

APSU Writing Center

Understanding Sentence Structure

Clauses and Sentence Types

• Independent Clause

- An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence. It contains a subject, a verb, and expresses a complete thought.
 - **Example:** The researcher conducted an experiment.
 - **Example:** She submitted her final draft.

• Dependent Clause

- A dependent clause is not a complete sentence and must be attached to an independent clause. It often begins with a subordinating conjunction (although, because, when, etc.).
 - **Example:** Although the researcher conducted an experiment, ...
 - **Example:** Because she submitted her final draft, ...

Sentence Components

- **Subject** (**Bold** in examples)
 - A subject is a person, place, thing, or concept that performs the action in a sentence. Identify
 the subject by asking, "Who or what?"
 - **Example:** The professor graded the essays.
 - **Example:** My classmate shared *her notes*.
- Verb (<u>Underlined</u> in examples)
 - A verb expresses action or a state of being. Identify the verb by asking, "What happened?"
 - **Example: The professor** graded the essays.
 - **Example: The discussion** was *insightful*. ("was" functions as a linking verb.)
- **Object** (*Italicized* in examples)
 - An object receives the action in a sentence. Identify the object by asking, "The subject did what?" or "To whom?/For whom?"
 - **Example:** The student wrote a research paper.
 - **Example: The editor** revised *the manuscript*.

• Prepositional Phrase

- A phrase that begins with a preposition (in, at, for, behind, until, after, etc.) and modifies a word in the sentence.
 - **Example: The student** wrote a research paper for the journal submission.
 - **Example: The editor** <u>revised</u> the *manuscript* before publication.

Sentence Structure

- A sentence....
 - o begins with a capital letter.
 - o ends with punctuation (period, question mark, or exclamation point).
 - o contains a subject that is only given once.
 - o contains a verb or verb phrase.
 - follows Subject + Verb + Object order.
 - o must express a complete thought (independent clause).
 - Example: The group <u>finalized</u> their *presentation*.



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Sentence Types

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• Simple Sentence

- A simple sentence contains one independent clause.
 - **Example:** She <u>reviewed</u> *her notes*.
 - **Example:** He drafted *a proposal*.
 - **Example:** They <u>discussed</u> the hypothesis.

• Compound Sentence

- A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses, joined by a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or a semicolon.
 - **Example:** The **professor** gave an assignment, and the **students** completed it.
 - **Example:** The **editor** <u>revised</u> *the article*, but the **author** *requested* additional *changes*.

• Complex Sentence

- A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
 - **Example:** Although the **student** <u>studied</u> extensively, **he** was still <u>nervous</u> for the exam.
 - **Example: They** <u>cited</u> multiple *sources* as **they** <u>wanted</u> to strengthen their argument.

• Compound-Complex Sentence

- A compound-complex sentence contains at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.
 - **Example:** Although **he** <u>submitted</u> his <u>essay</u>, **he** <u>forgot</u> his <u>citation</u>, so **he** had to <u>revise</u> it.
 - **Example: They** (subject) <u>discussed</u> the *results*, and **they** <u>decided</u> to include additional *references* because **they** <u>wanted</u> to support their claims.



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References

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