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# Introduction

This resource is intended as an introduction to the four basic sentence structures – simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. It attempts to break down each structure to show the possible patterns a writer might use in their work. It is by no means exhaustive, but hopefully provides a firm overview. The terminology presented here is what I use in my teaching. However, as with all terminology, there are different interpretations. So, please use this as a guide rather than a be-all-and-end-all of how things work.



A sentence that is made up of a single independent clause. It has a subject and a verb, and these are usually followed by a complement of some sort.

## **SUBJECT + VERB**

Intransitive verb: Sarah yawned

Phrasal verb: Henry jumps up

Continuous verb: Sarah is yawning Passive verb: The apple was eaten

Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb: I might go

## **SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENT**

Adverb complement: Sarah yawned loudly

Noun complement: I like football

Adjective-noun complement: I like simple things

Verb complement (infinitive): I like to sing
Verb complement (gerund): I like singing

Verb phrase complement: I like singing pop songs

#### **SUBJECT + VERB + PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE**

I ran through the field

## SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENT + PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

I played football in the park

## SUBJECT + PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE + VERB + COMPLEMENT

The man by the bus stop has brown hair

#### PREPOSITIONAL SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENT

Before the party would be a good time to meet

#### **VERBAL SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENT**

Learning Chinese is hard

## **COMPOUND SUBJECT + SINGLE VERB + SINGLE COMPLEMENT**

Faizal and I played football

#### **SINGLE SUBJECT + COMPOUND VERB**

Carlos laughed and coughed and spluttered

#### SINGLE SUBJECT + SINGLE VERB + COMPOUND COMPLEMENT

I'll learn French, Swahili or Urdu



A sentence that is made up of two (or more) simple sentences connected together by a colon or conjunction.

## **LINKING WITH A COLON**

She loves me; she loves me not

## LINKING WITH COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

"And": I played piano and she listened to me play

"But": Jade thought the party was at seven-thirty, but Charlotte was certain it started at eight

"Or": She might go to the park or she might stay at home

"So": It was late, so she took a taxi

"For": The café wasn't a possibility, for it wasn't open after six

"Nor": Taylor didn't think the girl was clever, nor did he think she was attractive in any way

"Yet": I've done it many times before, yet I still doubt my ability to turn an idea into a story

#### LINKING WITH COORDINATING ADVERBS

Giving an example: Fruit is good for you; for example, an apple contains vitamins and antioxidants

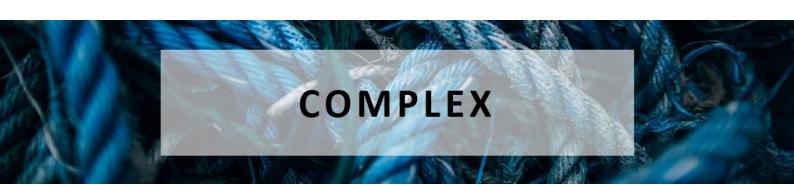
Adding consequence: The road was blocked; therefore, we had to find another way

Adding contrast: I didn't go to school today; instead, I went for a walk

## THREE OR MORE SIMPLE SENTENCES JOINED TOGETHER

I came; I saw; I conquered

I played the piano and she sang and the audience cheered wildly



A sentence that is made up of a main clause and one (or more) dependent clauses. They can branch to the left (left-branching), to the right (right-branching), or the dependent clause might sit between the subject and the verb (mid-branching).

#### **LEFT-BRANCHING SENTENCE**

<u>Dependent clause</u> + main clause: <u>Although she'd been on her feet all day</u>, she didn't complain about having to stand

Gerund phrase + main clause: Barging through the door, he entered the room

#### **RIGHT-BRANCHING SENTENCE**

Main clause + dependent clause (implicit question): I don't know who that is

Main clause + <u>dependent clause (that)</u>: It's possible (that) it will rain tomorrow

Main clause + <u>dependent clause (adverbial\*)</u>: I'll only do it <u>if I'm feeling well enough</u>

\*after, although, as, as soon as, because, before, even though, if, in order to, since, so that, though, unless, until, when, whereas, while

Main clause + relative clause (relative pronoun\*): It was Henry who ate all the cake

\*where, which, who, whose

Main clause + gerund phrase: Joe sat there quietly swinging his legs beneath his chair

#### MID-BRANCHING SENTENCE

Subject + <u>dependent clause (adverbial)</u> + verb + complement: The Hendersons, <u>if they catch their flight</u>, will arrive on Thursday afternoon

Subject + <u>relative clause (relative pronoun)</u> + verb + complement: The Hendersons, <u>who liked to play tennis,</u> <u>watch films and travel through time</u>, arrived on a Thursday afternoon

Subject + gerund phrase + verb + complement: The Hendersons, <u>carrying the world on their shoulders</u>, arrived on a Thursday afternoon



A sentence that is made up of two (or more) sentences connected together by a colon or conjunction with one (or more) of the sentences being a complex sentence.

