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Compound sentence example

A compound sentence is a sentence that connects two independent clauses, either with a coordinating conjunction like and or with a semicolon (;). Use compound sentences to combine two or more self-sufficient but related sentences into a single, unified one. A compound sentence requires at least two subjects and two verbs. Sentences with one subject and two verbs or with two subjects and one verb are still simple sentences, not compound sentences. Be careful with run-on sentences, which add too many clauses to a single sentence or connect clauses incorrectly. Compound sentences are similar to complex sentences; the difference is that complex sentences use subordinating conjunctions to connect clauses, while compound sentences use coordinating conjunctions. Compound sentences give your writing a faster pace and unite related ideas, but they have a few more rules than standard sentences. Here, we'll explain how to use compound sentences correctly in your writing. The AI writing assistant for anyone with work to do

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What is a compound sentence? A compound sentence is a sentence that combines two or more independent clauses. The key here is independent clauses, which are clauses that contain both a subject and a verb, meaning they can each stand alone as a separate sentence. Essentially, a compound sentence brings together individual, related sentences as one. Simple sentences: My name is Montoya. I'm here for the interview. Compound sentence: My name is Montoya, and I'm here for the interview. Compound sentence: My name is Montoya; I'm here for the interview. Compound sentence structure

Compound sentences usually use a comma followed by a coordinating conjunction, which are small words used to connect other words and phrases in a sentence. You might remember coordinating conjunctions as the FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so. Additionally, compound sentences can also use a semicolon to connect two clauses, in which case no conjunction is necessary. Let's look at some compound sentence examples to see how they work. Below are two simple complete sentences, each with its own subject and verb: I have a pet iguana. His name is Fluffy. To combine them into a compound sentence, we simply add a comma plus the coordinating conjunction and: I have a pet iguana, and his name is Fluffy. Alternatively, we can make a compound sentence by adding only a semicolon, and the sentence will still be correct: I have a pet iguana; his name is Fluffy. Although they're talking about the same topic, the subject of each independent clause is different: The first clause's subject is I, and the second clause's subject is name. That's part of what makes them independent, and a sentence is considered compound only when it consists of independent clauses. For example, the sentence below is not a compound sentence: I have a pet iguana whose name is Fluffy. Examples of compound sentences Let's look at some more compound sentence examples from some of history's greatest writers: "Nature does not hurry, yet everything is accomplished." —Lao Tzu "Be yourself; everyone else is already taken." —Oscar Wilde "You will face many defeats in life, but never let yourself be defeated." —Maya Angelou

Rules of compound sentences

1 A compound sentence needs at least two subjects and two verbs. If both independent clauses use the same subject, it must be stated twice, as in the quote below, for the sentence to be compound: "I alone cannot change the world, but I can cast a stone across the water to create many ripples." —Mother Teresa

2 Sentences with two subjects and one verb or with one subject and two verbs are not compound sentences. Not compound: Adelaide and I sing our duet tonight. Not compound: Adelaide sings and dances at the same time. Each sentence has only one independent clause, but you can make it a compound sentence by adding a new independent clause. Compound: Adelaide sings and dances at the same time, but I can only do one thing at once.

3 Imperative sentences don't always show their subjects because the subjects are implied. That leads to compound sentences like this example, the first independent clause of which has the implied subject you: Get me some water, or the fire will spread! Punctuation in compound sentences When creating compound sentences, keep these rules in mind: Place a comma before the coordinating conjunction. If you're not using a coordinating conjunction, place a semicolon between the clauses. As always, you use a lowercase letter to start the second independent clause. Since compound sentences are single sentences, only the first letter of the first clause is capitalized. Common mistakes with compound sentences

Compound sentences can be tricky. In particular, watch out for these easy-to-make mistakes.

