Four Types of Sentences

Simple, Compound, Complex, Compound-complex

A simple sentence consists of one <u>independent clause</u> which includes *a subject*, a *predicate* and *a complete thought*.

Example: The **dog** barked at the postal worker.

The **subject** is the **dog** (noun or pronoun that is doing the action or that is in a state of being). The **predicate** is **barked at the postal worker**. (This includes the <u>verb</u>: <u>barked</u>) This could be a complete sentence with or without the <u>prepositional phrase</u> (at the postal worker.) It has a complete thought either way.

A compound sentence is the combination of two complete sentences which may be combined using a comma and a coordinating conjunction, or using a semi-colon if the sentences meet the relationship requirement of the semi-colon.

Example: Writing tutors in The Writing Center at TTC are friendly, and they know how to help students. (The subject of the first sentence is tutors, and the predicate is are friendly. The subject of the second sentence is they. The predicate is know how to help students. The two sentences are joined by a comma and the word and. This compound sentence has a complete thought. The sentences could also have been joined by using a semi-colon.)

A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Using a subordinating conjunction (since, because, while, if, after, although, etc.) or a relative pronoun (who, whom, that, or which) creates a dependent clause.

Example: Because writing tutors are excited about grammar and organization, students enjoy working with the tutors in The Writing Center.

A compound-complex sentence consists of at least two independent clauses, and at least one dependent clause.

Example: If someone wants to know more about dependent and independent clauses, it is possible to watch a complete mini-grammar tutorial online.

The Writing Center