



FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH I

Lecture 4

THE SENTENCE

When we speak or write we use words and we generally use these words in groups

For example, Jack sat in a corner

A group of words like this, which makes complete sense, is called a Sentence

KINDS OF SENTENCES

Sentences are of 4 kinds

- Those which make statements
 - For example, Jim sat on a wall
- Those which ask questions
 - For example, where do you live?
- Those which express commands or requests
 - For example, be quiet
- Those which express feelings
 - For example, How cold the night is!

KINDS OF SENTENCES

A sentence that makes a statement is called a **Declarative** or **Assertive** sentence

A sentence that asks a question is called an **Interrogative** sentence

A sentence that expresses a command or request is called an **Imperative** sentence

A sentence that expresses a strong feeling is called an **Exclamatory** sentence

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

When we make a sentence

- We name some person or thing; and
- Say something about that person or thing

In other words, we must have a subject to speak about and we must say or predicate something about that subject

Hence every sentence has 2 parts:

- The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called the **Subject** of the sentence
- The part which tells something about the Subject. This is called the **Predicate** of the sentence

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

The Subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is put after the Predicate

For example, here comes the bus

In Imperative sentences the Subject is left out

- For example, sit down or than him (Here the Subject *You* is understood)

EXERCISE 1

In the following sentences separate the Subject and the Predicate

- The boy stood on the burning deck
- Stone walls do not make prison
- He has a good memory
- The earth revolves round the sun
- We should profit by experience
- All roads lead to Rome
- No man can serve two masters
- A sick room should be well aired
- I shot an arrow into the air
- A barking sound the shepherd hears

THE PHRASE AND THE CLAUSE

A group of words, which makes sense but not complete sense, is called a **Phrase**

- For example,
 - In a corner
 - Rises in the east
 - On a wall
 - To my door

THE PHRASE AND THE CLAUSE

A group of words which forms part of a sentence and contains a **Subject** and a **Predicate** is called a **Clause**

- For example,
 - *People who pay their debts* are trusted
 - *We cannot start* while it is raining
 - *I think that, you have made a mistake*

SENTENCES: SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

A Simple sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate

- His courage won him honor
- They rested when evening came
- The moon was bright and we could see our way

SENTENCES: SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

The moon was bright and we could see our way

The above sentence consists of two parts

- The moon was bright
- We could see our way

Each part contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own

Each part is what we call a Clause

Each Clause makes good sense by itself and hence could stand by itself as a separate sentence

Each Clause is therefore, independent of the other or of the same order or rank and is called a Principal or Main Clause

A sentence, such as discussed above, which is made up of Principal or Main Clauses, is called a **Compound** sentence

SENTENCES: SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

So, a **Compound** sentence is one made up of two or more Principal or Main Clauses

The term Double is now used for a sentence which consists of two principal or main clauses and the term Multiple for a sentence of more than two principal or main clauses

SENTENCES: SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

They rested when evening came

The above sentence consists of 2 parts

- They rested
- When evening came

Each part contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own and forms part of a large sentence

Each part is therefore, a Clause

The Clause, “They rested” makes good sense by itself and hence could stand by itself as a complete sentence. It is therefore, called the Principal or Main Clause

The Clause, “when evening came” cannot stand by itself and make good sense. It is dependent on the Clause, they rested. It is therefore, called a Dependent or Subordinate Clause

SENTENCES: SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

A **Complex** sentence consists of one **Main** Clause and one or more **Subordinate** Clauses, like the sentence discussed in the previous slide

For example, as the boxers advanced into the ring, the people said they would not allow them to fight

The above sentence consists of 3 Clauses:

- The people said (Main Clause)
- As the boxers advanced into the ring (Subordinate Adverb Clause)
- They would not allow them to fight (Subordinate Noun Clause)

SENTENCES: SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

A Compound sentence may consist of two or three Main clauses, and sometimes includes one or more subordinate clauses

EXERCISE 2

State which of the following sentences are Compound and which are Complex

1. The horse reared and the rider was thrown.
2. Walk quickly, else you will not overtake him.
3. The town in which I live is very large.
4. I called him, but he gave me no answer.
5. I agree to your proposals, for I think them reasonable.

EXERCISE 2

6. I went because I was invited.

7. Either he is drowned or some passing ship has saved him.

8. I returned home because I was tired.

9. They always talk who never think.

10. He came oftener than we expected.

EXERCISE 2

1 1. He blushes; therefore he is guilty.

1 2. A guest is unwelcome when he stays too long.

1 3. Whatever you do, do well.

1 4. He must have done his duty, for he is a conscientious man.

1 5. He rushed into the field, and foremost fighting fell.

1 6. Man proposes, but God disposes.

EXERCISE 2

16. Man proposes, but God disposes.

17. Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.

18. Listen carefully and take notes.

19. The heavens declare, the glory of God; and the firmament showeth His handiwork.

20. He tried hard, but he did not succeed.

NOUN

A **Noun** is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing

For example,

Akbar was a great king

The sun shines bright

His courage won him honor

NOUN

The word thing includes

- All objects that we can see, hear, taste, touch or smell
- Something that we can think of but cannot perceive by the senses

ADVERB

An **Adverb** is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb

For example,

He worked the sum quickly

This flower is very beautiful

She pronounced the word quite correctly