

The background features a large, faded watermark of the University of Basrah logo. The logo is circular and contains a central emblem of a tree with an open book at its base. The text 'UNIVERSITY OF BASRAH' and 'COLLEGE OF EDUCATION FOR HUMAN SCIENCES' is visible around the perimeter of the logo. The year '1975' is also present on both sides of the emblem.

English Grammar
Fourth Year
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Week 7: The Complex Sentence

Lecture No. 18:

- **Simple Sentence VS Complex Sentence**
 - **Dependent VS Independent Clause**
 - **Coordination VS Subordination**

Simple Sentence VS Complex Sentence 1

A simple sentence in grammar has only one main or independent clause and no dependent or subordinate clauses. Comprising a subject and a predicate, this short and independent syntactic entity intends to convey a complete idea or meanings of an idea. Consider this example:

- She seemed very depressed.

A complex sentence is a sentence that contains one independent and at least one dependent clause (sometimes called a subordinate clause). Consider this example:

- She seemed very depressed because she lost her job.

Simple Sentence VS Complex Sentence 2

A complex sentence is like a simple sentence in that it consists of one main clause, but unlike a simple sentence it has one or more subordinate clauses functioning as elements of the sentence. In addition, a complex sentence expresses two or more ideas, whereas a simple sentence expresses one single idea. Compare the following sentences:

- I like to eat candy. [one idea/simple sentence]
- I like to eat candy before I watch a movie. [Two ideas/complex sentence]
- Though Mitchell prefers watching romantic films, he rented the latest spy thriller, and he enjoyed it very much. [Three ideas/compound complex sentence]

Dependent VS Independent Clause

A dependent clause has a subject and a verb, but it is not a complete sentence because it does not make sense by itself, it needs the independent clause to complete its meaning. Consider this example:

- He proposed, so they got married. [independent + Dependent]

An independent clause also has a subject and a verb and makes sense by itself. Consider this example:

- Although she was considered smart, she failed all her exams. [Dependent +independent]

Coordination VS Subordination

The English language has at least two methods at hand to use to express two or more ideas in the same sentence. These methods are coordination and subordination. Both methods involve the linking of units (clauses), but in coordination each clause has a complete meaning by itself. However, in subordination one of the clauses is a constituent of a superordinate (main) clause.

This means that both clauses in coordination are independent; whereas in subordination one clause or more are dependent on the main clause.

Syndetic and asyndetic coordination

The term COORDINATION is used by some grammarians for both syndetic (or linked) coordination, and asyndetic (or unlinked) coordination. The difference between the two constructions is that syndetic coordination is marked by overt signals of coordination.(and, or, but), whereas asyndetic coordination is not overtly marked. Sentence [la] exemplifies syndetic coordination, with and as explicit marker, while [lb] exemplifies asyndetic coordination, with and omitted :

- Slowly and stealthily, he crept towards his victim. [la]
- Slowly, stealthily, he crept towards his victim. [lb]

Coordinators 1

Coordinators (or coordinating conjunctions) are words that connect units that are on the same syntactic level. The conjunctions (*and, but, for, nor, or, so and yet*) are clearly coordinators. They are used to connect:

A. Single words:

1. Nouns: Men and women are equal.
2. Adjectives: My parents are poor but happy.
3. Verbs: Last night I was watching TV and correcting papers.

B. Prepositional Phrases:

- You can lie on the bed or on the sofa.
- There is plenty of food in the living room and in the kitchen.

Coordinators 2

C. Dependent Clauses:

- Where you go and what you do are not my concern.
- We can talk while you are here or when you return home.
- He is a person whom I respect and whom I will always admire.

D. Independent Clauses:

- Jack loves Mary and she loves him.
- He proposed, so they got married.
- They lived in her home town, yet they were not happy.
- We stayed there, for my father refused to move.
- Audrey didn't pass her Math. Exam, nor did John.

Coordinating Independent Clauses

When used to connect independent clauses, the coordinators show the kind of relationship that holds between the coordinated clauses. They express such relationships as: *addition, alternative, condition, contrast, cause and result.*

Coordinator	Meaning	Example
and	addition	The phone rang, and someone knocked on the door.
nor	addition	You don't have to study, nor do you have to stay at home
or	alternative	We can go sightseeing, or we can go shopping.
or (else)	condition	You have to study, or (else) you will fail the course.
but	contrast	Dr. Jones was sick, but he taught the class.
yet	contrast	His voice was weak, yet the students understood him.
for	cause	He couldn't teach for the entire hour, for he was sick.
so	result	I have been working hard, so I am going to take a vacation.