

**Subject:** English Language  
**Grade:** 3<sup>rd</sup>Year LMD International Commerce

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**Group:** (1,2,3)

## Lesson 2: English Sentence Structure and Types

### «Simple and Compound Sentences»

**What is a sentence?**

- A sentence is a group of words which expresses a complete thought. The word order in the English sentence is as follows: a subject, a verb and an object. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark.

**Subject:** is a person, an animal or a thing that performs the action in a sentence.

Example **John** sold his products.

**Verb:** an action that is performed by the subject in a sentence.

Example: John **sold** his products.

**Object:** is a person, an animal or a thing that is affected by the action of the subject in a sentence.

Example: John sold **his products**.

- Sentences can be classified according to their structure: Simple, Compound, and Complex

#### **1/ Simple Sentence:**

The simple sentence contains one full **subject**, **verb** and **object**. It consists of one clause (independent) and takes the form of:

**a-** A declarative statement declarative:

Free trade	increases	worldwide material standards of living
<b>subject</b>	<b>verb</b>	<b>object</b>

- b-** An exclamation: how expensive are those goods!
- c-** A request: Would you please reduce the price to ten percent.
- d-** Order: Stop negotiating.
- e-** Question: How much does this product cost?

**2/ Compound Sentence:**

The compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses. Each independent clause contains its own (subject, verb, object) and has one complete thought which can stand independently alone without the need of the other clause to complete its meaning. These clauses are joined by coordinating conjunctions (conjunctive words) which are called **FANBOYS: (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)**

<b>Independent clause</b>	<b>Coordinating Conjunction</b>	<b>Independent clause</b>	<b>Function</b>
<b>She did not cheat on the test,</b>	<b><u>for</u></b>	<b>it was not the right thing to do.</b>	<u>(indicates a reason)</u>
Rain fell heavily,	<b><u>and</u></b>	we all got wet.	<u>(joins two ideas)</u>
Nelly doesn't like red shoes,	<b><u>nor</u></b>	she likes violet blouses.	<u>(indicates a negative)</u>
I really want to go to work,	<b><u>but</u></b>	I am too sick to drive.	<u>(indicates a contrast)</u>
I think I will buy the red car,	<b><u>or</u></b>	I will lease the blue one	<u>(offers an alternative)</u>
Yeshua knows class starts at nine,	<b><u>yet</u></b>	he frequently arrives late.	<u>(indicates a reason)</u>
It was raining,	<b><u>so</u></b>	I took my umbrella.	<u>(indicates a result)</u>