

Sentences – Part 1: SENTENCES GROUPED BY TYPE OF PURPOSE

1. Interrogative sentence – asks a question - *Who are you?*
2. Imperative sentence – gives a command - *Do your homework.*
3. Declarative sentence – makes a statement - *I see dead people.*
4. Exclamatory sentence – uses an exclamation point - *Get out of town!*

Sentences – Part 2: SENTENCES GROUPED BY GRAMMATICAL TYPE
(p. 366, Reference Points)

1. Simple
 2. Compound
 3. Complex
 4. Compound-complex
1. A **simple sentence** is made of a single independent clause.
 2. A **compound sentence** is made of two or more independent clauses that are joined by a coordinating conjunction.
 3. A **complex sentence** is made of a single independent clause joined by a subordinate conjunction to one or more dependent clauses.
 4. A **compound-complex sentence** is made of two or more independent clauses joined to one or more dependent clauses with a subordinate conjunction.

Definitions:

1. A **clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate.
2. A **conjunction** is a word used to join other words (and, but, etc.)
3. A **subject** is who or what a sentence is about.
4. A **predicate** is the action going on in a sentence. It includes the verb and the objects, both direct and indirect.
5. **Independent clauses** can stand on their own to make sense.
6. **Dependent clauses** depend on more information to make sense.

<p>To find the subject, find the verb, and ask</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WHO + VERB? or WHAT + VERB?</p> <p>For example, consider the sentence: "<u>Tim</u> <u>kicked the ball to Jane.</u>" To find the subject, find the verb (KICKED) and ask WHO + VERB -> WHO KICKED? Answer is TIM. Therefore, <u>Tim</u> is the subject.</p>	<p>To find the object, find the verb and ask:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VERB + WHO or WHAT = Direct Object VERB + TO WHOM or WHAT = Indirect Object.</p> <p>In the example: KICKED + WHO or WHAT = BALL. Therefore, Ball is the direct object. KICKED + TO WHOM or TO WHAT = JANE. Therefore, Jane is the indirect object. <u><u>Kicked the ball to Jane</u></u> is the complete predicate.</p>
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IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES, THE SUBJECT IS UNDERLINED, AND THE PREDICATE IS DOUBLE-UNDERLINED AND IN RED.

1. SIMPLE SENTENCE:

Fred ate the whole cake.

→ single independent clause.

2. COMPOUND SENTENCE:

Fred ate the whole cake, and Francine drank all the milk.

AND → conjunction that joins the two independent clauses. Use a comma with a conjunction to join clauses. Note that a semi-colon can also join two independent clauses. Fred ate the whole cake; Francine drank all the milk. (Remind me not to invite those two over to the house again!)

Fred ate the whole cake → *this clause can make sense on its own.*
Francine drank all the milk. → *this clause can make sense on its own.*

3. COMPLEX SENTENCE:

Has one or more *dependent clauses* which make no sense alone because of the subordinate conjunction.

CONSIDER → After Tim kicked the ball to Jane, she scored a goal.

After → subordinate conjunction

After Tim kicked the ball to Jane → dependent clause (makes no sense on its own)

She scored a goal → independent clause (makes sense on its own)

4. COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE:

Has one or more dependent clauses which make no sense alone because of the subordinate conjunction AND also has one or more independent clauses joined by a coordinate conjunction.

CONSIDER → After Tim kicked the ball to Jane, she scored a goal, and we won the game.

REMEMBER:

After → subordinate conjunction

And → coordinate conjunction

After Tim kicked the ball to Jane → dependent clause (makes no sense on its own)

She scored a goal → independent clause (makes sense on its own)

We won the game → independent clause (makes sense on its own)

SENTENCE CHOICES:

- Sentence variety ensures a rhythm that makes your writing more interesting.
- Simple sentences are faster, and add speed and excitement to narratives. They are also especially useful for emphasis at the end of a series of compound or complex sentences.
- Interrogative sentences are also useful for emphasis within essays, and can be used as a narrative hook to engage readers at the beginning of a piece.
- Imperative sentences are interesting in poetry (2nd person point of view), and they force the reader to identify directly with the speaker since the subject of commands is always "YOU."
- Compound and complex sentences are slower. They can be used to slow down action in a narrative. They can also be used for complex ideas, but the more complex the idea, the more simple sentences are needed within a piece of writing to keep ensure clarity.

Sentences – Part 3 – SENTENCE PROBLEMS

There are two major flaws possible with sentences:

1. Sentence Fragments
2. Run-on sentences

Sentence Fragments are those which are missing a subject, a predicate, or both. The use of a dependent clause by itself is also considered a sentence fragment.

Run-on Sentences occur when 2 or more independent clauses are joined without a semicolon or without both a comma and conjunction (note, the use of a comma alone is not enough to join independent clauses).