POSTE01

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Abstract

***The compound sentence***

***Definition:***

*A compound sentence is two or more independent clause joined together. There are three ways to join the clause.*

1. *With a coordinator*
2. *With a conjunctive adverb*
3. *With a semicolon*

*Let’s study each type of compound sentence in more detail.*

1. ***Compound sentence with coordinators:***

*A compound sentence can be formed as follows:*

***Independent clause, + Coordinator + Independent clause.***

Notice that there is comma after the first independent clause.

The following sentences illustrate the meaning of the seven “ FAN BOYS”

1. For: Women live longer than men, for they take care better of their health. (The second clause gives the reason for the first clause).
2. And: Women follow more healthful diets, and they go to doctors more often.(The two clause express equal, similar ideas.)
3. Nor: Women do not smoke as much as men do, nor do they drink as much alcohol. ( Nor means “and not”. It joins two negative independent clauses. Notice that question word order is used after nor.)
4. But: Men may exercise harder, but they may not exercise as regularly as women do. (The two clauses express equal, contrasting ideas.)
5. Or: Both men and women should limit the amount of fat in their diets, or they risk getting heart disease. (The two clause express alternative possibilities.)
6. Yet: Women used to be known as the “weaker sex”, yet in some ways, they are stronger than men. (The second clause is a surprising or unexpected contrast to the first clause.)
7. So: Men are less cautious than women, so more men die in accidents. (The second clause is the result of the first clause.)
8. ***Compound sentence with conjunctive adverbs:***

*A compound sentence can also be formed as follows:*

Independent clause + conjunctive adverb, + independent clause.

Notice the punctuation: a semicolon follows the first independent clause, and a comma follows the conjunctive adverb. Also, just like the FAN BOYS coordinators, conjunctive adverbs express relationships between the clauses. The following chart shows the coordinators and conjunctive adverbs that express similar meanings.

***Coordinatorsconjunctive adverb***

**And Besides**

**But \* Yet However**

 **Nevertheless**

 ***Nonetheless***

***Or Otherwise***

***So Accordingly***

 ***Consequently***

 ***Hence***

 ***Therefore***

 ***Thus***

 ***As a result***

1. ***Compound sentence with a semicolon:***

*A compound sentence can also be formed with a semicolon alone.*

***Independent clause;independent clause.***

 ***Clause connectors:***

***Subordinators (Subordinating conjunctions):***

***After Before That When which***

***Although Even though Though Whenever While***

***As How Unless Where Who***

***As if If Until Wherever Whom***

***As soon as Since What Whether Whose***

***Because So that***

***Coordinators (coordinators conjunctions)***

*You can remember the seven coordinators by the phrase ”FAN BOYS”:*

***FOR And Nor But Yet So***

***Conjunctive adverbs:***

***Accordingly Furthermore IN contrast Meanwhile ON the other hand***

***Besides Hence Indeed Moreover Otherwise***

***Consequently However Instead Nevertheless Therefore***

***For example IN addition Likewise Nonetheless Thus***