COMPLEX AND COMPOUND SENTENCES

TYPES OF SENTENCES
THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF
SENTENCES:
1. SIMPLE
2. COMPOUND
3. COMPLEX

SIMPLE SENTENCE CONSISTS OF ONE SUBJECT AND ONE VERB

- For example He runs; She cooks full sentence, completed thought.
- He runs fast in maraphone
- My sister goes to university every morning from Bulvar street.
- Jonibek wanted to change his personality.
- They have done their task recently.

2 SUBJECTS + I VERB = SIMPLE SENTENCE

- Sandra and Grace decided to study in my course.
- Muhammad and his friend run every morning from 4 till 6 a.m.
- Sabina and Diyora visit their grandparents every weekend.
- My brother and I have been to Tashkent.

I SUBJECT + 2 VERBS = SIMPLE SENTENCE

- I work hard and eat well.
- Tom always ate less and run for long time.
- Yusuf has tried to make us happy and buys flowers for us.

COMPOUND SENTENCE CONSISTS OF 2 SIMPLE SENTENCES

I felt cold for it was snowing.

I washed dishes
 and
 others mop the floor.

She never wrote an essay nor she learnt a poem.

I don't like flowers
 but
 he brought me them.

I should borrow a book
 or
 I should buy a new one.

FANBOYS

COMPARE THEM:

| Simple sentence | Compound sentence |
|---|---|
| Ganjina and Shakhriyor had dinner. | Ganjina cooked meal and Shakhriyor ate this meal. |
| Shokhina is in USA and enjoys her life. | Shokhina is in USA and she enjoys her life. |
| Raykhona worked a lot and was tired. | Raykhona worked a lot and she was tired. |
| Mutabar is intelligent and studies a lot. | Mutabar is intelligent and she studies a lot. |

COMPLEX SENTENCE COMPOSED OF INDEPENDENT CLAUSE + DEPENDENT CLAUSE

- Independent clause = completed thought e.g. I finished the school. I study in university.
- Dependent clause = uncompleted thought e.g. when I was I7 years old.
 Although I am young.
- Complex sentence: I finished the school when I was 17 years old.
- Although I am young, I study in university.

Although/whereas/while

Although he had missed train, he was calm.

Because/since/as

He was broken since her girlfriend had left.

So+adj+that

I am so intelligent that I have passed the exam

Medicines are so effective that he was cured.

Such+adj+noun+that

I was in such expensive restaurant that I newer will eat there.

After

The action in the main clause occurs after what occurs in the time clause. Notice the use of tenses:

- Future: What will happen after something occurs.
- Time clause: present simple Main clause: future
- We'll discuss the plans after he gives the presentation.
- · Jack is going to propose to Jane after they have dinner on Friday!
- Present: What always happens after something else occurs.
- Time clause: present simple Main clause: present simple
- Alison checks her mail after she gets home.
- David plays golf after he mows the lawn on Saturdays.
- Past: What happened after something (had) occurred.
- Time clause: past simple or past perfect Main clause: past simple
- They ordered 100 units after Tom (had) approved the estimate.
- · Mary purchased a new car after she (had) researched all her options.

- Before
- The action in the main clause happens before the action described in the time clause. Notice the use of tenses:
- Future: What will happen before something else occurs in the future.
- Time clause: present simple Main clause: future
- · Before he completes the report, he will check all the facts.
- Jennifer will speak with Jack before she makes a decision.
- Present: What happens before something else occurs on a regular basis.
- Time clause: present simple Main clause: present simple
- · I take a shower before I go to work.
- Doug exercises every evening before he eats dinner.
- Past: What (had) happened before something else occurred at a point of time in the past.
- Time clause: past simple
 Main clause: past simple or past perfect
- She had already eaten before he arrived for the meeting.
- · They finished the discussion before he changed his mind.

