
Unit 1 Introduction to Four Types of Sentences

Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex

Simple Sentence

- A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb.
- It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

Examples:

1. The baby cried for food.
^There is a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought. (ประธานคนเดียว ทำกริยาเดียว)
2. Professor Maple’s intelligent students completed and turned in their homework.
^ A simple sentence does not necessarily have to be short. It can have adjectives. In this case, there are two verbs “completed” and “turned in.” However, the sentence expresses one complete thought and therefore is a simple sentence. (ประธานคนเดียว ทำ 2 กริยา)
3. Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.
^Although there are two subjects and two verbs, it is still a simple sentence because both verbs share the same subjects and express one complete thought. (ประธาน 2 คน แต่ทำ 2 กริยาเหมือนกัน)

- A simple sentence has one or more subjects and one or more verbs. It has only one independent clause and expresses only one complete idea. Both of the following simple sentences have one independent clause, but the number of subjects and verbs varies.

Gen Prayut is confident. (1 subject + 1 verb) (ประธานคนเดียว ทำกริยาเดียว)

Gen Prayut and Donald Trump feel important and look confident. (2 subjects + 2 verbs)
(ประธาน 2 คน แต่ทำ 2 กริยาเหมือนกัน)

Directions: Create 3 simple sentences with 3 formats as identified in each item.

แต่งประโยค 3 ประโยคตามที่ระบุในวงเล็บ

1. _____ (ประธานคนเดียว ทำกริยาเดียว)
2. _____ (ประธานคนเดียว ทำ 2 กริยา)
3. _____ (ประธาน 2 คน แต่ทำ 2 กริยาเหมือนกัน)

Compound Sentence

- A compound sentence has two independent clauses. An independent clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone because it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.
- Basically, a compound contains **two simple sentences**.
- These independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

<u>Coordinating Conjunctions</u>
For=เพราะว่า
And=และ
Nor=ไม่ (ด้วย)
But=แต่
Or=หรือ
Yet=แต่
So=ดังนั้น
FANBOYS >> แฟนบอยส์

Examples:

1. The shoplifter had stolen clothes, **so** he ran once he saw the police.

(ประธานคนเดียว ทำ 2 กริยา แต่แต่งประโยค แบบ simple sentence 2 ประโยค และมี **FANBOYS** อยู่ในประโยค เลยกลายเป็น compound sentence)

^Both sides of the conjunction “so” are complete sentences. “The shoplifter had stolen clothes” can stand alone and so can “he ran once he saw the police.” Therefore, this is a compound sentence.

2. They spoke to him in Spanish, **but** he responded in English. (ประธาน 2 คน (ฝ่าย) แต่ทำ 2 กริยาไม่เหมือนกัน/ ต่างคนต่างทำ)

^This is also a compound sentence that uses a conjunction to separate two individual clauses.

- A compound sentence has two or more subjects and two or more verbs. It has at least **two related independent clauses** that are **joined by a coordinating conjunction**, such as and, but, or, or so.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

Ethan is confident, **and** he makes a good first impression. (ประธานคนเดียว ทำ 2 กริยา แต่แต่งประโยค แบบ simple sentence 2 ประโยค เลยกลายเป็น compound sentence)

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

Ethan and Vicky are confident, **but** their sister isn't confident at all. (ประธาน 3 คน แต่ทำ 2 กริยาไม่เหมือนกัน / ต่างคนต่างทำ)

- Independent clauses are joined by a comma (,) and coordinating conjunctions or a semicolon (;) without a coordinating conjunction.

Note: When using a semicolon (;) to join compound sentences, the **two ideas must** be directly **connected** to each other.

Kutter likes watching TV, **but** he prefers going to the movies. (contrast)

Kutter likes watching TV; Johnathan enjoys exercising on the treadmill. (contrast)

Thailand is my favorite country, **so** I plan to spend two weeks there next year. (result)

Thailand is my favorite country; I plan to spend two weeks there next year. (result)

Zpell are great places to shop, **for** I can find everything I need under one roof. (reason)

Zpell are great places to shop; I can find everything I need under one roof. (reason)

While this is grammatically correct, it's also possible to smooth the transition from one clause to the other with conjunctive adverbs such as however, besides, therefore and meanwhile

To use these properly, place them after the semicolon and add a comma after the conjunctive adverb. For example:

-There were white-out conditions in the town; **therefore**, the roads were impassable.