#### **COMLPEX SENTENCE + SIMPLE SENTENCE**

Left-branching sentence + simple sentence: While they were waiting for the kettle to boil, they talked about the weather, but then they stopped

Mid-branching sentence + simple sentence: The Hendersons, who liked to play tennis, watch films and travel through time, arrived like a hurricane, and everyone else was blown out of sorts

Right-branching sentence + simple sentence: I'll only do it if I'm feeling well enough, and only know in the morning

#### SIMPLE SENTENCE + COMPLEX SENTENCE

Simple sentence + left-branching sentence: They hugged, and while they were waiting for the kettle to boil, they talked about the weather

Simple sentence + mid-branching sentence: The Joneses arrived quietly, but the Hendersons, who liked to play tennis, watch films and travel through time, arrived like a hurricane

Simple sentence + right-branching sentence: You're kind to worry, but I'll definitely do it if I'm feeling well enough

#### **COMPLEX SENTENCE + COMPLEX SENTENCE**

While they were waiting for the kettle to boil, they talked about the weather, but as soon as the tea had been poured, they turned to more serious things

# ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES

#### **Appositive phrases**

A noun or noun phrase that immediately follows another noun or noun phrase in order to provide additional information.

Mid-branching: Jenny, <u>a trainee nurse and part-time exorcist</u>, was talking downing the street when the sky went dark

Right-branching: At the middle of it all was a child, a young boy of maybe ten years old

#### Lists

Nouns: In preparation for our holiday, we bought <u>jackets</u>, <u>jumpers</u>, <u>t-shirts</u>, <u>socks</u>, <u>trousers</u>, <u>and matching</u> pirate hats

Verbs: That evening we <u>talked</u>, <u>smiled</u>, <u>laughed</u>, <u>drank</u>, <u>danced</u>, <u>sang</u>, <u>and forgot</u> (for a little while at least) the troubles of the world

Verbal phrases (diazeugma / multiple yoking): For example, "he bites his lip, and starts; stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground, then, lays his finger on his temple; straight, springs out into fast gait; then, stops again, strikes his breast hard." (William Shakespeare, Henry VIII)

Adverbs: She laughed <u>loudly</u>, <u>joyfully</u>, <u>belligerently</u>, <u>meanly</u>, and kept laughing until she was alone and the sky was ominously dark

## **Run-on sentences**

Two independent sentences joined together without punctuation or using a so-called "comma splice."

I got up early it was sunny when I went outside the heat was fierce like a bull

# **Sentence fragments**

A clause or group of words that doesn't form a grammatically complete sentence but is nonetheless self-contained between two full stops.

I looked out the window. Warily. The clouds were gathering. There are always clouds these days.

## **Tree-branch asides**

An interruption in the prose to give additional information before returning to the interrupted idea or description.

Mrs Richardson—she was my next-door neighbour—smiled at me politely.



#### Bio:

This resource has been created by Matt Kendrick. Matt is a writer, editor and teacher based in the East Midlands, UK. His short fiction has been widely published both online and in print. He has been placed or listed in various writing competitions including Bath, Flash 500, the Oxford Flash Fiction Prize, Reflex and Leicester Writes. His work has been included on the Biffy 50 list for 2019-20, in Best Microfiction 2021, Best Small Fictions 2022 and the Wigleaf Top 50 list for 2022. He has also been nominated for Best of the Net and the Pushcart Prize.

#### **Other Resources:**

For links to other free resources, please visit my website: <a href="https://www.mattkendrick.co.uk/resources">https://www.mattkendrick.co.uk/resources</a>

## **Services and Courses:**

Information about my courses and editorial services can also be found on my website.



As a workshop facilitator, I am committed to opening up writing opportunities to people from all backgrounds based on ability to write rather than ability to pay. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to finance pay-what-you-can and free spots exclusively from my own pocket. So, if you've downloaded this resource and are in a position to support narrowing the access gap to creative writing opportunities, I would be very grateful if you would consider buying me a virtual coffee\*.

\*Any money donated to my <u>Ko-fi page</u> will be used to fund free and reduced-price places for my Write Beyond The Lightbulb courses, as well as to provide free editing and mentoring opportunities for low-income writers, and to support other opportunities that seek to level the playing field.