# Strategies for forming complex sentences using subordinate clauses.

There are 3 types of sentences

**1. Simple Sentence:** A simple sentence consists of one independent clause and expresses a complete thought.

Example: She went to the store.

**2. Compound Sentence:** A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (such as "and," "but," "or," "so") or a semicolon.

Example: She went to the store, and she bought some groceries.

**3. Complex Sentence:** A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete thought.

Example: While she went to the store, her brother stayed at home.

## Complex sentences

A complex sentence is a type of sentence that consists of one independent clause (a complete thought that can stand alone as a sentence) and at least one dependent clause (a clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence and relies on the independent clause for its meaning).

A subordinate clause is used to add more information to a sentence but on its own it cannot make a complex sentence hence also known as a dependent clause.

In a complex sentence, the dependent clause is typically introduced by a subordinating conjunction (e.g., because, although, while, if) or a relative pronoun (e.g., who, which, that).

In a complex sentence, the independent clause expresses the main idea, while the dependent clause adds additional information, provides context, or expresses a related idea.

Complex sentences are used to create a more nuanced and detailed relationship between different parts of the sentence.

**The strategy:**

While forming such complex sentences, there is needed an independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

**Independent clauses are like:**

Example:

* I cannot wear these pants…
* I will take the dog to the vets…

**Dependent clause are like:**

* Because they are too tight
* After I got to the hair salon

Note that the dependent clauses more often start with a Subordinate Conjunction like:

* While
* After
* Because
* Although
* Even though
* Unless
* Where
* When
* Though
* Before

Examples of Complex Sentences:

Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk.

*Independent clause:* "We decided to go for a walk."

*Dependent clause*: "Although it was raining."

She completed the project before the deadline because she had worked diligently for weeks.

Independent clause: "She completed the project before the deadline."

Dependent clause: "because she had worked diligently for weeks."

The book that you lent me is really interesting.

Independent clause: "The book is really interesting."

Dependent clause: "that you lent me."

After I finish my work, I will join you for dinner.

Independent clause: "I will join you for dinner."

Dependent clause: "After I finish my work."

He couldn't attend the party since he was feeling unwell.

Independent clause: "He couldn't attend the party."

Dependent clause: "since he was feeling unwell."

*More examples of Complex sentences: Note the conjunction words/The independent clause/ the dependent clause.*

* I cannot wear these pants **because they are too tight.**
* You can go to the party **as long as you have done your chores.**
* I will take my dog to the vets **after I go to the hair salon.**
* I can finally pay my rent **now that my bank account has some money.**
* I will go for a swim **if it is sunny.**
* She doesn’t like flowers **even though she is a florist.**
* It won’t rain **unless we pray for rain.**
* I take a sweet drink **whenever I watch a movie.**
* The laptop stopped working **when the power cut out.**
* Kampala is a city **which is in Uganda.**
* He will wait for his brother **while he has her operation.**

# Using the Agent

The people or person taking an action are also known as agents. If the agent (the person performing an action) is not essential for understanding, the agent can be left out. Here are some examples:

The goats have already been fed. (It's not important who fed the goats)

The children will be taught music. (It's clear that a teacher will do the work)

The report will have been finished by the end of this week. (It's not important who does the report).

Pay attention to the time expressions for clues on tense usage

The first part of the question could be deemed independent clause then using a conjunction add the Dependent clause

1. My house was painted brown and black last week **even though it still looks old.**

**Conjunction**: Even though

**Dependent clause**: It still looks old.