Presentation Outline

What will we learn today?

SV
What is a complete sentence?

SV, SSV, SVV, etc.
What are simple sentences?

SV + SV, SV + SSV, etc.
What is a compound sentence?
WHAT IS A COMPLETE SENTENCE?
What is a complete sentence?
A complete sentence has at least 1 subject, 1 verb, and in some cases 1 direct object.

- Without a direct object
  - I sang. (Subject pronoun + action verb)
  - Los Angeles is a great place to live. (Subject/Proper noun + linking verb + article + adjective + noun + infinitive)
  - We are going to Mexico in May. (Subject pronoun + helping verb + action verb + preposition + proper noun + preposition + proper noun)

- With a direct object
  - Music creates happiness. (Subject/Concrete noun + action verb + object/abstract noun)
  - My brother fed the dog. (Possessive pronoun + subject/concrete noun + action verb + article + object/concrete noun)
ARE THERE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES?
Are there different kinds of simple sentences?

Let’s take a look!

- I sang.
- *I sang a song.*
- *I sang a song at the concert.*
- *I sang a beautiful song at the crowded concert.*
- *I sang and danced at the concert.*
- *I sang and danced smoothly on stage.*

How do we tell the difference between these sentences?
Are there different kinds of simple sentences?

Let’s take a closer look!

- The previous sentences all have different lengths. We should not rely on the length of the sentence to tell us what type it is.

- For example, there are simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. These are the 4 types of sentences in English grammar.

- So the question remains...how do we tell what kind of sentence we are writing?
Are there different kinds of simple sentences?

Examine the subjects and verbs...

I sang.

I sang a song.

I sang a song at the concert.

I sang a beautiful song at the crowded concert.

I sang and danced at the concert.

I sang and danced smoothly on stage.

You can include adjectives, objects, adverbs, and even prepositional phrases to simple sentences!
Are there different kinds of simple sentences?

There are 4 basic simple sentences:

- Instead of looking at the length of a sentence, look instead at the number of subjects and verbs. The number of subjects and verbs will help you identify your sentence type.

- **SV**
  - I sing.
  - I laugh.
  - I cry.

- **SVV**
  - I sing and dance.
  - I love and laugh.

- **SSV**
  - She and I sing.
  - He and I laugh.
  - He and she cry.

- **SSVV**
  - Evan and Erika read and study.
WHAT IS A COMPOUND SUBJECT AND COMPOUND VERB?
Are there different kinds of simple sentences?
Yes! There are 4 types of simple sentences:

- Simple sentences appear in 4 ways: SV, SSV, SVV, and SSVV.
- When you have more than one subject in a simple sentence, you have a compound subject.
  - She and I studied for the quiz. (SSV)
    - The conjunction and brings together the two subjects
- When you have more than one verb in a simple sentence, you have a compound verb.
  - I exercised yet ate junk food after my workout. (SVV)
    - The conjunction yet joins two verbs.
WHAT IS A COMPOUND SENTENCE?
Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is two simple sentences joined together.

• Ms. Brown’s students are awesome, and they know it!
  • Can you find the two simple sentences in this compound sentence?
    • SS #1 – Ms. Brown’s students are awesome
    • SS #2 – they know it!

• I saw the horror movie Annabelle this weekend at the 4DX movie theater in Downtown Los Angeles, but I didn’t like the film and asked for a refund.
  • Can you find the two simple sentences in this compound sentence?
    • SS #1 – I saw the horror movie Annabelle this weekend at the 4DX movie theater in Downtown Los Angeles
    • SS #2 – I didn’t like the film and asked for a refund.
# How Simple Sentences Become Compound

Join any two simple sentence pattern together using 1 of 3 methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMPLE SENTENCE PATTERNS</th>
<th>CHOOSE 1 OF 3 METHODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• SV</td>
<td>• Comma + Coordinating Conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SSV</td>
<td>• Semicolon (Only when ideas are closely related)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SVV</td>
<td>• Semicolon + Adverbial Conjunction + Comma (This is the most formal way to join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• SSVV</td>
<td>two simple sentences.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Can you tell the difference?

Compound Subjects and Verbs vs. Compound Sentences

Miguel loves surfing.

Miguel and Mikayla love surfing.

Miguel and Mikayla love surfing, but they do not enjoy hiking.

Miguel loves surfing and tries to go at least once a week.

Miguel loves surfing and tries to go at least once a week.

Miguel loves surfing and tries to go at least once a week; however, Mikayla does not surf with him often.