

Clauses joined by Co-ordinative Conjunctions are called Co-ordinate Clauses.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES

(on the basis of their meanings or functions)

Sentences may be classified either (1) on the basis of their meaning or (2) on the basis of their construction or structure.

1. Assertive or Declarative Sentences

Sentences which simply tell us that some action or event has taken place or not are called assertive or declarative sentences.

1. Riaz is a hard working boy.
2. Robina is not writing a letter.
3. They do not agree to your proposal.

2. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are sentences which ask questions.

1. Where are you going?
2. Is it raining outside?
3. What is the time by your watch?
4. How are you?

3. Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences are sentences which express some *request or order or*

advice. In these sentences the subject 'you' is understood.

1. Polish my shoes. (Order)
2. Please give me your pen. (request)
3. Do not waste your time. (advice)

4. **Exclamatory Sentences**

Exclamatory sentences express some strong feelings of mind as joy, sorrow, surprise or wonder. The mark of exclamation (!) is always used at the end of these sentences or words.

1. Hurrah! we have won the match.
2. Alas! He is dead. (Sorrow)
3. What a beautiful bird! (wonder)

5. **Optative Sentences**

Optative sentences express some wish.

1. May you succeed in the examination!
2. Would that he were rich!
3. May you live long!

CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES

(On the basis of their construction)

On the basis of their structure or construction, sentences may be classified as,

1. **SIMPLE SENTENCE:**

A simple sentence is a sentence which has only one *predicate or 'finite verb'*. For example.

1. Aslam killed a snake.
2. His courage won him honour.
3. Rizwan is going to help his friend.

2. **COMPOUND SENTENCES:**

A compound sentence consists of two or more clauses of equal rank joined together by some co-ordinating conjunction. These clauses are independent of each other. They have simply been joined together. For example:

Night came on and rain fell heavily and we all got very wet.

The sentence has three clauses of equal rank:

(a) Night came on (b) Rain fell heavily. (c) We all got very wet.

These clauses are independent of each other i.e. each of them can make a complete sense without the other. Hence the sentence is compound.

Note: The term **Double** is now used for sentence which contains two co-ordinate clauses, and the term **Multiple** for a sentence which consists of *more than two* Co-ordinate clauses; as,

1. I loved him but he hated me (**Double sentence**)
2. He was a mere boy but he offered to fight the dragon, and slew him. (**Multiple sentence**)

COMPLEX SENTENCE

A sentence which contains one main or principal clause and one or more dependent or subordinate clauses is called a **Complex Sentence**. The principal clause stands by itself and makes a complete sense. Subordinate clauses cannot stand by themselves but are dependent on the principal clause. They are joined together by some sub-ordinating

conjunction. For example:

1. They rested when evening came.
 - (i) They rested. (Principal clause)
 - (ii) When evening came, (Subordinate 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. Such a sentence is called a Complex Sentence.

2. As the boxers advanced into the ring, the people said they would not allow them to fight.

This sentence consists of three Clauses:-

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

It is also called a Complex Sentence.

3. They waited till the tiger came to the place where the goat stood.
 - (i) They waited (Main Clause)
 - (ii) Till the tiger came (Subordinate Clause)
 - (iii) Where the goat stood (Subordinate Clause)

Note:- A complex Sentence consists of one Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.

Transformation of Sentences / Inversion of Sentences

To transform a sentence means to change it from one grammatical form to another without altering its meaning.

The language changes but the sense remains the same. The conversion or transformation of sentences is an excellent exercise as it teaches variety of expression in writing English. However, effective transformation requires constant practice and intensive drill in grammar.

1- Sentences Containing the Adverb "too"

We can change the form of sentence containing the adverb "**too**" as shown below:

1. He is **too** honest to steal.
He is **so** honest that he cannot steal.
2. You are **too** weak to walk.
You are **so** weak that you cannot walk.
3. The news is **too** good to be true.
The news is **so** good that it cannot be true.

