

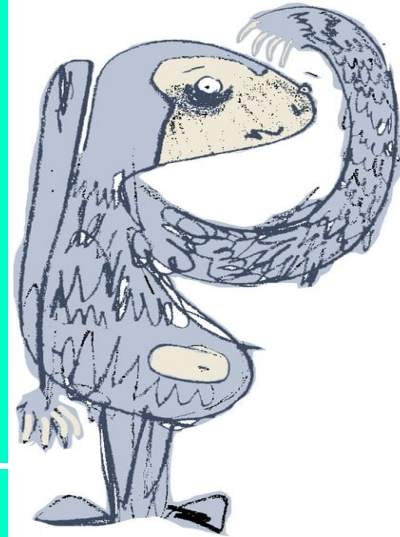
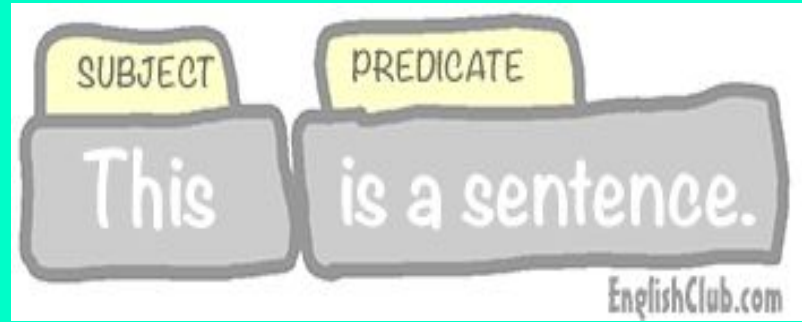
# THE SENTENCE. TYPES OF SENTENCES. SIMPLE SENTENCE

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# WHAT IS A SENTENCE?

A SENTENCE IS AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE THAT CONSISTS OF A GROUP OF ANY NUMBER OF WORDS EXPRESSING A COMPLETE THOUGHT.

IT CONTAINS A SUBJECT AND VERB AND CAN BE A LONG SENTENCE OR AS SHORT AS A ONE-WORD STATEMENT.



NO YEAH, I TOTALLY  
KNOW WHAT  
THAT IS...  
JUST REMIND ME  
AGAIN REAL QUICK

# BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE SENTENCE

The sentence is made up of two basic parts: **the subject and the predicate**. The predicate may be simple, or it may be extremely complicated with its component parts.

**A. The subject:** The simple subject is the noun or pronoun that identifies the person, place, or thing the sentence is about. The complete subject is the simple subject and all the words that modify it.

**B. The predicate:** The predicate contains the verb that explains what the subject is or is doing. The simple predicate contains only the verb; the complete predicate contains the verb and all that follow, which can be direct object, indirect object, complement, modifier, prepositional phrase, or clause.

**C. Phrases:** some examples are ; infinitive phrase; gerund phrase; participial phrase.

**D. Clauses:** some examples are noun clause; adjective clause;



# SENTENCE TYPES: SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX

We are going to speak about 3 types of sentences: simple sentences, compound sentences and complex sentences.

Simple sentences contain one clause, while compound and complex sentences contain more than one clause.



# SIMPLE SENTENCES

A **simple sentence** is a **main clause** which:

- has no **subordinate clauses** inside it, and
- functions as a sentence in its own right.

A simple sentence is only 'simple' in terms of how it is made up of clauses. It is not always very short or very simple in other ways. The sentences below are all classed as simple sentences. They vary in length, and in how many phrases they contain. However, each contains only one **verb phrase**, which is highlighted.

- *Everybody **hesitated**.*
- *The firm **has launched** a full investigation.*
- *This evening French police **were** out in force at key points around the city.*
- *In our property development and investment business overseas, Grosvenor International **employs** some eighty-five people, with offices in Vancouver, San Francisco, Washington, Honolulu and Sydney.*

As a simple sentence contains only one verb phrase, this means it expresses just one situation (event or state). This is often useful, and we can add some detail in the other phrases we include. However, sometimes we need to express more than one situation in a single sentence and relate these situations to each other. Using compound and complex sentences allows us to do this.

