



Let's look at **three ways** to write **compound sentences**:

1. Using a Coordinating Conjunction Complete idea, coordinating conjunction complete idea.

2. Using a semicolon Complete idea; complete idea.

3. Using a Transitional Expression Complete idea; transitional expression, complete idea.









THE FIRST WAY... A compound sentence looks like this:

Complete idea, coordinating conjunction complete idea.

We make them using Coordinating Conjunctions:



FANBOYS









These FANBOYS



Coordinating Conjunctions: FANBOYS

For

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So





FANBOYS



1. People love fall, for it is the beginning of the holiday season.

For= indicates a reason (treat it like "because")

2. Jay wants his pumpkin pie, and he also wants his coffee.

And= joins two ideas



3. Cooking Thanksgiving dinner by yourself is not easy, **nor** is it recommended.



Nor= indicates a negative idea.





(reminder): A compound sentence looks like this:

Complete idea, coordinating conjunction complete idea.



4. November is too early to decorate for Christmas, but people do it anyway.

But= to contrast two ideas

5. You may have turkey, or you may have ham.

Or= to offer an alternative

6. He wants to eat, yet he does not want to help cook.

Yet= to introduce a surprising choice

7. He saved up his money, so he will buy gifts for everyone.

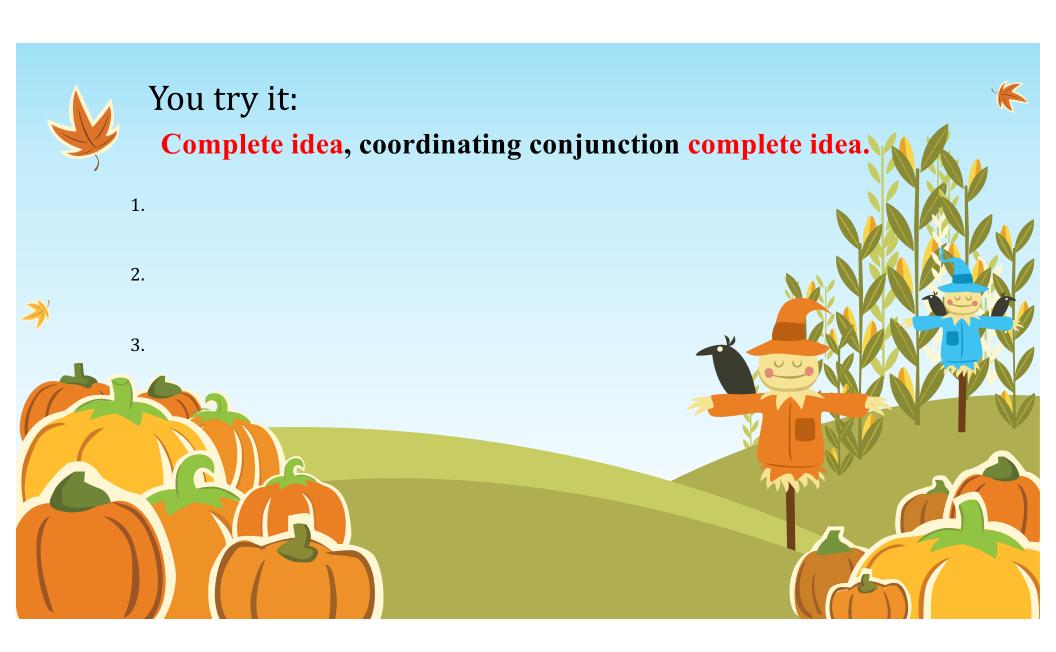
So= to indicate a cause and effect relationship.



The Downside of Decorating too Early

www.TheNewWitestyle.com

FANBOYS



THE SECOND WAY... A compound sentence looks like this,

Complete idea; complete idea.

