

COMPOUND SENTENCES

1. Definition:

A compound sentence has two equally important clauses joined by a coordinator, semicolons or conjunctive adverbs.

2. Forming compound sentences with Semicolons

Semicolons are used to connect two clauses whose relationship is obvious.

E.g.: My family often eats at a restaurant; the chef there is amazing.

3. Forming compound sentences with Coordinators

Coordinators are used to clarify the relationship between the two clauses.

A coordinator stands between the two clauses, after a comma.

There are 7 coordinators in English.

	Coordinator	Relationship	Example
1.	For	Cause	He acts like a child, for he wants attention.
2.	And	Addition	He acts like a child, and people think he is cute.
3.	Nor	Negation	He does not act like a child, nor does he look like one.
4.	But	Contrast	He acts like a child, but he is an adult.
5.	Or	Alternative	He acts like a child, or he is ignored.
6.	Yet	Contrast	He acts like a child, yet he longs to be taken seriously.
7.	So	Effect	He acts like a child, so we treat him like one.

4. Forming compound sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are used to emphasize the relationship between the two clauses.

A coordinator stands between the two clauses, after a semicolon, before a comma.

There are many conjunctive adverbs in English.

	Relationship	Conj. Adv.	Example
1.	Effect	therefore, as a result	I have a lot on my mind; therefore , I need to concentrate.
2.	Addition	also, moreover	I have a lot on my mind; also , I have a lot to do.
3.	Contrast	still, however,	I have a lot on my mind; however , I must try to relax.
4.	Similarity	similarly, likewise	I have a lot on my mind; likewise , he has a lot to think about.
5.	Alternative	otherwise, instead	I will try not to think; instead , I will relax.
6.	Explanation	for example, in fact	I have a lot on my mind; for example , I do not know if I should attend college.
7.	Time	meanwhile, afterward	I have a lot on my mind; meanwhile , I still have work to do.