**Larbi Ben M’hidi University, Oum El Bouaghi Module : CPE**

**Faculty of Letters and Languages Level : L1/ G.2 +G.10**

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**Lecture 02: From word to Sentence**

1. **Sentences**

A **sentence** is a group of words that contains at least one subject and one verb and expresses a complete thought.

e.g. The tray has fallen on the kitchen floor.

 We can get started on the trip.

In English, there are four kinds of sentences, they are, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentences**.**

**Simple Sentences**

 A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb. It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

**e.g.** The baby *cried* for food. (one subject and one verb)

 Professor Maple’s students *completed* and *turned* in their homework (one subject and two verbs).

 Megan and Ron *ate* too much. (two subjects and one verb)

**Compound Sentences**

A compound sentence has two independent clauses joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). Basically, a compound contains two simple sentences.

**e.g.** The shoplifter had stolen clothes, **so** he ran once he saw the police.

 They spoke to him in Spanish, **but** he responded in English.

**Complex Sentences**

 A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence always has a subordinator (as, because, since, after, although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

**e.g.** **After** eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory, Tim went to the gym to exercise.

 Opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies **that** privilege male accomplishments.

 The woman **who** taught Art History 210 was the chair of the conference.

**Compound-Complex Sentences**

 A compound-complex sentence has two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

**e.g**. I wanted to travel **after** I graduated from college**; however,** I had to go to work immediately.

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**Sentence Functions**

Sentences function in four different ways; they can be declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

1. A **declarative sentence** makes a statement:

**e.g**. I’ll be seeing you tomorrow, and we can talk about our weekend plans.

2. An **interrogative sentence** asks a question:

**e.g**. Do you think we can talk about our weekend plans tomorrow?

3. An **imperative sentence** issues a command, makes a request, or gives instructions:

**e.g**. Come here so we can talk about our plans.

Note that in imperative sentences the actual subject of the sentence is often an unstated, but understood *you:*

(You) come here so we can talk about our plans.

4. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong emotion:

**e.g**. How I hope we can be together this weekend!