

**(BUG1E2)**

# **Three Varieties of Sentences**

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**Another way to re-  
create sentences is by  
joining two or more  
sentences together.**

**1. Compound Sentence**

**2. Complex Sentence**

**3. Compound-Complex Sentence**

# Compound Sentence

## Coordinating Conjunctions for Compound Sentences:

<b>F</b> or	⇒ cause (has similar meaning to “because”)
<b>A</b> nd	⇒ in addition
<b>N</b> or	⇒ choice, option, alternative
<b>B</b> ut	⇒ opposition, contrast
<b>O</b> r	⇒ choice, option, alternative
<b>Y</b> et	⇒ opposition, contrast
<b>S</b> o	⇒ result of effect

**FANBOYS** combine words, phrases, and sentences.

# Identify which noun is the Subject in the sentences.

1. **Aisya** laughed at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
2. **Fihrin** laughed at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
3. **Aisya** cried at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
4. **Fihrin** cried at the *Rush Hour* film last night.

The Subjects are:

**Aisya**

**Fihrin**

# Identify the Verb in the sentences.

1. Aisya **laughed** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
2. Fihrin **laughed** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
3. Aisya **cried** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
4. Fihrin **cried** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.



The Verbs are:

**laughed**

**cried**

# Identify the Subject and the Verb in the sentences.

1. **Aisya** laughed at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
2. **Fihrin** laughed at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
3. **Aisya** cried at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
4. **Fihrin** cried at the *Rush Hour* film last night.

**The Subjects are:**

**Aisya**

**Fihrin**

**The Verbs are:**

**laughed**

**cried**

The rest of the sentence is:

at the *Rush Hour* film

last night.

## Coordinating Conjunctions for Compound Sentences:

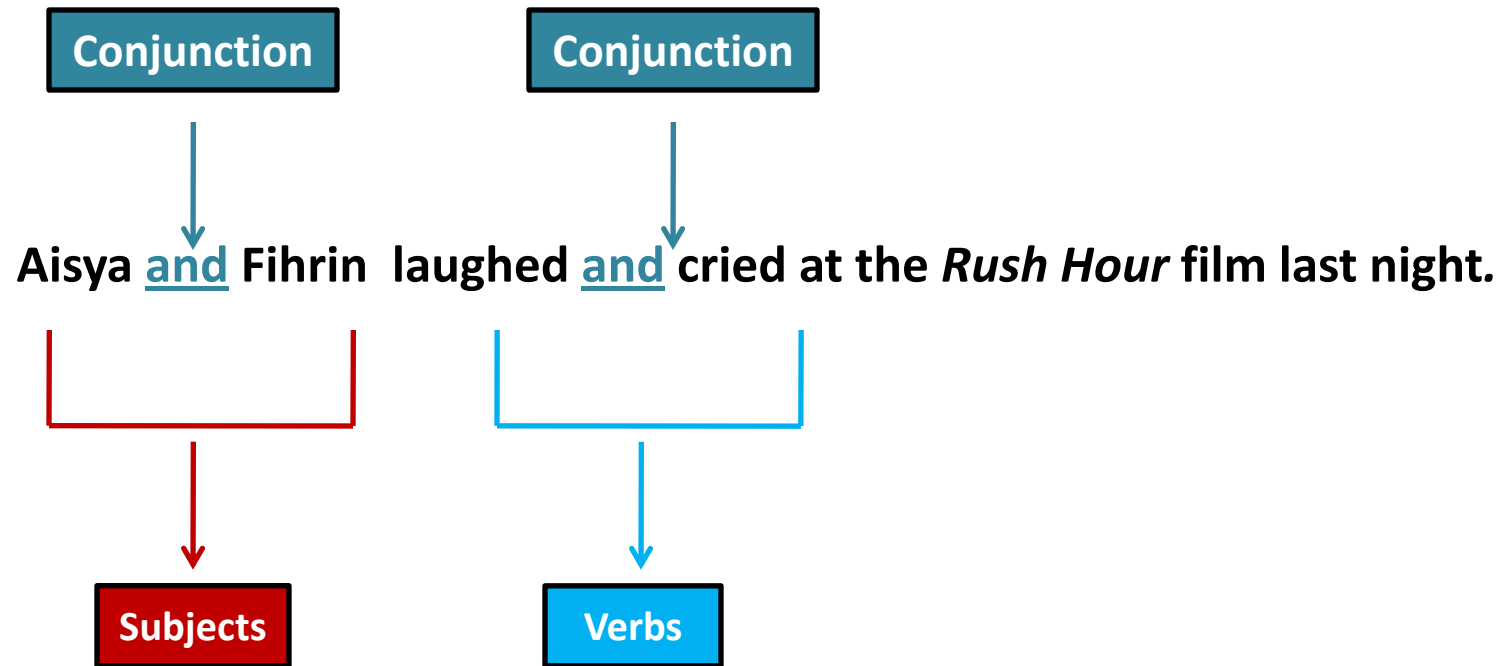
<b>F</b> or	⇒ cause (has similar meaning to “because”)
<b>A</b> nd	⇒ in addition
<b>N</b> or	⇒ choice, option, alternative
<b>B</b> ut	⇒ opposition, contrast
<b>O</b> r	⇒ choice, option, alternative
<b>Y</b> et	⇒ opposition, contrast
<b>S</b> o	⇒ result of effect

**FANBOYS** combine words, phrases, and sentences.

You can combine the four simple sentences into the following compound sentences:

1. **Aisya and Fihrin laughed** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
2. **Aisya and Fihrin cried** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
3. **Fihrin laughed and cried** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.
4. **Aisya laughed and cried** at the *Rush Hour* film last night.

# You can also create a very concise compound sentence:



# Your new sentence is:

Aisya and Fihrin laughed and cried at the *Rush Hour* film last night.





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**For** is a special word. It can be a preposition and a conjunction.

Preposition



I play online games for two hours.

**For** is a special word. It can be a preposition and a conjunction.

Conjunction



I **come** to Telkom University for I **want** to pursue a study in Engineering.



Independent Clause



Independent Clause

# Complex Sentence

## Subordinating Conjunctions for Complex Sentences:

after	in order (that)	unless
although	insofar as	until
as	in that	when
as far as	lest	whenever
as soon as	no matter how	where
as if	now that	wherever
as though	once	whether
because	provided (that)	while
before	since	why
even if	so that	how
even though	supposing (that)	if
inasmuch as	than	that
though	in case (that)	till

**These conjunctions only combine clauses and sentences.**

# Identify which noun is the Subject in the sentences.

1. **Telkom University students** like online games.
2. **Online games** are very challenging to them .

**The Subjects are:**

**Telkom University students**

**Online games**

# Identify the Verb in the sentences.

1. **Telkom University students like** online games.
2. **Online games are** very challenging to them.



## The Verbs are:

**like**

**are**

# Identify the Subject or the Verb and the Verb in the sentences.

1. **Telkom University students** like online games.
2. **Online games** are very challenging to them.

**The Subject is:**

**Telkom University students**

**Online games**

**The Verbs are:**

**like**

**are**

# The rest of the sentences are:

- 1. online games.**
- 2. very challenging to them.**

## Subordinating Conjunctions for Complex Sentences:

after	in order (that)	unless
although	insofar as	until
as	in that	when
as far as	lest	whenever
as soon as	no matter how	where
as if	now that	wherever
as though	once	whether
because	provided (that)	while
before	since	why
even if	so that	how
even though	supposing (that)	if
inasmuch as	than	that ←
though	in case (that)	till

**These conjunctions only combine clauses and sentences.**

# You can combine the simple sentences into the following complex sentence.

Conjunction



1. Telkom University students like online games that are very challenging to them.



Independent Clause



Dependent Clause

# Your new sentence is:

Telkom University students like online games that are very challenging to them.



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# Pay attention. Notice the different ideas presented in the sentences.

1. Telkom University students like online games that are very challenging to them.
2. Telkom University students like challenging online games.

# Notice the different ideas presented in the sentences.

1. Telkom University students like online games that are very challenging to them.

## Meaning:

The students only like online games that they considered challenging. It means that the students have played the games and they stated that the games are challenging.

# Notice the different ideas presented in the sentences.

2. Telkom University students like challenging online games.

## Meaning:

The games are labeled “challenging”. There is a possibility that the students have not played the games. This label is not necessary made by the students or the word “challenging” is not stated by the students.

# Compound-Complex Sentence

## Coordinating Conjunctions for Compound Sentences:

<b>F</b> or	⇒ cause (has similar meaning to “because”)
<b>A</b> nd	⇒ in addition
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**FANBOYS** combine words, phrases, and sentences.

## Subordinating Conjunctions for Complex Sentences:

after	in order (that)	unless
although	insofar as	until
as	in that	when
as far as	lest	whenever
as soon as	no matter how	where
as if	now that	wherever
as though	once	whether
because	provided (that)	while
before	since	why
even if	so that	how
even though	supposing (that)	if
inasmuch as	than	that
though	in case (that)	till

**These conjunctions only combine clauses and sentences.**

# Identify the Subject in the sentences.

1. **The home button** enables you to see the home screen.
2. **The home button** enables to return to the home screen.
3. **The home screen** is displayed.

**The Subjects are:**

**The home button**

**The home screen**



# Identify the Verb in the sentences.

1. The home button **enables** you to see the home screen.
2. The home button **enables** to return to the home screen.
3. The home screen **is displayed**.