- He said he was not there yesterday; **meanwhile**, many people saw him there.

Remark "Whiteout" is a word that you may hear in a winter forecast. It occurs when snow (or even sand) reduces visibility to next to zero. When the ground is covered in a white blanket of snow, new snow that falls from a lake-effect storm* or a blizzard can cause the landscape to blend together. This can obviously lead to very dangerous road conditions.

Directions: Create 4 compound sentences with 4 formats as identified in each item.

แต่งประโยค 4 ประโยคตามที่ระบุในวงเล็บ

1. _____.

(ประธานคนเดียว ทำ 2 กริยา **SIMPLE SENTENCE + SIMPLE SENTENCE**)

2. _____.

(ประธาน 2 คน แต่ทำ 2 กริยาไม่เหมือนกัน / ต่างคนต่างทำ)

3. _____.

(ใช้แบบ **semicolon (;)**)

4. _____.

(ใช้แบบ **conjunctive adverbs**)

Complex Sentence

- A complex sentence is **an independent clause joined** by **one or more dependent clauses**. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought.
- A complex sentence always has a subordinator / subordinating conjunction (as, because, since, after,- although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

How to Recognize a Subordinate Clause (Dependent Clause)		
Subordinate Conjunctions—a conjunction that introduces a dependent clause.		
After	Once	Until
Although	Provided that	When
As	Rather than	Whenever
Because	Since	Where
Before	So that	Whereas
Even if	Than	Wherever
Even though	Though	Whether
If	unless	While
In order that		why
Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses, which are a type of dependent clause.		
That	Who	Whose
Which	Whoever	Whosever
Whichever	Whom	Whomever

Examples:

1. After eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory, Tim went to the gym to exercise.
^ The independent clause is ‘Tim went to the gym to exercise.’ The subordinating clause (dependent clause) before it is dependent on the main, independent clause. If one were to say “after eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory,” it would be an incomplete thought.
2. Opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies that privilege male accomplishments.
^ The subject is “opinionated women” and the verb is “are given.” The first part of the sentence “opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies” is an **independent clause** that expresses a complete thought. The following “that privilege male accomplishments” is a **relative clause (dependent clause)** that describes which types of societies.
3. The woman who taught Art History 210 was fired for stealing school supplies.
^ The **dependent clause** in this sentence is “who taught Art History 210” because if removed, the rest of the sentence would stand as an independent clause. “Who taught Art History 210” is an **adjective clause** that provides **necessary details** about the subject, woman.

- A complex sentence contains an independent clause and a dependent clause. A *dependent clause* may contain a subject and a verb; however, it cannot stand alone because it is dependent on an independent clause for completeness.

- She rarely takes vacations because she is the CEO. (CEO >> Chief Executive Officer)

Dependent clause >>>> Because she is the CEO.

Independent clause >>> She rarely takes vacations.

A comma (,) is **not needed** because the independent clause comes **first**.

- A **dependent clause** that appears at the beginning of a complex sentence is set off* by a comma (,).

- If you are going to walk to school, be sure to stay on the path.

Dependent clause >>>> If you are going to walk to school.

Independent clause >>>> Be sure to stay on the path.

Because the **dependent clause** comes **first**, the comma (,) is **needed**.

* set off >> make something explode <separate>

Directions: Create 8 complex sentences with 8 formats as identified in each item.

แต่งประโยค 8 ประโยคตามที่ระบุในวงเล็บ

1. _____ (แบบมี comma (,))

2. _____ (แบบมี comma (,))

3. _____ (แบบมี comma (,))

4. _____ (แบบมี comma (,))

5. _____ (แบบไม่มี comma (,))