Run-on sentences

A run-on sentence is a common English writing mistake that happens when a sentence incorrectly connects clauses. In writing, run-on sentences are both grammatically incorrect and challenging for your reader to understand. To avoid both run-on sentences and confusingly long compound sentences, limit the number of clauses in a sentence to two or three. In situations when you need more than three clauses, keep them as short as possible by removing unnecessary words. I woke up, the clock said 9:00 so I panicked and took a shower, got ready, ate breakfast, and ran out the door, but then I looked at my phone, it said it was actually Saturday and I had the day off. I woke up, and the clock said 9:00, so I panicked. I took a shower, got ready, ate breakfast, and ran out the door. Then I looked at my phone; it said it was actually Saturday. I had the day off. Remember, short sentences are easier to understand and give your writing a faster pace. And alternating between longer and shorter sentences gives your writing rhythm and keeps your reader engaged. Connecting unrelated sentences Even if you have two independent clauses, you shouldn't connect them unless they're related. The two clauses should describe each other or add relevant details; otherwise, they're better off as two separate sentences. I couldn't sleep that night, but there would be breakfast at the school tomorrow. Of course, you can always rephrase the clauses to show their relation and then connect them. I couldn't sleep that night, but it was reassuring to know there would be breakfast at the school tomorrow. Want to make sure you're using compound sentences correctly in your writing? Grammarly points out any grammar and punctuation mistakes you might have missed, including run-on sentences and missing commas before conjunctions. Compound vs. complex sentences It's easy to confuse compound sentences with complex sentences; both use two or more clauses in a single sentence. The most significant difference, however, is the type of clauses they use. Compound sentences use two or more independent clauses. I am working now, but we will eat later. Complex sentences combine independent clauses with subordinate clauses, also known as dependent clauses. Because I am working now, we will eat later. In this example, because I am working now is the subordinate clause, and we will eat later is the independent clause. The clue is the word because, which is a subordinating conjunction. Words like because, if, whenever, and since—and certain prepositions like after and before—all act as subordinating conjunctions. Their job is to connect subordinate clauses to independent clauses. By adding a subordinating conjunction, you can turn an independent clause into a subordinate clause. I am working now alone is an independent clause, but with because in front, it becomes a subordinate clause. Compound-complex sentences

A sentence can be both complex and compound at the same time. A compound-complex sentence occurs when a single sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one subordinate clause. After I got home from work, my friends invited me out, and I left my apartment again. In this example, after I got home from work is the subordinate clause (you can tell because the subordinating conjunction after appears at the front). Both my friends invited me out and I left my apartment again are independent clauses, joined by the coordinating conjunction and. Put all three clauses together with the proper punctuation, and you will have a perfectly correct compound-complex sentence. Compound sentences FAQs

What are compound sentences? Compound sentences are sentences with two or more independent clauses. An independent clause includes both a subject and a verb, making it a complete thought. Essentially, a compound sentence combines related but separate ideas into a single, cohesive statement. How do you form a compound sentence? There are two ways to form a compound sentence. First, you can separate the independent clauses with a comma followed by a coordinating conjunction like and, but, or, or: (I am tired, but I will finish my work.) Second, you can place a semicolon between the clauses without a conjunction. (I am tired; I will finish my work.) What's the difference between compound sentences and complex sentences? While a compound sentence uses two or more independent clauses, a complex sentence uses one independent clause and at least one subordinate clause. Unlike independent clauses, subordinate clauses cannot stand on their own as a separate sentence. Complex sentences also use subordinating conjunctions, while compound sentences use coordinating conjunctions. Can a sentence be both compound and complex? Yes, and these are called compound-complex sentences. A compound-complex sentence combines at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause (After we finished our homework, I watched TV and my brother played video games.)

How are compound sentences used in writing? Compound sentences help to connect related ideas, create a smoother flow, and add variety to your writing. Combining two independent clauses makes your writing more dynamic and engaging while maintaining clarity. Compound sentences also break up the monotony of using simple sentences repeatedly. Your writing, at its best.

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In this lesson, we'll discuss the 50 useful examples of compound sentences. A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or). Let us know the definition of the compound sentence.

As we know, compound sentences are two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction. This can be done with a semicolon or comma, depending on the type of conjunction and the structure of the sentence. Let us see some examples: I have chosen a bike, and I want to buy this bike. She is busy enough, but she agrees to join the team meeting. She went to the store, and he stayed at home. Janet knew the story; she didn't want to acknowledge it. She likes cold coffee; she orders it from an online shop.

