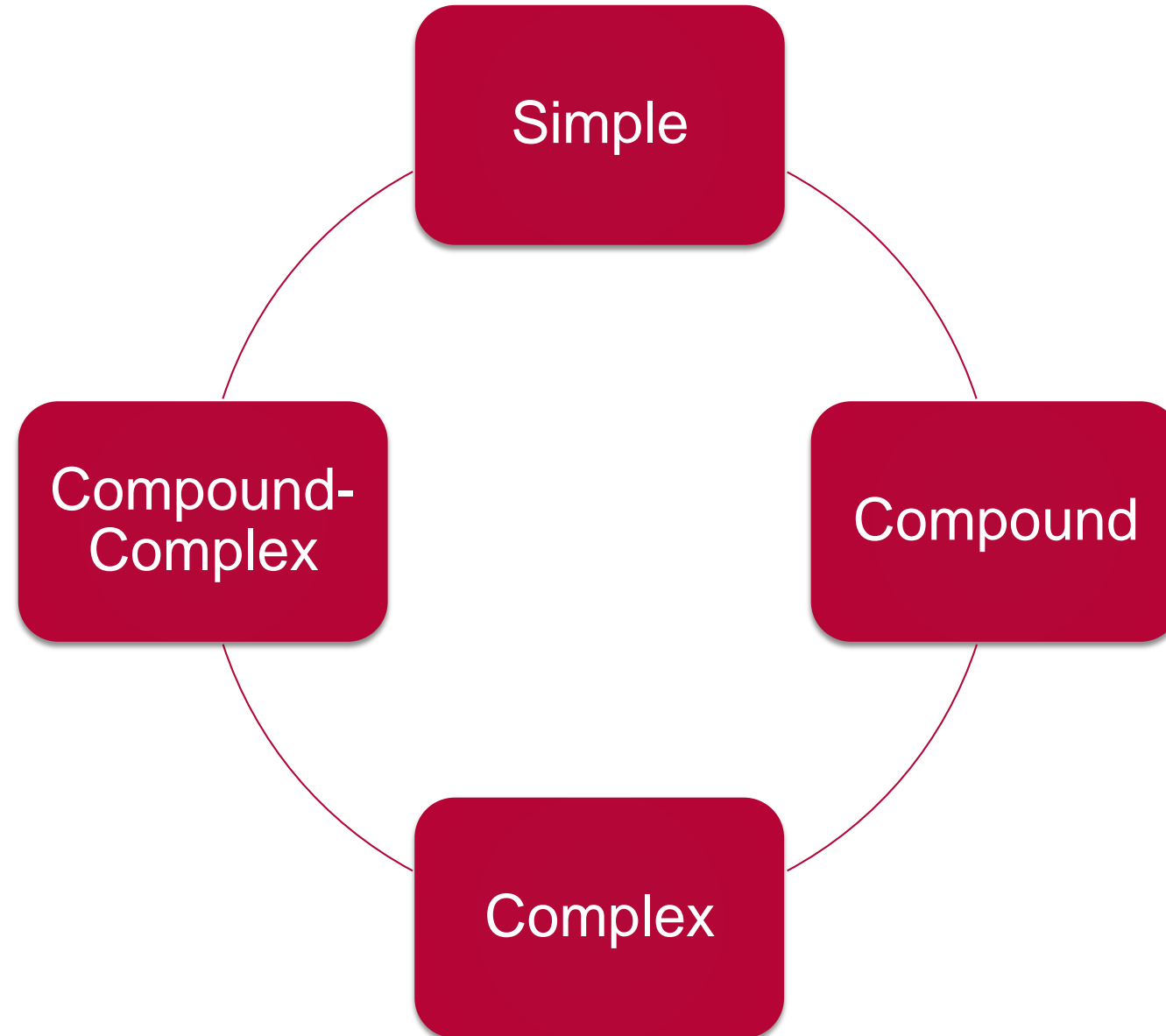
Please take your time viewing and studying this material before you proceed with the quiz.