2- Transformation by Changing the Degrees of Comparison

Degree of Comparison of an Adjective or an Adverb in a sentence can be changed as follows without changing the meaning of the sentence.

- 1- **Positive:** No other city of Pakistan is as large as Karachi.
Comparative: Karachi is larger than any other city of Pakistan.
Superlative: Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan.
- 2- **Positive:** I am not so great as he.
Comparative: He is greater than I.

- 3- **Positive:** I am as brave as he.
Comparative: He is not braver than I.
- 4- **Positive:** No other metal is as useful as iron.
Comparative: Iron is more useful than any other metal.
Superlative: Iron is the most useful of all metals.
- 5- **Superlative:** Gold is the costliest of all metals.
Comparative: Gold is costlier than any other metal.
Positive: No other metal is as costly as gold.
- 6- **Positive:** I am as strong as he.
Comparative: He is not stronger than I.
- 7- **Positive:** This razor is not as sharp as that one.
Comparative: That razor is sharper than this one.
- 8- **Positive:** Ayesha is not so clever as some other girls of the class.
Comparative: Some girls of the class are cleverer than Ayesha.
Superlative: Ayesha is not one of the cleverest girls of the class.

3- Change of Voice (Active and Passive)

A sentence in the Active Voice can be changed into the Passive Voice and Passive Voice into Active Voice.

- 1- **Active:** Aslam killed a snake.
Passive: A snake was killed by Aslam.
- 2- **Active:** Brutus stabbed Caesar.
Passive: Caesar was stabbed by Brutus.
- 3- **Active:** The people will make him King.
Passive: He will be made King by the people.
- 4- **Active:** Shut the door.
Passive: Let the door be shut.
- 5- **Active:** Who taught you English?
Passive: By whom were you taught English?
- 6- **Passive:** The crop has been sown.
Active: The farmer has sown the crop.
- 7- **Passive:** I shall be compelled to go.
Active: Circumstances will compel me to go.
- 8- **Passive:** Let promises be kept.
Active: A man should keep his promises.
- 9- **Passive:** By whom was the cup broken?
Active: Who broke the cup?
- 10- **Passive:** My pocket has been picked.
Active: Someone has picked my pocket.

4- Interchange of Affirmative and Negative Sentences:

Study the following examples:

- 1- **Affirmative:** Amin loved Sadia.
Negative: Amin was not without love for Sadia.

- 2- **Affirmative:** Every rose has a thorn.
Negative: There is no rose without a thorn.
- 3- **Affirmative:** He is greater than I.
Negative: I am not so great as he.
- 4- **Affirmative:** You are a dull boy.
Negative: You are not an intelligent boy.
- 5- **Affirmative:** I was doubtful whether it was you.
Negative: I was not sure that it was you.
- 6- **Affirmative:** Old fools surpass all other fools in folly.
Negative: There is no fool like an old fool.

5- Interchange of Interrogative and Assertive Sentences:

Study the following examples:

- 1- **Interrogative:** Who can change the colour of his skin?
Assertive: None can change the colour of his skin.
- 2- **Interrogative:** Does every person not love his country?
Assertive: Every person loves his country.
- 3- **Interrogative:** Is there anything better than a busy life?
Assertive: There is nothing better than a busy life.
- 4- **Interrogative:** Who does not like to have money?
Assertive: Every one likes to have money.
- 5- **Interrogative:** Is it not useless to offer bread to a man who is dying of thirst?
Assertive: It is useless to offer bread to a man who is dying of thirst.
- 6- **Interrogative:** How can man die better than facing fearful odds?
Assertive: Man cannot die better than facing fearful odds.
- 7- **Interrogative:** Was he not a villain to do such a deed?
Assertive: He was a villain to do such a deed.
- 8- **Interrogative:** What though we happen to be late?
Assertive: It does not much matter though we happen to be late.

