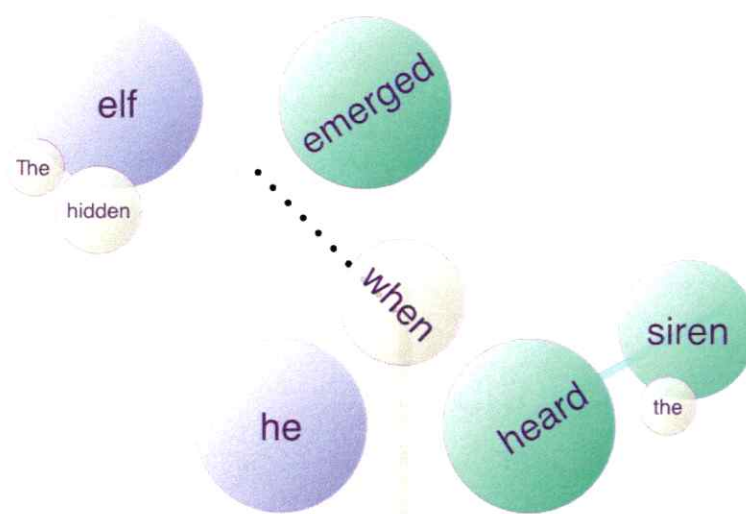




ID complex sentence: Again, **independent clauses** can stand alone and be complete sentences because they make sense all by themselves, but **dependent clauses** are not complete thoughts and must be connected to independent clauses or else they will be **sentence fragments**. Adverbial dependent clauses often begin with **subordinating conjunctions**.

The	hidden	elf	emerged	when	he	heard	the	siren.
adj.	adj.	n.	v.	conj.	pron.	v.	adj.	n.
		subj.	AVP			subj.	AVP	D.O.
no phrases								
-----independent clause-----				-----dependent clause-----				
an ID complex declarative sentence								

Notice that this is one sentence that has two clauses, each with its own subject/predicate set. In an MCT model of the sentence, the two clauses are connected with a dotted line, and the subordinating conjunction that joins the two clauses is placed on that line. We will refer to this sentence as an **ID** sentence, with **I** standing for independent and **D** standing for dependent. The punctuation rule is ID. We put no comma between the clauses when the independent clause comes first.





D,I complex sentence: If the order is reversed, and the dependent clause comes before the independent clause, we put a comma after the introductory adverbial dependent clause.

Because the ogre was dizzy, he groped toward the gate.

conj. adj. n. v. adj. pron. v. prep. adj. n.

subj. LVP S.C. subj. AVP

-----prep. phrase-----

-----dependent clause----- -----independent clause-----

a D,I complex declarative sentence

This is a complex sentence because it has an independent clause and a dependent clause. The punctuation rule is D,I, meaning that there must be a comma when the dependent clause comes first.

