

7 COMPOUND SENTENCE (Part 2)

After studying through this chapter, you are expected to be able to write compound sentences using coordinate conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs.

Conjunctive Adverbs

A compound sentence is a sentence which is made up of two independent clauses, joined by a coordinate conjunction. However, in addition to a coordinate conjunction to construct a compound sentence, we can also use a conjunctive adverb. As the name suggests, a conjunctive adverb is an adverb which also acts like a conjunction since it can connect two independent clauses to become a compound sentence. Study the following sentences carefully.

No	Sentence
15	Mary was a nurse, and she was a student.
16	Mary was a nurse; furthermore, she was a student.
17	Jack did not agree, yet he kept silent.
18	Jack did not agree; however, he kept silent.
19	You should study hard, or you will not pass.
20	You should study hard; otherwise, you will not pass.
21	John studied well, so he passed the exam.
22	John studied well; therefore, he passed the exam.

The sentences above—Sentences 15 through 22—are all compound sentences. However, while the clauses in Sentences 15, 17, 19, and 21 are joined by coordinate conjunctions, the clauses in Sentences 16, 18, 20, and 22 are joined by conjunctive adverbs—“furthermore”, “however”, “otherwise”, and “therefore.” It should be clear, therefore, that both coordinate conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs can be used to construct compound sentences.

Similar to a compound sentence with a coordinate conjunction, a compound sentence with a conjunctive adverb can also be rewritten as two separate sentences. Thus, Sentence 16 can also be rewritten as “Mary was a nurse. Furthermore, she was a student,” Sentence 18 can also be rewritten as “Jack did not agree. However, he kept silent,” Sentence 20 can also be rewritten as “You should study hard. Otherwise, you will not pass,” and

Sentence 22 can also be rewritten as “John studied well. Therefore, he passed the exam.”

There are quite a number of conjunctive adverbs, and we can classify them according to their meaning into four groups: addition, contradiction, consequence, and effect. The table below includes only those among the most commonly used conjunctive adverbs in each class; there still many other conjunctive adverbs not included in the table.

Meaning	Conjunctive Adverbs
addition	furthermore, in addition, moreover, additionally, likewise, besides...
contradiction	however, nevertheless, still, nonetheless, on the other hand, conversely...
consequence	otherwise, or else, if not...
effect	therefore, consequently, thus, as a result, accordingly...

Activity 7.12

Following are 9 simple sentences. Add an independent clause to construct a compound sentence using a conjunctive adverb conveying “addition.” Use expressions such as furthermore, in addition, moreover, additionally, likewise, and besides.

1. My sister takes a dancing lesson.

⇒ _____

2. Mary had her bedroom painted.

⇒ _____

3. My father went to Bogor last year.

⇒ _____

4. John did not show me his new car.

⇒ _____

5. Jack came to campus late yesterday.

⇒ _____

6. Molly’s brother has become a teacher.

⇒ _____

7. My brother wanted me to mail a letter.

⇒ _____

8. My mother likes reading in her spare time.

⇒ _____

9. Most students wish to spend the holiday at home.

⇒ _____

Activity 7.14

Following are 9 simple sentences. Add an independent clause to construct a compound sentence using a conjunctive adverb conveying "contradiction." Use expressions such as however, nevertheless, still, nonetheless, on the other hand, and conversely.

1. Books are very important.

⇒ _____

2. John does not have a bag.

⇒ _____

3. Molly was happy to see me.

⇒ _____

4. My brother thinks me lazy.

⇒ _____

5. John did not come to the party.

⇒ _____

6. My father likes listening to pop music.

⇒ _____

7. My mother wanted to visit my sister.

⇒ _____

8. Mary did not get up late this morning.

⇒ _____

9. Jack made all the boys sit under a tree.

⇒ _____

Activity 7.16

Following are 9 simple sentences. Add an independent clause to construct a compound sentence using a conjunctive adverb conveying "consequence." Use expressions such as otherwise, or else, and if not.

1. My brother reads a lot.

⇒ _____

2. The baby was unhealthy.

⇒ _____

3. John has not arrived yet.

⇒ _____

4. Mary did not cook that day.
⇒ _____
5. Jack has painted the house.
⇒ _____
6. My sister has found me a boarding house.
⇒ _____
7. Molly thinks the man has got out of the house.
⇒ _____
8. You are not responsible for the accident.
⇒ _____
9. We needed a lot of things to prepare the party.
⇒ _____

Activity 7.18

Following are 9 simple sentences. Add an independent clause to construct a compound sentence using a conjunctive adverb conveying “effect.” Use expressions such as therefore, consequently, thus, as a result, and accordingly.

1. It was raining yesterday.
⇒ _____
2. John needed a new bicycle.
⇒ _____
3. John’s father is old and not healthy.
⇒ _____
4. Jack loves watching football games.
⇒ _____
5. We will go camping on the mountain.
⇒ _____
6. The train arrived one hour late this morning.
⇒ _____
7. The student studied until late at night last night.
⇒ _____
8. Mary always reads a newspaper during breakfast.
⇒ _____
9. The boy’s mother has bought him a cone of ice cream.
⇒ _____

