

Complex sentence to compound sentence

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Complex sentence to compound sentence examples. How to transform simple sentence into compound or complex sentence. How to change simple sentence into compound and complex sentences. Combine the sentences to make one compound-complex sentence. Conversion of complex sentence to compound sentence. How to make a compound sentence into a complex sentence. Compound sentence to complex sentence rules.

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A common weakness in writing is the lack of variegated phrases. Becoming aware of three general types of phrases â simple, compound and complex â can help you vary the phrases in your writing. The most effective writing uses a variety of sentence types explained below.
1. Simple phrases
A simple sentence has the most elementary elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb and a completed thought. Examples of simple sentences are: Joe waited for the train. "Joe" = subject, "expected" = verbThe train was late. "The train" = subject, "was" = verbMary and Samantha took the bus. "Mary and Samantha" = compound subject, "took" = verbI looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station. "I" = subject, "looked" = verbMary and Samantha arrived early at the bus station, but waited until noon for the bus.
Â"Mary and SamanthaÂ" = compound subject,
Â"arrivedÂ" and Â"waitedÂ" = compound verbÂ"
Tip: If you use many simple sentences in an essay, you should consider reviewing some sentences into compound or complex sentences (explained below). The use of compound arguments, compound verbs, prepositional phrases (such as "at the bus station"), and other elements help lengthen simple sentences, but simple sentences are often short. Using too many simple phrases can make the writing "shaky" and prevent the writing from flowing smoothly.
Â
Â" A simple phrase can also refer to as a stand-alone clause. It is called "independent" because, while it could be part of a compound or complex sentence, it can also stand on its own as a complete sentence.
2. Composite Sentences
A composite sentence refers to a sentence composed of two independent clauses (or complete sentences) connected to each other by a coordinating conjunction. Coordination conjunctions are easy to remember if you think of the words "FAN BOYS": For and not but or so
Examples of compound phrases include the following: Joe waited for the train, but the train was late.
ÂE I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station, but they arrived at the station before noon and left before me.
It's Mary and Samantha left before my arrival, so I didn't see them at the bus station.
Tip: If you rely heavily on compound phrases in an essay, you should consider changing some of them into complex phrases (explained below). Coordination conjunctions are useful for connecting sentences, but compound sentences are often misused. While coordinating conjunctions can indicate some kind of relationship between the two independent clauses in the sentence, sometimes they don't indicate much of a relationship. The word "and", for example, only adds an independent clause to the other, without indicating how the two parts of a sentence are logically related. Too many composite sentences that "and" can weaken writing. Clearer and more specific can be established through the use of complex phrases.
3. Complex judgments
A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and one or more clauses dependent on it. An employee clause is similar to an independent clause, or complete sentence, but one of the elements that would make it a complete sentence. Examples of load clauses include the following: why Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon while waiting at the train station after they left on the bus
Dependent clauses such as those above cannot stand alone as a sentence, but can be added to an independent clause to form a complex phrase. Employee clauses begin with subordination. Below are some of the most common subordination meetings: later, although as because before, although since then if not until when, when while a complex sentence joins an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses. Load clauses may go first in the sentence, followed by the independent clause, as follows:
Tip: When the employee clause comes first, a comma must be used to separate the two clauses. Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I didn't see them at the station. While waiting at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late. After leaving the bus, Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting for the train station. On the contrary, independent clauses may go first in the sentence, followed by the dependent clause, as follows:
Tip: When the independent clause comes first, a comma should not be used to separate the two clauses. I didn't see them at the station because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon. Joe realized the train was late waiting for the train station. Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the station after they left on the bus.
Complex phrases are often more effective than composite phrases because a complex phrase indicates clearer and more specific relationships between the main parts of the sentence. The word "first", for example, tells readers that one thing occurs before the other. A word like "though" conveys a more complex relationship of a word as "and" transmits. The term periodic phrase is used to refer to a complex phrase that begins with an employee clause and ends with an independent clause, as in "While he waited at the train station, Joe understood that the train was late."
