

3 ways to join 2 (or more) independent clauses

COMPOUND SENTENCES

Compounding Methods

For And Nor

"FANBOYS"

1. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (comma + conjunction) INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

But Or Yet So

2. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (semicolon) INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

3. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (semicolon + conjunctive adverb + comma) INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

accordingly
afterward
all in all
also
anyway
besides
clearly then
finally
first
for example
for one thing
fourth

furthermore
granted
hence
hereafter
heretofore
however
in addition
in fact
in general
in particular
in summary
indeed

instead
likewise
meanwhile
moreover
nevertheless
next
notwithstanding
of course
on the whole
obviously
otherwise
second

similarly
still
to be sure
then
thereafter
therefore
thereupon
third
thus
unfortunately

"fancy FANBOYS"

Remember: sentences may have as many independent and dependent clauses as you wish. The only limits have to do with style, clarity, and short term memory.

COMPOUND SENTENCES

Compounding Methods Sentences

For And Nor

1. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (comma + conjunction) INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

But Or Yet So

Einstein was an indifferent math student , but he was a genius.
 Finches eat seeds , and hummingbirds drink nectar from flowers.

2. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (semicolon) INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Some people like running on the beach ; others prefer swimming in the ocean.
 Great minds have great purposes ; others have wishes. –Washington Irving

3. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (semicolon + conjunctive adverb + comma) INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

The printers take time to warm up ; meanwhile , the students can enjoy the view.
 He came from a large family ; in fact , he had ten siblings.

COMPLEX SENTENCES

Subordinators and Relative Pronouns

Both Begin Dependent Clauses

Common Subordinators

- *after
- although
- as
- as if
- as soon as
- as though
- because
- *before
- even if
- even though
- †how
- if
- in order that
- §once
- †why
- since
- so that
- than
- ‡that
- though
- unless
- *until
- †when
- whenever
- †where
- whereas
- wherever
- whether
- *while

Relative Pronouns

- ‡that
- †what
- †which
- †who
- †whom
- †whose
- whatever
- whichever
- whoever
- whomever

relative pronouns also signal that the clause is dependent (or subordinate)

* Also can be used as a preposition
 † Also can be interrogative pronoun in questions
 ‡ Also can be a demonstrative pronoun
 § Also can be used as an adverb or adjective

COMPLEX
SENTENCES

Punctuating Dependent Clauses

1. Dependent Clause (comma) Independent Clause.

When the cat is away , the mice will play.
Because we studied hard , we passed the exam.

2. Independent Clause () Essential (Restrictive) Dependent Clause.

The tokay is a gecko that eats rodents and small birds.
We passed the exam because we studied hard.

3. Independent Clause (comma) Non-Essential (Non-Restrictive) Dependent Clause.

She remembered her childhood , when life was simple.
Many people suffer from mental illnesses , which are more common than one would think.

4. Independent () [Essential (Restrictive) Dependent Clause] () Clause.

Workers who have flu symptoms should stay home.
A paragraph which has specific details is more effective than one that does not.

5. Independent (comma) [Non-Essential (Non-Restrictive) Dependent Clause] (comma) Clause.

The golden poison dart frog , which lives in Colombia , is toxic enough to kill ten people.
Charlotte and Emily Brontë , who had few toys as children , spent their time writing imaginative stories.