# Objectives



At the end of this module, you will be able to:

- ❖ Identify different types of sentence structures
- ❖ Understand and recognize the basic components of each type of sentence structure
- ❖ Write and structure English sentences appropriately



# Simple Sentences



- ❖ A simple sentence is essentially **one independent clause**.
- ❖ An independent clause is a group of words that:
  - Has a subject and at least **one conjugated verb**.
  - Contains a **complete idea**.

# Simple Sentences



- ❖ A simple sentence can have one subject and one verb.

(Ex.) **Martha sleeps** soundly in the bed.

- ❖ A simple sentence can have a compound subject and one verb (a compound subject is one subject that consists of two nouns or more).

(Ex.) **Martha and Mary sleep** soundly in the bed.

# Simple Sentences

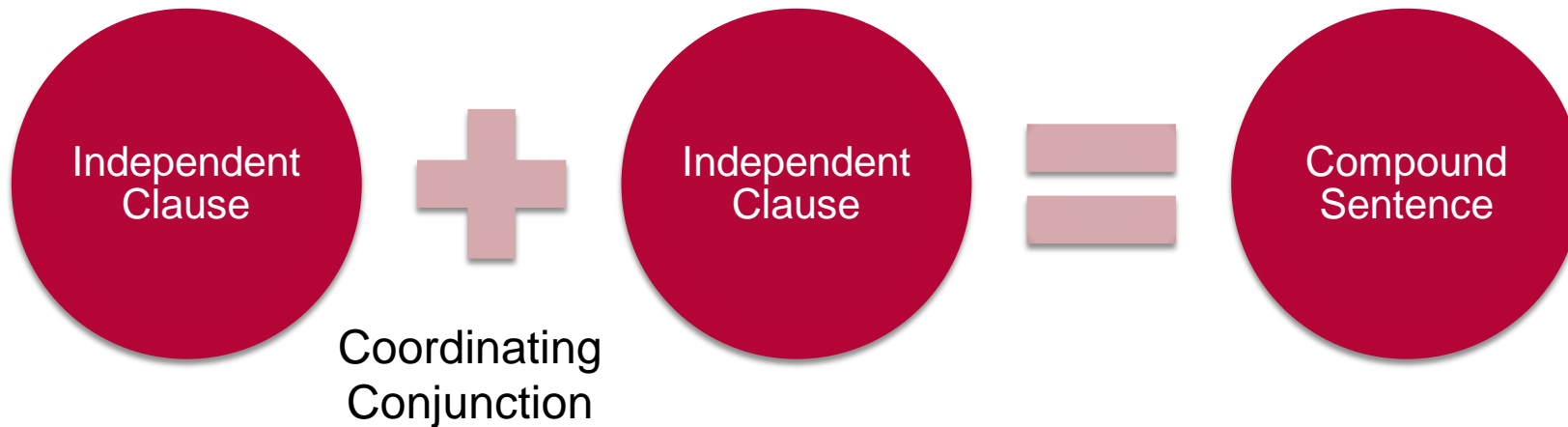


- ❖ A simple sentence can have one subject and a compound predicate (a compound predicate consists of multiple verbs that share one subject).

(Ex.) **They** **went** home and **watched** a movie.

# Compound Sentences

- ❖ A compound sentence has **two independent clauses**.
  - The content of the independent clauses must be **related** in some way to create a compound sentence.





# Coordinating Conjunctions



- ❖ Join two **elements or clauses that are equivalent** – of the same rank or importance, such as: two nouns, two verbs, two adjectives, etc.
  - Coordinating conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.*
- ❖ In a compound sentence, they join two independent clauses

# Compound Sentences



- ❖ A compound sentence has more than one subject and two or more verbs.

(Ex.) **Martha finished** the assignment, and then **she went** to bed.

(Ex.) **Martha cooks** dinner, and **Mary sets** the table.

# Punctuation



- ❖ Compound sentences require a comma before the conjunction.

(Ex.) **Mary finished the assignment**, and **then she went to bed**.  
Independent Clause A Independent Clause B

- ❖ Instead of a comma and a conjunction, a semicolon (;) can be used to join two independent clauses.

(Ex.) **Mary finished the assignment**; **then she went to bed**.  
Independent Clause A Independent Clause B

# Complex Sentences



- ❖ A complex sentence has an **independent clause** and **one or more dependent clauses**.
- ❖ Independent clauses contain the **main information**.
- ❖ Dependent clauses do not contain a complete idea; instead, they provide **additional information** to complement the main clause.