Periodic phrases can be particularly effective because the completed thought occurs at the end of it, so that the first part of the sentence can build up tothat comes to the end. Starting sentences with "E" or "Why" Should you start a sentence with "e" or "but" (or one of the other coordinate conjunctions)? The short answer is "no". You should avoid starting a phrase with "e," "or," "but," or other coordinationThese words are generally used to merge parts of a sentence, not to start a new sentence. However, such phrases can be used effectively. Since the phrases beginning with these words stand out, sometimes they are used for emphasis. If you use phrases that start with one of the coordination conjunctions, you should use these phrases in a parsimonious way and carefully. Should you start a phrase with "why"? There's nothing wrong with starting a phrase with why. Perhaps some students say they don't start a phrase with "why" to avoid phrase fragments (something like "why Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon" is a phrase fragment), but it is perfectly acceptable to start a sentence with "why" until the sentence is complete (as in "Why Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I didn't see them at the station". Simple, composite and complex judgments of the Texas A & M Writing Centre
How clauses make phrases in grammar and syntax
In the grammatical structure, phrase and clause, commonly known as the composition of the sentence, is the classification of phrases according to the number and type of clauses in their syntactic structure. This division is an element of traditional grammar. Type of clauses
In standard English, the phrases consist of five clause schemes: Subject + Verb (intransitive) Example: She's headed to the meeting. Subject + Verb (transitive) + ObjectExample: You run the meeting. Subject + Verb (link) + Subject Completion (adjective, noun, pronoun) Example: Abdul is happy. Jeanne is a person. It's her. Subject + Verb (transitive) + indirect object + direct object Example: He made me a cake. This model of clause is a derivative of S+V+O, transforming the object of a preposition into an indirect object of the verb, as the example phrase in transformative grammar is actually "It made a cake for me". Subject + Verb (transitive) + Subject + Object Complement Example: They made him happy. They did not "he", and did not "happy"; they made "happy"—the object and its complement form a syntactic unity. The phrases – which are composed of these clauses, in "dependent" or "independent" form – also have models, as explained below. Type of phrases
A simple phrase consists of only one clause. A composed sentence consists of two or more independent clauses. A complex phrase has at least one independent clause plus at least one dependent clause. [1] A set of words without an independent clause can be an incomplete sentence, also called a fragment of phrase. A sentence consisting of at least one dependent clause and at least two independent clauses can be called a complex-compound sentence or phrase composed of compound-complexes. Judgment 1 is asimple phrase. The sentence 2 is composed because "so" is considered a joint coordinated in English, and sentence 3 is complex. Sentence 4 is composed-complex (also known asexample 5 is a phrase fragment. I like trains. I don't know how to cook, so I buy my bread already done. I liked the apple pie you bought for me. the dog lived in the garden, but the cat, who was smarter, lived inside the house. What an idiot, the simple phrase in example 1 contains a clause, example 2 has two clauses (I don't know how to cook and buy my already made bread,) combined in one sentence with the co-ordinating conjunction so. in example 3, I enjoyed apple pie is an independent clause, and you bought for me is an dependent clause; the phrase is so complex. in sentence 4, the dog lived in the garden and the cat lived inside the house are both independent clauses; which was smarter is an employee clause, example 5 presents a substantial phrase but no verb. is not a complete grammatical clause. a simple sentence structure contains an independent clause and no dependent clause. I'm running, this simple sentence has an independent clause that contains a subject, me, and a verb, executed. The girl went into her room, this simple phrase has an independent clause that contains a subject, a girl, and a preached, ran in his bedroom. the preached is a verbal phrase that consists of more than one word. in the courtyard, the dog bark and assaulted the cat. this simple phrase has an independent clause that contains a subject, a dog, and a preached, naked and cunning to the cat. this predicate has two verbs, known as a compound predicate: naked and harsh. this compound verb should not be confused with a compound phrase. in the courtyard and cat are prepositional phrases. not be confused with the atomic phrase
5 compute phrases. in the English language, a composed sentence consists of at least two independent clauses. does not require an employee clause. the clauses are united by a coordinated conjunction, a semicolon that works as a conjunction, a colon instead of a point and comma between two sentences when the second sentence explains or illustrates the first sentence and no co-ordinating conjunction is used to connect the sentences, or a joint adverb preceded by a point and comma. a conjunction can be used to make a compote phrase. the conjunctions are words as for, and neither, but, or, again, and so. examples: I started in time, but I arrived late. I accept your offer or refuse it; These are the two options. the law has been approved: from 1 April all cars should be tested. the war was lost; consequently, the whole country was occupied. the oo of a comma to separate two independent clauses without the addition of an appropriate conjunction is called a comma junction and is generally considered a mistake (when oated in the English language.) [2] example: the sun shined, everyone seemed happy. if a sentence containshomogeneous referring to another common member of the sentence, the sentence may be consideredor compound. [4] If the homogeneous members are removed, the sentence is called a contract. In some languages, such as Russian, a comma is not always required in a sentence with homogeneous members. [5] Alex loves fishing, and is going fishing on Friday – Alex loves fishing, and is going fishing on Friday. ORGANIZATION OF THIS THIS LAW THIS LAW THIS THIS THIS QUEST PLACE THIS WEEKS THIS THIS WEEK THIS QUESTS THIS THIS QUESTING THIS QUESTING THIS QUESTION? Aнеке нѣтъ ношѣтъ пѣтъ ѿ ношѣтъ на пѣтъѣтъ ѿ нѣтъѣтъ? (Russian) complex and composite phrases