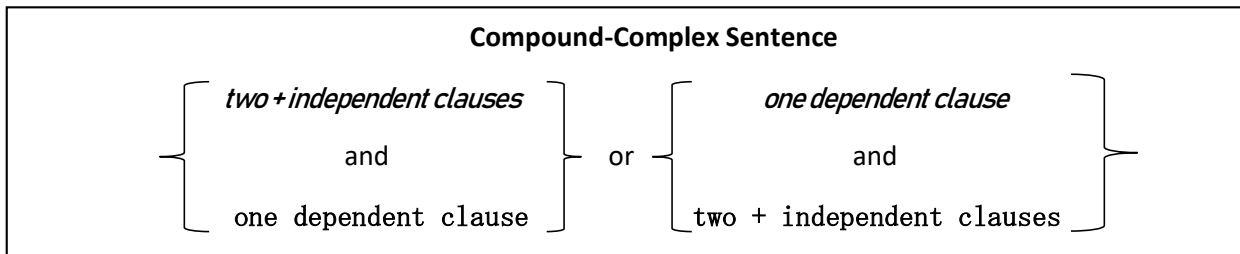
6. _____ (แบบไม่มี comma (,))

7. _____ (แบบไม่มี comma (,))

8. _____ (แบบไม่มี comma (,))

Compound-Complex Sentence

- A compound-complex sentence has **two independent clauses** and at least one dependent clause.



Examples:

1. After the two soccer players lost their game, they joined their other teammates for lunch, and they went to the movies.
 ^ If we remove the **dependent clause** “after the two soccer players lost their game,” we have a compound sentence. The **dependent clause** makes this sentence >> compound-complex.
2. The man believed in the system, and he knew that justice would prevail **after** the murderer was sent to jail.
 ^ If we remove the **dependent clause** “the murderer was sent to jail” we have a compound sentence. The **dependent clause** makes this sentence >> compound-complex.

- A compound-complex sentence contains **at least two independent clauses** and **at least one dependent clause**.

- If you are going to walk to school, be sure to stay on the path; **you will not get lost.**

Dependent clause >>>> If you are going to walk to school.

Independent clause >>>> be sure to stay on the path.

Independent clause >>>> **you will not get lost.**

* Because the **dependent clause** comes **first**, the comma (,) is **needed**. The semicolon (;) joins **the two independent clauses**.

** To write a compound-complex sentence **without** a semi- colon (;), use a **comma** (,) before a **conjunction**.

>> If you are going to walk to school, be sure to stay on the path, **and you will not get lost.**

A comma (,) is **not needed** **if** the independent clause comes **first**

>> Be sure to stay on the path, **and you will not get lost** if you are going to walk to school.

Directions: Create 10 compound - complex sentences with 2 formats as identified below.

แต่งประโยค 10 ประโยคตามที่ระบุหัวข้อไว้

one dependent clause

and

two + independent clauses

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

two + independent clauses

and

one dependent clause

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

No Cheating!!!!

"If you don't have time to read, you don't have the time (or the tools) to write. Simple as that."

--Stephen King

"If there's a book that you want to read, but it hasn't been written yet, then you must write it."

--Toni Morrison

Practice:

Directions: Identify whether the sentences are simple (s), complex (co), compound (cp) or compound-complex (co/cp). Please underline dependent clauses where it applies.

พิจารณาวาแต่ละข้อเป็นประโยคแบบใด >> ใส่ตัวย่อในวงเล็บ (ตามคำสั่ง) หลังข้อแต่ละข้อ และขีดเส้นใต้ข้อที่มี dependent clauses.

1. _____ *Vampires Dairies* is my favorite television show, but I also love *True Blood*.
2. _____ The student wiped the white board that was filthy with last week's notes.
3. _____ The trendy fashion designer released her new line on Wednesday.
4. _____ Trina and Hareem went to a bar in Hollywood to celebrate their anniversary.
5. _____ Wicked Regina cast a spell on the entire city, so the citizens decided to rebel.
6. _____ While waiting for the paint to dry, Angela went to Home Depot, and Martin organized the kitchen appliances.
7. _____ After listening to the Kanye West CD, I have new respect for his music.
8. _____ After the teacher chose groups, John and Sara were selected as partners for a project, yet Sarah did most of the work.

*****Good Luck*****

If you have any questions related to assignments, please feel free to contact me @

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Hope all of you enjoy doing this assignment!

Deadline for Submission is on Wed, July 1st, 2020 before 1 p.m. @ Room 521 or 525

This Deadline for Submission is subject to change without prior notice