

- A sentence is a complete well-formed thought.
- Each sentence should contain at least one subject and predicate, otherwise it will not be a sentence at all.
- Basic Elements of Every Sentence

Subject + Predicate

Ex. The man shouted angrily. He is a manager.

Sub. Predicate Sub. Predicate

Sentences can be divided and classified according to two factors:

- Sentence Types according to communication or reason
- Sentence types according to structure or form

A. Sentence types according to reason and communication:

1. Declarative sentence ex. **He is helpful person.**
2. Interrogative sentence ex. **What are you doing now?**
3. Imperative sentence ex. **Do your homework.**
4. Exclamatory sentence ex. **How beautiful is she!**

B. Sentence types according to form or structure:

Is there any relation between the number of ideas and the structure / form of a sentence? Yes, there is.

How?

So, to answer this question is to mention the types of sentences according to structure and form.

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound sentence
3. Complex sentence
4. Complex- compound sentence

CLAUSES	NOT CLAUSES
<small>SUBJECT VERB</small> ecology is a science	to protect the environment
<small>SUBJECT VERB</small> because pollution causes cancer	after surviving a long illness

SUBJECT	VERB	(COMPLEMENT)
The sun	rose.	
Water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones.

SUBORDINATOR	SUBJECT	VERB	(COMPLEMENT)
... when	the sun	rose ...	
... because	water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones ...
... whom	the voters	elected ...	
... if	the drought	continues	for another year ...

1. Simple Sentence

It has only **one** subject and **one** predicate.

Simple Sentence

Observe how a simple sentence is constructed:

We went to San Juan yesterday.



Simple Sentence



A **simple sentence** is one independent clause.

^s Freshwater ^v boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level.

^s Freshwater ^v boils at 100 degrees Celsius and ^v freezes at 0 degrees Celsius.

^s Freshwater and saltwater ^s do not boil ^v and ^v do not freeze at the same temperatures.

SUBORDINATORS				
after	before	that	when	which
although	even though	though	whenever	while
as, just as	how	unless	where	who
as if	if	until	wherever	whom
as soon as	since	what	whether	whose
because	so that			

Q. Can a sentence have a compound subject? Yes, it can.

ex. **Tom and Mary** play tennis.

Q. Can a sentence have a compound predicate? Yes, it can.

ex. Tom and Mary **play tennis and swim**.

Note: The device (and) here will join between word(s) but not sentences.

A Person Who Has Made a Difference: George Lucas

1Filmmaker George Lucas has changed the film industry in many ways. 2He has written, directed, and produced some of the best-loved movies of our time. 3He has also made major contributions to modern film technology. 4At first, Lucas did not plan to become a filmmaker. 5His first dream was to become a race car driver. 6After a bad accident, however, he decided to go to college. 7In college, Lucas studied movie-making and made a number of student films. 8Lucas's third feature film, Star Wars, changed everything. 9A seemingly simple story of good versus evil, Star Wars became a huge international hit. 10The movie used new technologies that revolutionized2 the film industry. 11One new technology was a special computer-assisted camera crane. 3 12Camera operators filmed most of the space fight scenes from the crane. 13Lucas is also responsible for the modern THX sound system, which improves the way a movie sounds in theaters. 14His latest innovation4 is the use of digital photography in filmmaking. 15To sum up, George Lucas's love of storytelling and his technological innovations have transformed5 movie-making forever.

Exercise 1

1. Write two simple sentences with one subject and one verb.

2. Write two simple sentences with one subject and two verbs.

3. Write two simple sentences with two subjects and one verb.

4. Write two simple sentences with two subjects and two verbs.

2. Compound Sentence

Note: In joining sentences, it is important to notice some grammatical concepts, like:

