

COMPOUND SENTENCES

Compound sentence	Compound sentences always contain two subject/verb combinations.
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Example:

<p>subject verb</p> <p>They / went out to dinner,</p>	<p>subject verb</p> <p>and they / went to see a play.</p>
<p>subject verb</p> <p>They / went out to dinner;</p>	<p>subject verb</p> <p>they / went to see a play.</p>

A compound sentence always follows one of two patterns:

- 1) The main clauses are connected by a **comma** and a **coordinating conjunction** (FANBOYS): for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).
- 2) The compound sentence is made up of at least **two independent clauses** (or simple sentences) joined by either a **comma** and a **coordinating conjunction** (FANBOYS) or a **semicolon** (;).

Pattern 1: Compound sentence joined by comma and a coordinating conjunction
Pattern: S/V, conj. S/V

<p>subject / verb</p>	<p>subject / verb</p>
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a. José / went to English class in the morning, **and** he / went to work in the afternoon.

b. The crowd/yelled and screamed, **but** the team/ignored the noise.

Pattern 2: Compound sentence joined by a semicolon.
Pattern: S/V ; S/V

<p>subject / verb</p>	<p>subject / verb</p>
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a. José / went to English class in the morning; he / went to work in the afternoon.

b. No parking spaces / were near the store; I / parked two blocks away and walked back.