

# **Sentences**

### 12 Sentence

A group of words which makes *complete sense* is called a **sentence**. A **sentence** contains:

- 1. a **subject** (what the sentence is about, the topic of the sentence), and
- 2. a **predicate** (what is said about the subject)

# **Types of Sentences**

#### 12.1 Sentences on the Basis of Function

There are four basic types of sentences that are used in spoken and written language.

These are:

- i. Declarative Sentences
- ii. Interrogative Sentences
- iii. Imperative Sentences
- iv. Exclamatory Sentences

#### **12.1.1 Declarative Sentences**

A declarative sentence is a sentence that gives information and it ends with a full stop. A declarative sentence may be a simple sentence, have a subject and predicate or it may be a compound sentence having a comma (,) and a conjunction or a semicolon (;) used with or without a transition word.

# **Examples:**

- a) I like climbing.
- b) He is eight years old.
- c) The sky is blue.
- d) He wanted to play football, but his friends wanted to play basketball.
- e) She plays the piano, and he sings along.
- f) She had to make the next flight; she quickly packed her bag.
- g) The house has new windows; however, the roof still leaks.

# 12.1.2 Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are used for asking direct questions. These sentences end with a question mark (?). Interrogative sentences may begin with either a Wh-' word or a helping verb.

# **Examples:**

a) What is the right way to iron a shirt?

- b) When are the best days to go to the mall?
- c) Where is your new cat?
- d) Are your shoes on?
- e) Did you eat lunch yet?
- f) Was the movie enjoyable?

# **12.1.3** Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences are used to tell someone to do something. Imperative sentences express a piece of advice, a suggestion, a request, an order, or some instructions. An imperative sentence always starts with a verb.

## **Examples:**

- a) Turn left at the bridge.
- b) Please pass me the jam.
- c) Close the door.
- d) Leave immediately.
- e) Let us go to the park.
- f) Take a rest now.
- g) Get out!
- h) Wait for me.

#### 12.1.4 Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences are those sentences that express emotions. Exclamatory sentences end with an exclamatory mark (!). Interjections are usually used to form exclamatory sentences.

CIB textbool

# **Examples:**

- a) Alas! I have ruined my life.
- b) Hurrah! They have returned safely.
- c) Oh, you shocked me!
- d) Wow, that is fantastic!
- e) What a lovely piece of art!
- f) I'm so mad right now!

#### **Transition Words**

Transitional words are used for a smooth flow of ideas in a writing. Some of the transitional words are: Above all, accordingly, as an example, before, besides, by the way, consequently, either, furthermore, generally, in addition to, in short, lastly, likewise, next, otherwise, regularly, soon, there, thereby, usually.

# 12.2 Sentences on the Basis of Structure

- i. Simple Sentence
- ii. Compound Sentence
- iii. Complex Sentence

iv. Compound-Complex Sentence

## 12.2.1 Simple Sentence

A simple sentence consists of one independent clause. An independent clause contains a **<u>subject</u>** and a **<u>verb</u>** and expresses a complete thought.

#### **Examples:**

- a. Mary likes tea.
- **b.** We did not go to the park.
- **c.** The earth revolves around the sun.
- **d.** Water boils at 100 degree centigrade at sea level.

## 12.2.2 Compound Sentence

• A compound sentence is a combination of two or more independent clauses joined either by a coordinating conjunction or semi-colon. Each clause if separated could form a sentence alone.

## • Examples:

- **a.** All likes tea **and** Majid likes coffee.
- **b.** Our car broke down; we came last.

## 12.2.3 Complex Sentence

A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause. A dependent clause starts with either a **subordinating conjunction** or a **relative pronoun**. A dependent clause contains a subject and verb, but it does not express a complete thought.

# **Examples:**

- **a.** We missed our plane **because** we were late.
- **b.** Our dog barks when she hears a noise.
- c. He left in a hurry after he got a phone call.
- **d.** Do you know the man who is talking to Jim?

# 12.2.4 Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence consists of at **least two independent** clauses and <u>one or more</u> dependent clauses.

# **Examples:**

- **a.** He did not come **because** he was ill **so** his friend was not happy.
- **b.** Aslam left in a hurry <u>after</u> he got a phone call <u>but</u> he came back ten minutes later.



#### 1. Read the following sentences and identify the types of sentences.

- a. Please shut the windows and doors.
- b. Do you like chocolate pastries?
- c. Where are you going?
- d. Such a beautiful place!
- e. Go and try this new flavour.
- f. Today is Monday.
- g. Please clean your cupboard today.
- h. Turn off all the lights and fans when you leave the room.
- i. May I come in?
- j. How would you like your coffee?
- k. I love reading storybooks.
- 1. The Earth revolves around the Sun.
- m. Alas! We have lost the trophy.
- n. Hurray! We have won the competition.
- o. He lives in a big city.
- p. As soon as the bell rang, the students rushed out.
- q. He looked at his father and smiled. &
- r. Aslam and Anwar had their dinner and went for a walk.
- s. The little boy started crying when he could not find his toy.
- t. Akbar forgot his friend's birthday, so he sent him a card when he finally remembered.
- u. While playing cricket, the ball thrown by my friend hit a man crossing the road.