

A sentence in English is a complete set of words for statements, questions and commands, usually consisting of the subject and the predicate with a personal verb. Semantically English sentences come in 4 types: **narrative** (statements), **interrogative** (questions), **imperative** (commands) and **exclamatory** (exclamations).

Word order in the English sentence

All proposals are divided into **affirmative** and **negative** .

He arrived yesterday - He arrived yesterday

Mary does not understand the rule - Mary does not understand the rule

Types of offers

Affirmative

Statements can be in indicative and conditional moods. They reflect being and end in a point.

It's raining . - It's raining

I do not like baseball . - I do not like baseball

Interrogative

Questions can be in indicative and conditional moods. They ask about the activity and end with a question mark.

Who told you this ? "Who told you that?"

Why do not we go to a club ? "Why do not we go to the club?"

Exclamations

Exclamations can also stand in indicative and conditional moods. They strengthen statements and end in an exclamation mark.

Great ! - Cool !

It ' s not up my fault occurred ! - It's not my fault!

Imperative

The decrees stand in an imperative mood. They induce to activity and end in a point or exclamation mark.

Do it now! - Do it!

Do not make me repeat twice. "Do not make me repeat it twice."

Types of offers

Syntactically, sentences are divided into **simple** , **compound** and **complex** .

Simple

Simple sentences are common and unextended. Common proposals contain secondary members defining the main members (subject and predicate): addition, definition and circumstance.

Time goes by ... - And time flies ...

An old stranger picked up the phone after my 3rd dial - After my 3rd dial the elderly stranger removed the receiver

Complicated

Complex sentences consist of equal subpositions, joined by a comma, writing unions (*and, but, or, than, whereas, while, as well as, both ... and, either ... or, nor ... nor, not only ... but also*) or by compositional adverbs (*so, however, addition, therefore, nevertheless, still, yet, together, otherwise, else, thus, hence*).

And after a while she turned round and looked at him , and her eyes were full of tears. A little later , she turned and looked at him , and her eyes were full of tears

Had my gun I along but I had not shot anything; it was for protection - A rifle was lying next to it , but without action it was a means of self-defense

Complicated

Complex sentences consist of the main and subordinate clauses subordinated by subordinate unions (*al) though, after, as, if, long, as, before, because, even if, for, scarcely ... when / before, if, in, case, in order that, lest, like, no matter what, how, how soon, what, how, that, suppose / supposing (that), that, though, unless, till / until, when, whether*).

I of ' ll email you as with the soon's as with the I of ! Go online - I'll send you an email as soon go out on the Web

- When I got home, you were already asleep - When I got home , you were already asleep