Compound sentences are most often used to create emphasis and to share background knowledge in order to present a more complete idea. Here's an example: Molly loves running and swimming, but she dislikes biking. Now it's time to see the 50 useful examples of compound sentences in English grammar: I enjoy reading, but I also love watching movies. She is not sure if she will succeed; she has no experience. They didn't like the food; they left the restaurant. She is good at sports; she works as a trainer. He was taking pictures of the game; he had a good camera. Writing a book is difficult; I don't know how many people try and fail. It's dark in here, but there are candles on the table. We need to be careful, and we drive on ice-covered roads. There is no one here, but we can go ahead and start without them. She didn't know the secret; she got angry when it was revealed. She is careful enough; she knows how to drive a car. I have decided to quit smoking and have been doing this for over a year. He knew the true fact, but he was too shy to say it aloud. We can go to the beach, or we can go to the amusement park. They wanted to see the show; they were disappointed when they arrived late. I am interested in your opinion; I hope you can tell me what you think about this matter. Our team is strong; we can win this match easily. You are my true friend; you were so helpful yesterday. I am sure that he is guilty, and I will prove it in court tomorrow. I have been considering your proposal; I have decided to accept your offer. He is a handsome boy, and many people like him. She was aware of the risks; she agreed to take them anyway. I am sure that he will help me. I will ask him tomorrow. Let's go there, but I don't know if you agree with me. He was ready to go out; he had already put on his shoes. She liked the film but thought it could be better in some ways. I am sure that he is innocent; I have known him for a long time. I know that you will like this movie; it is hilarious. You can do this job; you are so intelligent and talented. He was told to leave the building but didn't listen to the security guard. You should eat healthier food, or be overweight in two years. She didn't want to tell me how old she was, but she had a teenage son. She doesn't want to tell me how old she is, and I respect her privacy. He didn't want to tell me how old he was, so I pretended not to notice it. You don't need to tell; I already know what you think about this matter. She is a good person, but she can sometimes be insulting. He was handsome, and his personality was good too. The movie was entertaining, but the ending was disappointing. He is not happy about this; he wants to do something else. I hope you will like this movie; it is fascinating. We are not lazy; we want to finish everything before the deadline. He didn't know how to answer; he was speechless for a few seconds. He bought a new car, and he also bought a motorcycle. I didn't think that this film would be so interesting; I am glad I watched it. I was too fond of how she spoke to me; I couldn't express it in words. He was surprised when he saw his teacher in the restaurant; he thought she was on vacation. She is a great person; everyone likes her very much. I apologize for what I did last time; it won't happen again. We apologize for being late today; there was an accident on the road, and the traffic was terrible. They play badminton in the playground, and many crowds watch the game. Effective writing and communication require the use of compound sentences. They give our sentences variety and a logical relationship between concepts by allowing us to join two independent clauses. Using coordinating conjunctions or conjunctive adverbs, we can indicate opposing, additive, or sequential relationships between the clauses. Compound sentences help us explain complex ideas, highlight essential thoughts, and ensure the information flows smoothly. Compound sentence construction is a skill that can help us communicate more effectively and hold the attention of readers or listeners. Using compound sentences can improve the quality and impact of your communication, whether you're writing an essay, delivering a speech, or having a casual conversation. Remember to fill in the blanks with appropriate coordinating conjunctions or conjunctive adverbs to create compound sentences. She went to the store, _____ he stayed at home. I enjoy reading, _____ love watching movies. The sun was shining brightly, _____ we decided to go for a picnic. The dog barked loudly, _____ the cat ran away. He studied hard for the exam, _____ he still didn't pass. She wants to travel to Europe, _____ she'll go to Asia. I'll make dinner, _____ you can set the table. He loves playing soccer, _____ he joined a local team. She is both intelligent _____ kind. They were tired, _____ they continued hiking up the mountain. Azizul Hakim is the founder & CEO of englishfinders.com. He is a passionate writer, English instructor, and content creator. He has completed his graduation and post-graduation in English language and literature. A compound sentence is made up of two clauses which are joined by a comma, conjunction, or semicolon. (A clause is a group of words that forms part of a sentence and contains a subject and a finite verb of its own.) (for, and, nor, or, so, yet) You will pass if you work hard. You will pass if you work hard

