A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. There are two kinds of clauses: independent (main) and dependent (subordinate).

**Independent Clause:** I have the money  
**Dependent Clause:** When I have the money

An **INDEPENDENT CLAUSE** is a group of words with a subject and a verb that can stand alone and make sense. An independent clause expresses a complete thought by itself and can be written as a separate sentence.

She plays the guitar  
The manager is not here

A **DEPENDENT CLAUSE** is a group of words with a subject and a verb that depends on a main clause to give it meaning.

since Brian came home (no meaning alone)  
**dependent clause**

Since Brian came home, his mother has been happy  
**dependent clause**  
**independent clause**
because she was needed (no meaning)

*dependent clause*

She stayed in the game *because she was needed*

*independent clause*  
*dependent clause*

(has meaning)

One type of dependent clause is called a RELATIVE CLAUSE. A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun, such as THAT, WHICH, OR WHO. Relative pronouns RELATE the clause to another word in the sentence.

that fell last night (no meaning alone)

The snow *that fell last night* is nearly gone.  
(has meaning)
Identify the independent and dependent clauses.

Circle I = Independent Clause.  D = Dependent Clause:

for a long time  I  D
the players assembled in the coach's office  I  D
after loosing the game  I  D
we will live in Mexico  I  D
who lives in Washington  I  D
which is ten years old  I  D
because it was late  I  D
that I made  I  D
# TYPES OF SENTENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent clauses</td>
<td>underlined</td>
<td>She did the work well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent clauses</td>
<td>in <em>italics</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple:</td>
<td>1 independent clause</td>
<td>She did the work well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound:</td>
<td>2 or more independent clauses</td>
<td>She did the work well, <em>and</em> she was paid well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex:</td>
<td>1 dependent clause</td>
<td><em>Because she did the work well,</em> she was paid well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex:</td>
<td>1 or more independent clauses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound-Complex:</td>
<td>1 or more dependent clauses; 2 or more independent clauses</td>
<td><em>Because she did the work well,</em> she was paid well, <em>and</em> she was satisfied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coordination: The Compound Sentence

Two independent clauses can be connected by a connecting word called a coordinating conjunction. The coordinating conjunctions are:

, for
, and
, nor

Independent clause - , but - Independent clause
, or
, yet
, so

Let’s look at the following independent clauses:

He opened the drawer. He found his missing disk.

We can connect them using AND or SO

He opened the drawer, **AND** he found his missing disk.

He opened the drawer, **SO** he found his missing disk.
If you intend to communicate two equally important and closely related ideas, you will place them close together in a compound sentence. Depending on which coordinating conjunction you use, you can show different kinds of relationships:

**FOR** shows a reason:

I am very tired, *for* I worked very hard today.

**AND** shows equal ideas:

I am very tired, *and* I want to rest for a few minutes.

**NOR** indicates a negative choice or alternative:

I am not very tired, *nor* am I hungry right now.

**BUT** shows contrast:

I am very tired, *but* I have no time to rest now.

**OR** indicates a choice or an alternative:

I will take a nap, *or* I will go out jogging.

**YET** indicates contrast:

I am tired, *yet* I am unable to relax
Another way to join independent clauses to form a compound sentence is to put a semicolon between the clauses:

    We were late. We missed the first act.

    We were late; we missed the first act.

We can also use words called “conjunctive adverbs” after semicolons to make the relationship between the two clauses clearer. Look at how the conjunctive adverb *therefore* adds the idea of “as a result.”

    We were late; *therefore*, we missed the first act.

The most common conjunctive adverbs are:

    ; however,
    ; otherwise,
    ; therefore,
    ; similarly,
    ; hence,

    Independent clause - ; *on the other hand*, - Independent clause
    ; then
    ; *consequently*,
    ; also,
    ; thus,
Consider the meaning you want when you use a conjunctive adverb to coordinate ideas.

As a result:  

\textit{therefore, consequently, hence, thus, then}

To the contrary or with reservation:  

\textit{however, nevertheless, otherwise, on the other hand}

In addition to:  

\textit{moreover, also}

To emphasize or specify:  \textit{in fact, for example}

To compare:  

\textit{similarly}
EXERCISES:

WRITING COMPOUND SENTENCES

Write 5 compound sentences using coordinating conjunctions. The sentences have been started for you. Then write 5 new compound sentences using coordinating conjunctions.

1. It was the car of her dreams, _____________________
2. She used the internet to find the dealer’s cost, ______
   _____________________________________________
3. She now is ready to bargain, _____________________
4. Armed with facts, she went to the dealer, _________
   _____________________________________________
5. The dealer made an offer, ________________________
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  
10.  

**Subordination: The Complex Sentence**

A compound sentence contains independent clauses that are equally important and closely related; on the other hand, a complex sentence combines ideas of unequal value.

The following sentences can be combined as either a compound sentence or a complex sentence, depending on whether the writer thinks the ideas are of equal value:

My neighbors are considerate.  
They never play loud music.

**Compound sentence = ideas of equal value:**

My neighbors are considerate, and they never play loud music

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent clause</th>
<th>Independent clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(main idea)</td>
<td>(main idea)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complex sentence = ideas of unequal value:**

Because my neighbors are considerate, they never play loud music.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent clause</th>
<th>Independent clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(less important idea)</td>
<td>(main idea)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Although both the compound and the complex forms are correct, the complex form conveys the ideas more precisely in this sentence because one idea does seem to be more important—one idea depends on the other.

Words that show the relationship of a dependent clause to an independent clause are called subordinating conjunctions. The most common subordinating conjunctions are: because, after, when, although, since, until, unless, before.

When the dependent clause comes first in the sentence, it is necessary to add a comma:

While the ship was sinking, they continue to dance.

They continue to dance while the ship was sinking.
EXERCISES:

Write 10 complex sentences. The first four have been started for you.

1. Although the job paid well, ______________________
2. Before he went to work each day, ________________
3. When she returned home each night, ______________
4. Because her social live was suffering, ___________
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10.
Coordination and Subordination: The Compound-Complex Sentence

At times you may want to show the relationship of three or more ideas within one sentence. If that relationship involves two or more main ideas and one or more supporting ideas, the combination can be stated in a compound-complex sentence (two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses).

Before he learned how to operate a word processor, 
   dependent clause
he had trouble with his typewritten assignments, 
   independent clause
but now he produces clean, attractive pages. 
   independent clause

Because Mr. Martinez was a talented teacher,
he was voted teacher of the year, and his students prospered.