Main article: A complex phrase has one or more dependent clauses (also called subalterne clauses). Since an employee clause cannot be alone as a sentence, even complex phrases must have at least one independent clause. In short, a sentence with one or more dependent clauses and at least one independent clause is a complex phrase. A sentence with two or more independent clauses plus one or more dependent clauses is called compound-component or complex. In addition to a subject and a verb, the dependent clauses contain a subordinate conjunction or a similar word. There are a large number of subordinations in English. Some of these give the clause an adverse function, specifying time, place or way. Such clauses are called adverbial clauses. When I went up to the sun, from the darkness of the cinema house, I had only two things in mind. (S. E. Hinton, The Outsiders) This complex phrase contains an adverbial clause, when I fell into the sunlight from the dark of the cinema house. The adverbial clause describes when and where the action of the main clause, I had only two things on my mind, took place. A relative clause is an employee clause amending a substantive or substantive phrase in the independent clause. In other words, the relevant clause works similar to an adjective. That who was deceived is complained. (Miguel de Cervantes, Don Quixote) You, who have never met your family, see them standing around you. (J.K Rowling, Harry Potter and the Witch Stone) In the first example, the restrictive relative clause that has been deceived specific or defines the meaning of him in the independent clause, the complaint. In the second example, the non-restrictive relative clause that has never met your family describes you in the independent clause, You see them standing around you. A noun clause is an employee clause that works as a noun. A noun clause may function as a subject of a clause, or as a nomination or object. What he understood was that love was that moment when your heart was about to burst. (Sieg Larsson, The Girl with Dragon Tattoo) In this sentence the independent clause contains two substantial clauses. The noun clause he hadseves as a subject of the verb, was, and that love was that moment serves as a complement. The phrase also contains oneclause, when your heart was about to burst. Incomplete sentences
An incomplete sentence, or fragment of phrase, is a set of words that do not form a complete sentence, either because it does not express a complete thought or because it lacks some grammatical element, such as a subject or a verb. [6][7] An employee clause without an independent clause is an example of an incomplete sentence. A fragment -ing is a type of incomplete phrase that contains a word ending in -ing that is a gerund or a noun, not a verb, because there is a verb of help. An example is: "Swimming in the ocean". [7] Some prescriptive grammar[8] consider phrases beginning with a conjunction as incomplete phrases, but this style prescription has "no historical or grammatical foundation". [9] Computer grammar controllers often highlight incomplete phrases. A run-on phrase consists of two or more independent clauses (i.e., clauses that have not been made dependent on the use of a relative pronounce or a subordinate conjunction) that join without appropriate punctuation: clauses "correct"—in confusion rather than clarity, as intersecting streets without signs of Yield or Stop. The independent clauses can be "fuse", as in "It is almost half past five we cannot reach the city before the dark", in this case the two independent clauses could be separated (between "five" and "us") with a period [...five. We...], a comma and a conjunction (...five, and we...), or a comma (...five; we...)]. The independent clauses can be combined in an inadequate manner with one comma (the junction of the comma). James Joyce's novel, Ulysses, uses the flow of consciousness, which takes the literary license by deliberately breaking this grammar rule by using long and unscrupulous phrases, without run-on, especially in the final chapter "Penelope". In general, run-on phrases occur when two or more independent clauses join without using a coordinated conjunction (i.e. for, and neither, but, or so) or correct punctuation (i.e. semicolon, dash, or period).[10][12] A run-on phrase can be as short as four words – for example, a walking ledge, or even because in short travel, there are two verb steps. An imperative phrase like "Run walk" can be a run-on even if it has only two words. While some sources see comma junctions as a form of run-on phrases,[11] others limit the term to independent clauses that are united without punctuation. [10][13] For The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the term "run-on phrase" is also used for "a very long phrase, especially a missing order or consistency." [14] See also the Linguistic portal
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