# COMPOUND SENTENCES

A compound sentence is a sentence with two or more main clauses, usually joined by a coordinating conjunction like and, but or or.

In the following example, the speaker has chosen to use a compound sentence instead of two simple sentences:

- actual example: *There are thousands here today and the atmosphere is electric.*
- compare: *There are thousands here today. The atmosphere is electric.*

By linking the clauses with *and*, the speaker indicates some kind of link between them. The conjunction *and* does not tell us specifically what kind of link. But we can work out that these are two related facts – the thousands of people probably help to create the electric atmosphere.

What about this example with *but*?

- actual example: *'Jethro's a good lad but he's keeping bad company.'*
- compare: *'Jethro's a good lad. He's keeping bad company.'*

The conjunction *but* here relates two comments about Jethro and contrasts them. On the one hand, his character is described as good; on the other hand, the company he keeps is said to be bad.

Here is an example with *or*:

- actual example: *I may be staying around to the end of the week or I may go back tomorrow.*
- compare: *I may be staying around to the end of the week. I may go back tomorrow.*

Here *or* links together two possible alternatives (and suggests that these are the only two).

# COMPLEX SENTENCES

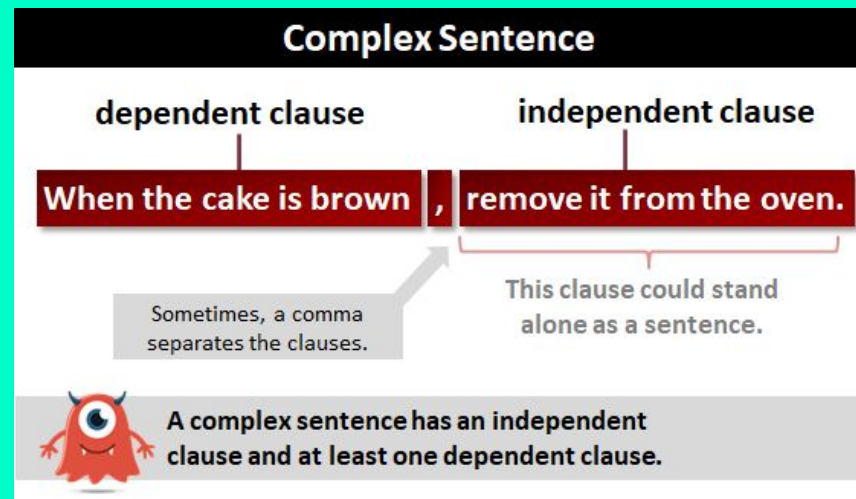
In a complex sentence, a **subordinate clause** functions as part of a **main clause**. This type of sentence is very flexible, allowing us to make a wide range of different links between situations or ideas.

Examples:

- Warm ocean water heated by the Sun cannot rise *because it is already at the top of the ocean.*
- *If it's a really nice day* we could walk.
- I put Emily back in her own bed *after she'd fallen asleep.*

The subordinate clause adds a different type of meaning in each example: a reason- *because ...*, a condition- *if ...*, a time- *after ...*

In each of these examples, the subordinate clause functions as an **Adverbial**. In terms of grammar, the Adverbials are not essential to complete the sentences (i.e. if we leave these clauses out we still have complete sentences), but they add circumstantial meaning.



There are many other kinds of meanings that can be added with different **subordinating conjunctions** like *although*, *unless* and *whereas*.

Complex sentences are often used to report the content of what someone says or thinks:

- *The Foreign Secretary said that the Gulf War had exposed deep divisions and differences between member states on key issues.*
- *But afterwards she thought her experience had been worth it.*
- *I was only wondering how it works.*

In these examples the subordinate clauses (highlighted) function as **Direct Object**: they come right after the verb phrases of the main clauses and are very important in completing the sentence structure.





THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION