

Wednesday Notes
Clauses and Sentence Type

CLAUSE

- Each clause must have a SUBJECT and VERB.
- types
 1. independent (also called main clause)
 - a. Every sentence must have at least one independent clause.
 - b. The independent clause can usually stand alone.
 - c. An independent clause does *not* start with a relative pronoun or subordinating conjunction.
 2. dependent (also called subordinate clause)
 - a. The dependent clause can never stand alone.
 - b. A dependent clause starts with a relative pronoun or a subordinating conjunction. (See Tuesday's Notes)
 - c. types
 1. adverb
 - usually starts with a subordinating conjunction
 - acts like an adverb
 - *We will eat when the bell rings.* (modifies eats)
 - *We will eat* is independent.
 2. adjective
 - usually starts with a relative pronoun
 - acts like an adjective
 - *She likes the guy who sits in front of her.* (modifies guy)
 - *She likes the guy* is independent.
 3. noun
 - usually starts with a relative pronoun
 - acts like a noun
 - *I hope that you understand the examples.* (acts as a direct object)
 - *I hope* is independent.

SENTENCE TYPES

1. simple sentence = one independent clause
2. compound sentence = two or more independent clauses
3. complex sentence = one independent clause + one or more dependent clauses
4. compound-complex = two or more independent clauses + one or more dependent clauses

SENTENCE PURPOSE

1. A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends in a period.
2. An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends in a question mark.
3. An imperative sentence gives a command and ends in a period.
4. An exclamatory sentence expresses strong feelings and ends in an exclamation point.