

LECTURE TWO: TYPES OF SENTENCES

We have four types of sentences which are respectively as follow: the simple sentence, the compound sentence, the complex sentence and the compound-complex sentence.

Simple Sentence: is composed of one single independent clause (one subject)

Example 1: Maria celebrated her birthday yesterday.

Example 2: Maria celebrated her birthday yesterday and invited her friends.

Compound Sentence: is composed of two independent clauses joined with a semi-colon (;), a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or a conjunctive adverb (however, therefore, moreover, none the less, also...).

Example 1: Maria celebrated her birthday yesterday; she invited her friends.

Example 2: Maria celebrated her birthday yesterday, **and** she invited her friends.

Example 3: Maria celebrated her birthday yesterday; **however**, no one came.

Complex Sentence: is composed of one independent clause and one dependent clause joined with a subordinating conjunction (then, since, because, as soon as,...), a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) or a relative adverb (when, where)

Example 1: Maria did not celebrate her birthday yesterday **because** she was ill.

Example 2: I found the pen **that** I have lost last week.

Example 3: They will meet **where** they met last time.

Compound-Complex Sentence: is composed of two or more independent clauses (joined with a semi-colon, a coordinating conjunction or a conjunctive adverb) and one or more dependent clause. (joined with a subordinating conjunction, a relative pronoun or a relative adverb).

Example: Maria celebrated her birthday, and she invited only some friends since her house is too small.