

simple sentences may be united together by a co-ordinate conjunction (see p. 78) to form a compound sentence ; as, "*Birds fly and fish swim.*"

Each member of the compound sentence makes complete sense by itself, and neither depends upon the other for its meaning. The second member of a compound sentence is said to be co-ordinate with the first.

(1) Compound sentences may be contracted ; as, "John returned home and James returned home yesterday" = "John and James returned home yesterday."

(2) *And* is often used to join two or more co-ordinate terms belonging to the same word in the sentence ; as, that *new* and *expensive* toy is spoilt.

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.
That new and expensive toy	is spoilt.

§ 127. The Complex Sentence.

We have seen that a sentence may do duty for (1) a Noun, (2) an Adjective, (3) an Adverb. As such sentences depend upon another sentence called the *Principal* one, for their full meaning, they are hence called Subordinate sentences. Subordinate sentences are of three kinds, Substantival, Adjectival, and Adverbial. The principal sentence, with the subordinate part or parts, is called a Complex Sentence.

In the complex sentence, "They lived unknown, till persecution dragged them into fame," the two sentences are :—