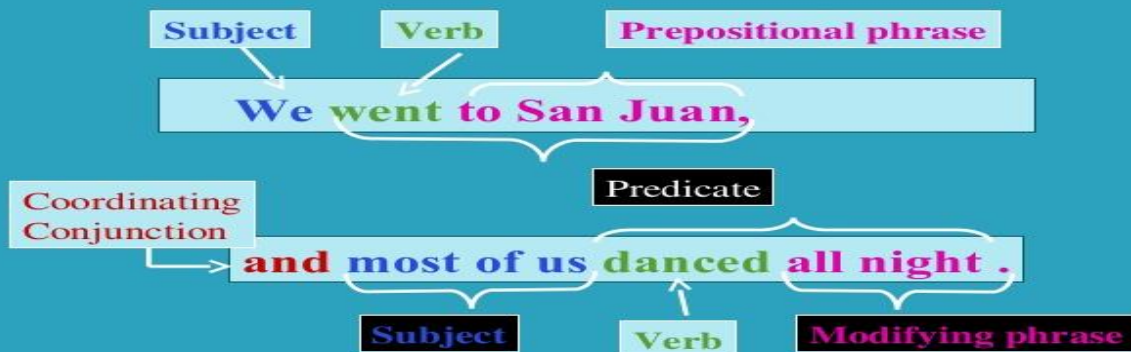
- Dependent (subordinate)
- independent (main) clause
- Superordinate clause

Conjunctions or Conjunctive Devices are important in joining sentences. Conjunction is one of the grammatical contributions to textuality. They are cohesive not by continuity of form or reference, but it gives certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse. A conjunction does not set off a search backward or forward for its referent, but it does presuppose a textual sequence, and signals a relationship between segments of the discourse.

Compound Sentence

- A compound sentence has more than one part that can stand alone (independent clauses).
- Independent clauses are connected by **coordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs or a semi-colon.**

Compound Sentence



- Coordinators or Coordination Conjunctions

Q. What are the coordinators that are used to join a compound sentence type in English?

But I really need to go to work, **but** I am too sick to drive.

He tried hard, **but** he failed.

Yet He did not want to go the dentist, **yet** he went anyway.

He tried hard, **yet** he failed.

We can also say: He tried hard, **but yet** he failed. (but and yet conjuncts have the same force and hence the same semantic relationship.)

Or Should we start class now, **or** wait for everyone to get here.

For Cats are good pets, **for** they are clean and are not noisy.

She did not cheat in the exam, **for** it was the wrong thing to do.

He was unhappy, **for** he asked to be transferred.

So He ran out of money, **so** he had to stop playing poker.

Everyone was busy, **so** I went to movie alone.

And They got there early, **and** they got really good seats.

Nor We have never been to Asia, **nor** have we visited Africa.

Note: Each compound sentence above has two independent clauses (two ideas) which are equal in rank.

- Correlatives

Q. What are the Correlatives that are used to join a compound sentence type in English?

- There are three common correlatives pairs: (neither ... nor), (either ... or) and (both ... and),

ex, He (either/ both/ neither) has long hair (or/ and / nor) wears jeans.

- where **either** anticipates alternative introduced by **or**;

ex, He **either** has long hair **or** wears jeans

- **both...and**, where **both** anticipates the addition introduced by **and**

ex, He **both** has long hair **and** wears jeans

- *neither...nor*, where neither negates the first clause and anticipates additional negation introduced **nor**

ex, He neither has long hair nor wears jeans.

(but ... not only) **Not only** he told me to leave **but** he told me never to call again.

Not only he was short **but** he was fat.

Not only did the president decide to employ the use of force, **but** he decided to use massive force.

- Conjunctive Adverbs

Q. What are the Conjunctive Adverbs that are used to join a compound sentence type in English?

Moreover Bob is handsome; **moreover**, he is rich.

Otherwise

Therefore

However

Conjunctive adverbs are sometimes called ‘floating’ adverbs because they can be positioned at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the clause.

See the example:

Bob is handsome; he is, **moreover**, rich.

Bob is handsome; he is rich, **moreover**.

- Using punctuation marks is important in joining sentences.

In the compound sentence type, we use comma and semi colon to join sentences.

- ‘’ If the relation between the ideas expressed in the main clauses is very close and obvious without a conjunction, you can separate the clauses with a semicolon’’ (Little, Brown Handbook, 0th Edition, P. 361).

Ex, Tom has benefitted from his exercise program; he is slim and energetic