**The Verbs are:**

**enables**

**is displayed**

# Study the following simple sentences. Identify the Subject and the Verb.

1. **The home button enables** you to see the home screen.
2. **The home button enables** to return to the home screen.
3. **The home screen is displayed.**

## **The Subjects are:**

**The home button**

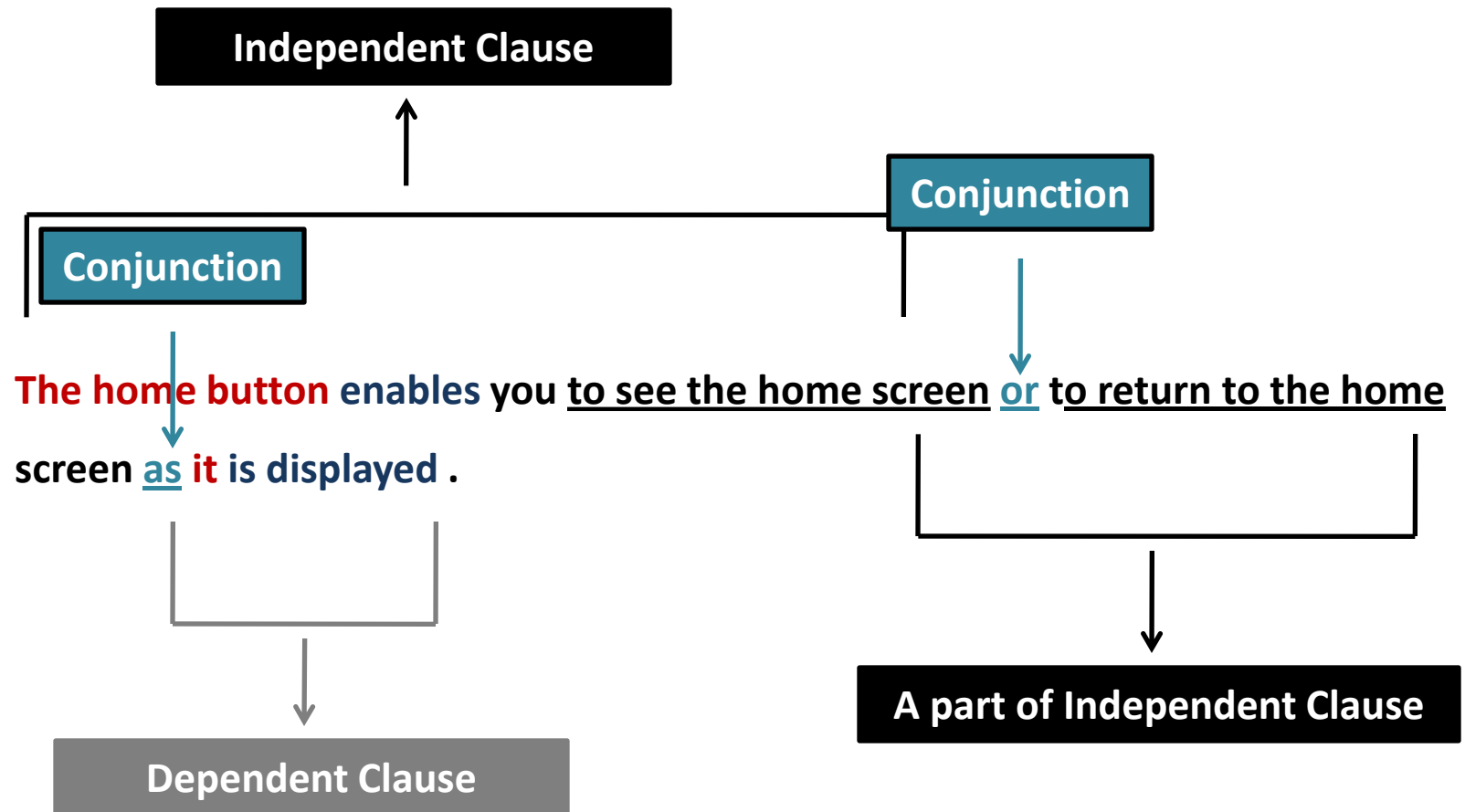
**The home screen**

## **The Verbs are:**

**enables**

**is displayed**

You can combine the simple sentences into the following compound-complex sentence.



# Your new sentence is:

The home button enables you to see the home screen or to return to the home screen as it is displayed .



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# Pay attention. Notice the different ideas presented in the sentences.

## Original sentences:

- The mini apps are called widgets.
- These widgets are useful for smartphone users.

## New sentences:

1. The mini apps which are useful for smartphone users called widgets.
2. The mini apps which are called widgets are useful for smartphone users.
3. The mini apps called widgets are useful for smartphone users.



# Notice the different idea presented in the sentence.

The mini apps which are useful for smartphone users called widgets.



## Meaning:

1. The mini apps are useful.



2. Smartphone users are called widgets.



# The correct sentences:

1. The mini apps which are called widgets are useful for smartphone users. ✓
2. The mini apps called widgets are useful for smartphone users. ✓

## Meaning:

1. The mini apps are called widgets.
2. The widgets are useful.



**Now you have learned how to restructure sentences to become:**

- 1. Compound Sentence**
- 2. Complex Sentence**
- 3. Compound-Complex Sentence**

# Apply them in your writing experience!



# References:

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