The word "for" is a versatile preposition in the English language that serves various purposes. Here are some common uses of "for" with examples: I'm studying for my upcoming exam. She went to the store for some groceries. The word "and" is a conjunction in the English language, and it is used to connect words, phrases, or clauses to show a relationship between them. It is often used to join two or more similar or related elements in a sentence. Example 1: Connecting Words I like to eat apples and bananas. In this example, "and" is used to connect the words "apples" and "bananas," indicating that the speaker enjoys both of these fruits. "Nor" is a conjunction used to introduce a second negative idea in a sentence, indicating that something is not happening or will not happen. It is often used in combination with "neither" to create a negative parallel structure. Example: "She neither likes coffee nor drinks tea." This sentence means that the person doesn't like coffee and also doesn't drink tea. "Or" is a conjunction used to present alternatives or options. It is often used to indicate a choice between two or more possibilities. For example: You can have tea or coffee for breakfast. (Here, "or" shows the choice between two beverages, tea and coffee.) "So" is a versatile word that can serve different functions in a sentence. Here are some common uses with examples: I'm hungry, so I'm going to make a sandwich. She studied hard, so she aced the exam. "Yet" is an adverb that is often used to indicate a contrast or something that hasn't happened up to a certain point in time. Here's an example: Example: Sarah wanted to go to the store, but she hasn't left yet. In this sentence, "yet" suggests that Sarah has not left for the store up to the present moment, creating a sense of contrast between her desire to go and her current actions. I wanted to go to the party, but I had too much work to do. She studied hard all night, so she aced the exam. He enjoys playing basketball, and his brother prefers soccer. The sun was shining, yet it started to rain. John wanted pizza for dinner, while his sister craved sushi. She will attend the meeting, or she will send her colleague in her place. I'll go to the gym, and then I'll grab a healthy smoothie. The movie was long, but it was also very entertaining. They went shopping for clothes, yet they couldn't find anything they liked. She enjoys hiking in the mountains, although she's not a fan of camping. The cat is napping on the couch, so the dog is playing outside. We can either watch a movie at home, or we can go to the cinema. The restaurant was crowded, but the food was delicious. He was exhausted, yet he stayed up to finish his project. She loves to read books, and she also enjoys writing short stories. I wanted to sleep in, but my alarm went off early. They both enjoy listening to music, and they often attend concerts together. The store had a sale on shoes, so she bought two pairs. He's a great singer, and he can play the guitar. She likes coffee, whereas her brother prefers tea. The team practiced all week, but they still lost the game. She studied hard for the test, yet she didn't do well. I can either take the bus to work, or I can ride my bike. The weather was sunny, so they went for a picnic. He enjoys cooking, and he's also skilled at baking. She loves to travel, although she doesn't like long flights. The cake was delicious, but it was too sweet. I wanted to buy the red dress, but it was too expensive. The concert was sold out, yet we managed to get tickets. She worked late at the office, and then she went for a run. They both enjoy gardening, and their yard is full of flowers. The restaurant had great reviews, but the service was slow. I have to finish this report, so I'll be working late tonight. He likes to swim, whereas his sister prefers to sunbathe. The book was long, yet it was a captivating read. She wanted to go to the beach, but the weather was bad. They were tired after the hike, yet they felt accomplished. I'll bake cookies for the party, and I'll make brownies too. The cat is sleeping, yet the dog is barking. She loves chocolate, and she also enjoys vanilla ice cream. The park is beautiful, but it's quite crowded today. I have to finish my homework, or I'll get a low grade. He enjoys playing the piano, and he's a talented guitarist. She's a vegetarian, yet she enjoys cooking meat for her family. The movie was exciting, but it had a predictable ending. They were running late, so they took a taxi to the airport. I like to swim in the pool, and I also enjoy the ocean. The restaurant had amazing food, yet it was noisy. She's studying for her exams, and she's also working part-time. The class was difficult, but the teacher was very helpful. He was in a hurry, yet he stopped to help a stranded motorist. I need to do the laundry, or I'll run out of clean clothes. They went to the zoo, and then they had a picnic in the park. The sun was shining brightly, but it was also scorching hot. She loves to dance, although she's not very good at it. I'll visit the museum, and then I'll have lunch at the cafe. They played board games all night, but they didn't get tired. She enjoys going to the gym, and she's also a yoga enthusiast. The show was sold out, yet they managed to find tickets. I'm going to the library to study, or I can stay home and read. The cake was delicious, but it was too rich for my taste. She wanted to take a vacation, although she couldn't get time off work. He enjoys hiking in the mountains, whereas his friends prefer the beach. They had a great time at the party, yet they left early. I'll buy some groceries, and then I'll cook dinner. The weather was cold, but they still went for a walk. She loves chocolate, whereas her husband prefers vanilla. He worked hard on the project, and he received a promotion. She's very organized at work, although she's quite messy at home. The book was interesting, but it had a slow start. I need to finish this assignment, or I won't pass the class. He enjoys skiing in the winter, and he loves hiking in the summer. She wanted to buy the new phone, but it was too expensive. The concert was postponed, yet we still want to go. I like to swim in the pool, whereas my sister prefers the beach. They were excited about the trip, but it got canceled. She loves to read novels, and she's also a fan of poetry. The park is beautiful, yet it's quite far from here. I have to finish my chores, so I can go out with friends. He was exhausted after the game, yet he felt accomplished. She's a vegetarian, but she cooks meat for her family. The movie was funny, although it had a few sad moments. I need to finish this book, or I'll never know the ending. They went to the amusement park, and they rode all the rides. The sun was shining, but it was quite windy. He enjoys painting, whereas his brother prefers sculpture. She wanted to go on a road trip, although she didn't have a car. The restaurant had a great atmosphere, but the food was mediocre. I'll exercise at the gym, and then I'll go for a swim. They both love dogs, and they have two of their own. The weather was unpredictable, yet they decided to have a picnic. She loves to travel to exotic places, although she's afraid of flying. He was in a hurry, yet he took the time to help a stranger. I need to complete this project, or I'll face a deadline. They visited the museum, and then they had lunch at a nearby cafe. The sun was setting, but it was still warm outside. She's a talented singer, and she also plays the piano. He enjoys gardening, whereas his sister prefers cooking. The book was a bestseller, but it had mixed reviews. I'll take the bus to work, or I'll carpool with my coworker. I am William form Kansas City, I have done BTech from science Background. I am a professional English content writer. My profession is writing about colleges, schools, and communication.