

Learning Centre

WAYS TO CONNECT CLAUSES IN SENTENCES

If you only use short simple sentences, your writing will seem too simple for academic work. By connecting short sentences to each other, you can make your writing more academic and more interesting. This handout suggests ways you can connect clauses into longer sentences.

The Clause

A clause is like a simple sentence. It expresses a complete idea. A clause must have both a subject and a verb. Here are some examples of clauses:

<u>the student</u> <u>walked</u> across the concourse <u>Jessica</u> <u>has been playing</u> the piano all night <u>subject</u> <u>verb</u> <u>the table</u> <u>was set</u> for dinner <u>subject</u> <u>verb</u>

<u>the baby</u> <u>cried</u> subject verb

The following are <u>not</u> clauses. Can you see why not? Discuss these with your tutor.

excited about the party

on the table at the front of the room

after working all night

the woman in the red dress

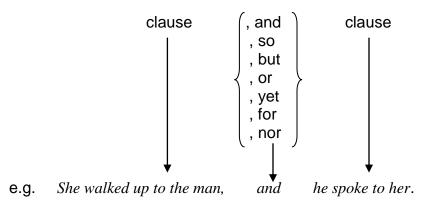
If you have difficulty deciding what is a clause and what isn't a clause, work on the Learning Centre handout "Subjects and Verbs" before you go further in this handout.

J. Robinson/2005

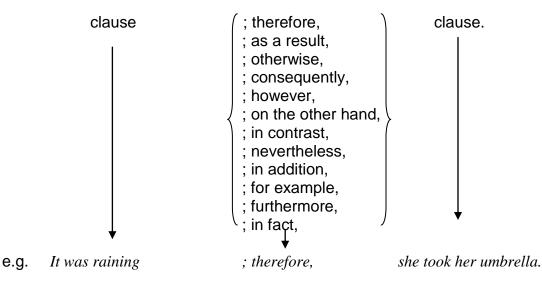
Connecting Clauses

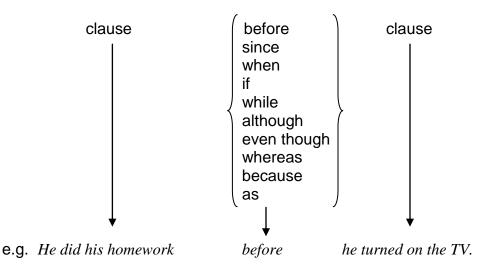
There are 4 common ways that we join clauses to each other.

Type 1: Use a Comma and a Coordinator



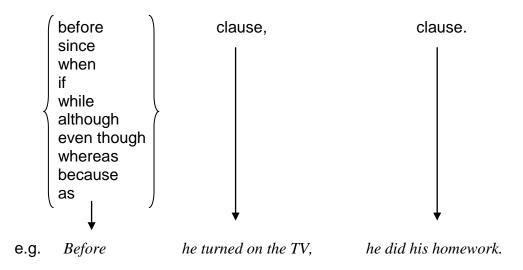
Type 2: Use a semi-colon, a transition word or phrase, and a Comma





Type 3: Use a Subordinator Between the Two Clauses

Type 4: Use a Subordinator at the Beginning of a Sentence and a comma after the first clause



For a more complete list of connecting words and their meanings, see the Learning Centre handout "Connectors: Usage and Meaning".

J. Robinson/2005