

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 + 1 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 17 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.*