(Ideas MUST be related)

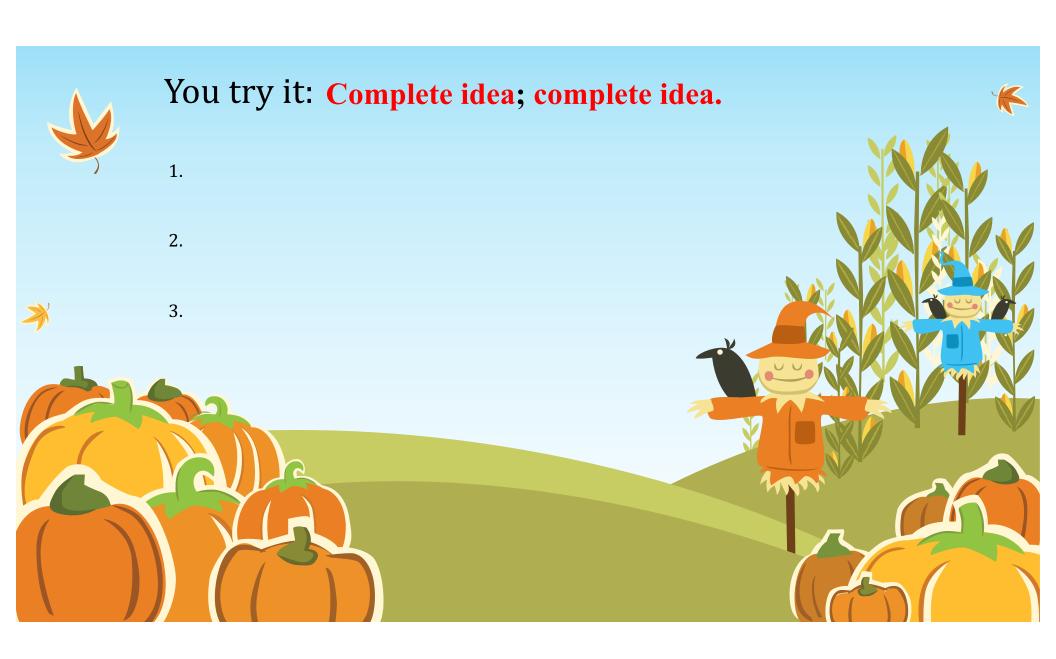
1. People love fall; it is the beginning of the holiday season.

2. Jay wants his pumpkin pie; he also wants his coffee.

3. He saved up his money; he will buy gifts for everyone.



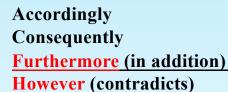




THE THIRD WAY... A compound sentence looks like this:







Moreover
Nevertheless (in spite of that)
Therefore (for that reason)



Jay wants his pumpkin pie; furthermore, he also wants his coffee.

He wants to eat; however, he does not want to help cook.

November is too early to decorate for Christmas; nevertheless, people do it anyway.

He saved up his money; therefore, he will buy gifts for everyone.





You try it:

Complete idea; transitional expression, complete idea.

1.

2.

3.









Writing **Complex Sentences:**



There are many subordinating conjunctions. This list contains 25 of those most commonly used.

After

Even if

Since

Although

Even though

So that

As

Than

As soon as

By the time

Every time If

The first time

Because

In case

Once

Unless

Before

Now that

Until

When

Whenever

Whether or not

While

Why





A Complex sentence looks like this:

Subordinating Conjunction + Secondary Idea, complete idea

Subordinating Conjunctions join the <u>strong</u> and the <u>weak</u>:

<u>Complete Ideas</u> with <u>Secondary Ideas</u>

After

As soon as

Because

Before

Whenever

Complete idea Subordinating Conjunction + Secondary Idea.

Or

As soon as it was November Subordinating Conjunction + Secondary Idea,

it was November, she began playing Christmas music.

As soon as it was November, she began playing Christmas music.

She began playing Christmas music as soon as it was November.

Subordinating Conjunction + Secondary Idea.

She began playing Christmas music as soon as it was November.







You try it:

Subordinating Conjunction + Secondary Idea, complete idea.

Or

Complete idea Subordinating Conjunction + Secondary **Idea.**





1.

2.

3.

