

## TYPES AND KINDS

English has four main sentence **types**:

**Declarative Sentences** are used to form statements.

Examples: "Mary is here.", "My name is Mary."

**Interrogative Sentences** are used to ask questions.

Examples: "Where is Mary?", "What is your name?"

**Imperative Sentences** are used for commands.

Examples: "Come here.", "Tell me your name."

**Conditional Sentences** are used to indicate dependencies between events or conditions.

Example: "If you cut all the trees, there will be no forest."

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### Kinds of Sentences and Their Punctuation

A sentence may be one of four kinds, depending upon the number and type(s) of clauses it contains.

#### **Review:**

An **independent clause** contains a subject, a verb, and a complete thought.

#### **Example:**

*I wrote my first novel last year.*

A **dependent clause** contains a subject and a verb, but **no complete thought**.

#### **Example:**

*after I wrote my first novel last year*

1. A **SIMPLE SENTENCE** has one independent clause.

#### **Examples:**

*Tom reads novels.*

*Tom reads newspapers.*

*Tom reads novels and newspapers. (compound direct object)*

*Tom reads and enjoys novels. (compound verb)*

*Tom and Harry read novels. (compound subject)*

*Tom and Harry read and enjoy novels and newspapers.  
(compound subject, verb, direct object)*

Punctuation note: NO commas separate **two** compound elements (subject, verb, direct object, indirect object, subjective complement, etc.) in a simple sentence.

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2. A **COMPOUND SENTENCE** has two independent clauses joined by

- A. a coordinating conjunction (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*),
- B. a conjunctive adverb (e.g. *however, therefore*), or
- C. a semicolon alone.

**Examples** (to match A, B, and C above):

*A. Tom reads novels, **but** Jack reads comics.*

*B. Tom reads novels; **however**, Jack reads comics.*

*C. Tom reads novels; his friend reads comics.*

**Punctuation patterns** (to match A, B, and C above):

- A. Independent clause, coordinating conjunction independent clause.
- B. Independent clause; conjunctive adverb, independent clause.
- C. Independent clause; independent clause.

3. A **COMPLEX SENTENCE** has one dependent clause (headed by a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun) joined to an independent clause.

**Examples:**

*A. Although Tom reads novels, Jack reads comics.*

*B. Jack reads comics although Tom reads novels.*

*C. Jack Smith, who reads comics, rarely reads novels.*

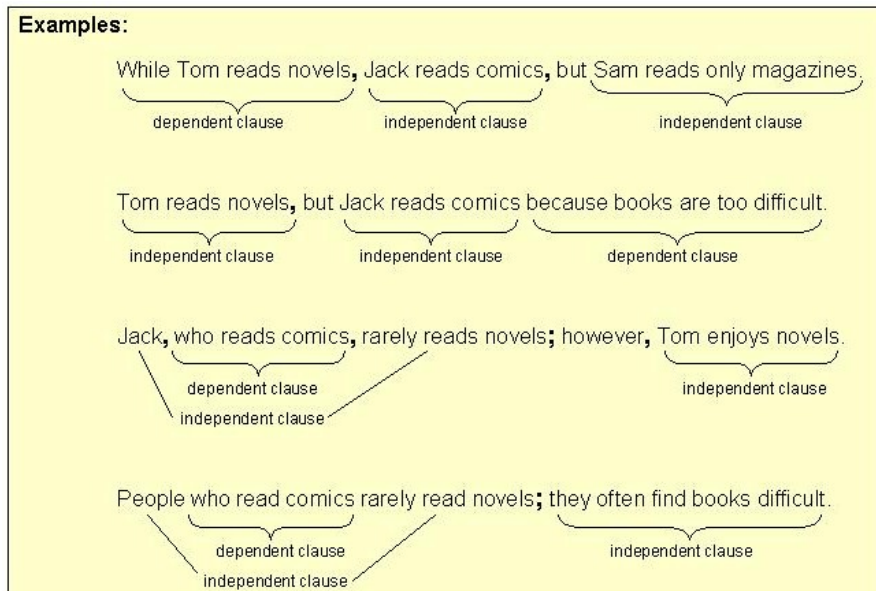
*D. People who read comics rarely read novels.*

**Punctuation patterns** (to match A, B, C and D above):

- A. Dependent clause, independent clause
- B. Independent clause dependent clause
- C. Independent, nonessential dependent clause, clause.
- D. Independent essential dependent clause clause.

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4. A **COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE** has two independent clauses joined to one or more dependent clauses.



### Punctuation patterns:

Follow the rules given above for compound and complex sentences.

A compound-complex sentence is merely a combination of the two.

### **CONNECTORS--COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES**

Two independent clauses may be joined by

1. Coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) **lc, and ic**
2. Conjunctive adverbs **lc; therefore, ic.**

A dependent (subordinate) clause may be introduced by

1. Subordinating conjunctions (ADVERB CLAUSE) **Dc, ic. or lc dc.**
2. Relative pronouns (ADJECTIVE CLAUSE) **I, dc, c. or I dc c.**
3. Relative pronoun, subordinating conjunctions, or adverbs (NOUN CLAUSE)