6- Interchange of Exclamatory and Assertive Sentences:

Study the following examples:

- 1- **Exclamatory:** How beautiful is the night!
Assertive: The night is very beautiful.
- 2- **Exclamatory:** O' that I were young again!
Assertive: I wish to be young again.
- 3- **Exclamatory:** What a horrible sight it is!
Assertive: It is a horrible sight.
- 4- **Exclamatory:** What a fool you are!
Assertive: You are a great fool.
- 5- **Exclamatory:** Had I but a friend to support me!
Assertive: I wish I had a friend to support me.
- 6- **Exclamatory:** He leads a most unhappy life.
Assertive: What an unhappy life he leads!

- 7- **Exclamatory:** Alas! Our beloved leader is dead!
Assertive: It is very sad that our beloved leader is dead.
- 8- **Exclamatory:** Hurrah! My friend is coming.
Assertive: I rejoice that my friend is coming.

7- Interchange of one Part of Speech for Another:

Study the following examples:

1. Such jokes do not amuse me.
Such jokes do not give me any amusement.
2. He has disgraced his family.
He is a disgrace to his family.
3. He examined the question carefully.
He examined the question with care.
4. He fought bravely.
He put up a brave fight.
5. Though the ant is small, it has as much intelligence as an elephant.
Though the ant is small, it is as intelligent as an elephant.
6. He has dressed poorly and meanly.
His dress was poor and mean.
7. I see him every day.
I see him daily.

8- Conversion of Simple Sentences to Compound (Double) Sentences:

A Simple Sentence can be transformed into a Compound Sentence by enlarging a word or a phrase into a clause and joining it to the Principal or Main Clause by using some Co-ordinating Conjunction. For example,

- 1- **Simple:** He must work very hard to win the first prize.
Compound: He must work very hard or he will not win the first prize.
- 2- **Simple:** Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered it.
Compound: He not only robbed the poor child, but also murdered it.
- 3- **Simple:** The teacher punished the boy for disobedience.
Compound: The boy was disobedient and so the teacher punished him.
- 4- **Simple:** He must not attempt to escape, on pain of death.
Compound: He must not attempt to escape, or he will be put to death.
- 5- **Simple:** Notwithstanding his hard work, he did not succeed.
Compound: He worked hard, yet did not succeed.

9- Conversion of Compound (Double) Sentences to Simple Sentences:

Study the following examples:

- 1- **Compound:** He finished his exercise and put away his books.
Simple: Having finished his exercise, he put away his books.
- 2- **Compound:** He was a mere boy but he offered to fight the giant.
Simple: In spite of his being a mere boy, he offered to fight the giant.
- 3- **Compound:** No only did his father give him money but his mother also
Simple: Besides his father giving him money, his mother also did the same.
- 4- **Compound:** We must eat or we cannot live.
Simple: We must eat to live.

10- Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences:

A Simple Sentence can be converted to a Complex Sentence by expanding a word or phrase into a Subordinate Clause. This clause may be a Noun, Adjective or Adverb Clause.

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| 1- Simple: | He declared his innocence. |
| Complex: | He said that he was not innocent. |
| 2- Simple: | He confessed his crime. |
| Complex: | He confessed that he was guilty. |
| 3- Simple: | Hard working people are always successful. |
| Complex: | People who hard work are always successful. |
| 4- Simple: | He died in his native village. |
| Complex: | He died in the village where he was born. |
| 5- Simple: | In the absence of the cat the mice play. |
| Complex: | When the cat is away, the mice play. |

11- Conversion of Compound Sentences to Complex Sentences:

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| 1- Compound: | Waste not, want not. |
| Complex: | If you do not waste, you will not want. |
| 2- Compound: | He wishes to pass the examination, therefore, he is working hard. |
| Complex: | He is working hard that he may pass the examination. |

12- Conversion of Complex Sentences to Compound Sentences:

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| 1- Complex: | I am certain that you have made a mistake. |
| Compound: | You have made a mistake, and of this I am certain. |
| 2- Complex: | If he is at home, I shall see him. |
| Compound: | He may be at home, and in that case I shall see him. |
| 3- Complex: | If you run, you will be in time. |
| Compound: | You must run, or you will not be in time. |