# Subordinating Conjunctions



- ❖ Dependent clauses begin with a **subordinating conjunctions**.
- ❖ Adding a subordinating conjunction before an independent clause turns it into a dependent clause.
  - I woke up early. (complete idea, independent clause)
  - **Although** I woke up early,... (incomplete idea, dependent clause)

# Subordinating Conjunctions



- ❖ Subordinating conjunctions join two elements and express the type of **dependent relationship** there is between them: cause and effect, condition, duration, time and place, etc.
- Some subordinating conjunctions:  
*after, although, because, when, while, during, until, if...*

# Complex Sentences - Examples



1. After Martha finished the assignment, she fell asleep.  
*Sub. Conj.*                      Dependent Clause                      Independent Clause

2. Mary read the novel while Martha practiced French.  
Independent Clause                      *Sub. Conj.*                      Dependent Clause

3. Even though she was tired, Mary did not go to sleep  
*Sub. Conj.*                      Dependent Clause A                      Independent Clause

until she had read the entire novel.  
*Sub. Conj.*                      Dependent Clause B

# Punctuation



- ❖ If the dependent clause is at the beginning of the sentence, a comma is required after the dependent clause.

(Ex.) Because she was tired, Martha slept until noon.  
Dependent Clause Independent Clause

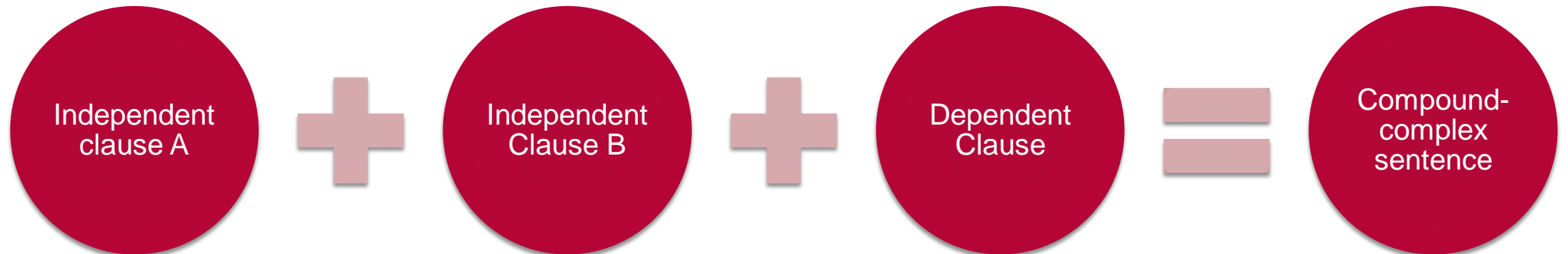
- ❖ If the dependent clause is at the end of the sentence, there is no need for a comma.

(Ex.) Martha slept until noon because she was tired.  
Independent Clause Dependent Clause



# Compound-Complex Sentences

- ❖ A compound-complex sentence has a minimum of **two independent clauses** and **one or more dependent clauses**.



# Examples



1. **Martha was sleeping,** *and* **Mary joined her** **after she finished**

Independent Clause A

Independent Clause B

**reading the novel.**

Dependent Clause (of Independent Clause B)

2. **Even though it was only 6PM,** **Martha was sleeping soundly;**

Dependent Clause A

Independent Clause A

**Mary joined her** **after she finished reading the novel.**

Independent Clause B

Dependent Clause B

# Conclusion



## Simple Sentences

- ✓ One independent clause

## Compound Sentences

- ✓ Two independent clauses
- ✓ united by a coordinating conjunction

## Complex Sentences

- ✓ One independent clause and
- ✓ one dependent clause (or more) marked by a subordinating conjunction

## Compound-Complex Sentences

- ✓ Two or more independent clauses and
- ✓ at least one dependent clause

# Bibliography

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Para finalizar, haga clic sobre el enlace para tomar la prueba y enviar el informe a su profesor(a):

<https://forms.gle/iRMAx2Nu4k9po5tVA>

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