SENTENCE TYPES

Clauses:
Every clause must have a SUBJECT and a VERB. There are 2 types of clauses:
(1) Independent and (2) Dependent.

Independent Clause: contains a subject, a verb, and expresses a complete thought. In other words, it can stand independently:

Dependent Clause: contains a subject and a verb BUT does not express a complete thought and, therefore, cannot be left alone. If a dependant clause is left alone, a fragment will result. These clauses depend on independent clauses to express a complete thought.

Sentence Types:

1. Simple Sentence = 1 independent clause
   EX - The students work hard.
     I C

2. Compound Sentence = 2 independent clauses joined in one of two ways:
   EX 1 - joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS):
     The students work hard, and they will pass.
     I C CC I C
   EX 2 - joined with a semicolon and a transition word:
     The students work hard; therefore, they will pass.
     I C TRANS I C

3. Complex Sentence = 1 independent clause and 1 (or more) dependent clause
   EX - Because the students work hard, they will pass.
     D C I C
   **NOTE: If you reverse the order of the sentence, a comma is often NOT necessary:
     The students will pass because they work hard.
     I C D C

4. Compound-Complex Sentence = 2 (or more) independent clauses and 1 (or more) dependent clause
   EX 1: Because the students work hard, they will pass, and they will be happy.
     D C I C CC I C
   EX 2: The class was difficult; however, the students will pass because they worked hard.
     I C TRANS I C D C

   **NOTE: Remember, the rules of sentence combining as discussed with compound sentences apply here as well!