**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:**

**Sentence is on the basis of function:**

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

1. Declarative sentences
2. Interrogative sentences
3. Imperative sentences
4. Exclamation sentences

**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 in it may be a compound sentence having a comma (,) and a conjunction or a semicolon (;).

**Examples**

1. I like climbing.
2. She plays the piano, and he sings along.
3. The house has new windows; however, the roof still leaks.

**Interrogative Sentences**

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

**Examples**

1. What is the right way to iron a shirt?
2. Did you eat lunch yet?

**Imperative sentences**

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

**Examples**

1. Turn left at the bridge.
2. Close the door.

**Exclamatory sentences:**

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

**Examples**

1. Alas! I have ruined my life.
2. Hurrah! They have returned safely.
3. Oh, you shocked me!

**Sentences on the basis of structure**

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound sentence
3. Complex sentence
4. Compound -complex sentence

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**Simple sentence**

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

**Examples**

1. Mary likes tea.
2. We did not go to the park.

**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**

1. All like tea **and** Majid likes coffee.
2. Our car broke down**;** we came last.

**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**

1. We missed our plane **because** we were late.
2. Do you know the man **who** is talking to Jim?

**Compound - complex sentence**

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

**Examples**

1. He did not come to **because** he was ill **so** his friend was not happy.
2. Aslam left in a hurry **after** he got a phone call **but** he came back ten minutes later.