THE SENTENCE AND PARTS OF SPEECH

THE SENTENCE

A group of words arranged in a manner that makes complete sense is called a sentence

Based on the arrangement of the sense it can be classified as

1. Declarative or assertive

2. Imperative

3. Interrogative

4. Exclamatory

DECLARATIVE SENTENCE

A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called declarative or assertive sentence. It can be used both senses affirmative and negative.

1. The earth is round.

2. Rohan will not go to the market.

3. I don't like it at all.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

A sentence that expresses a command request entreaty or wish is called imperative sentence.

1. Shut the door.

2. You should not speak impolitely.

3. Be quite.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

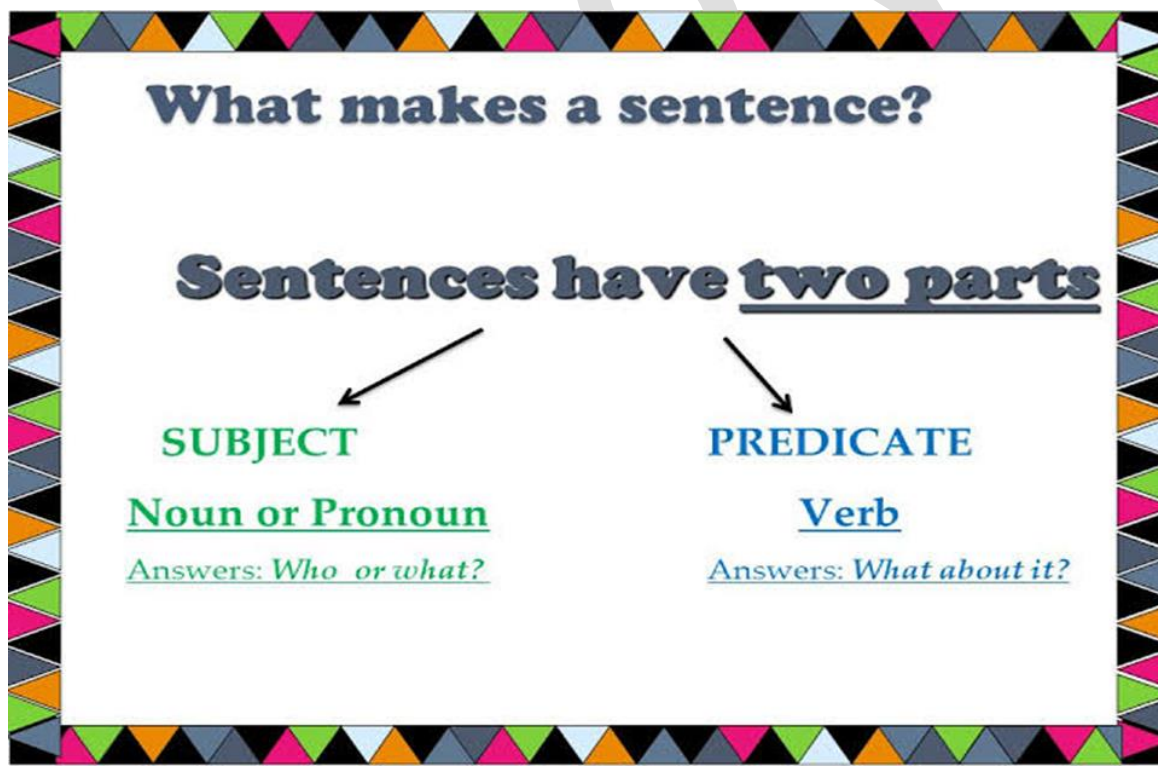A sentence that ask question is called interrogative sentence.

1. Where is your name?

2. Do you know what it means?

3. Do you sing?

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE

A sentence that expresses a strong feeling is called exclamatory sentence.

1. What an idea!

2. Hurrah! we have won the match.

3. What a beautiful picture it is!

PARTS OF SENTENCE

What makes a sentence?

Sentences have two parts

SUBJECT

Noun or Pronoun

Answers: *Who or what?*

PREDICATE

Verb

Answers: *What about it?*

1. In some sentence the pronoun "IT" is used in place of some other agent or force of nature.

2. It is raining.

3. It is too late for us to catch the train.

4. In the imperative sentence the subject is understood.

5. Go away.

6. Work hard.

7. Some sentence begin with "THERE" while the subjects occurs in the middle of the sentence.

8. There are thirty students in the class.

9. There is no one to look after him.

Three Kinds of Object (English Grammar)

1 Direct Object

Jack caught a fish.
(verb)

The thing being acted on by the verb

2 Indirect Object

Give her the fish.

The beneficiary of the action

3 Object of a Preposition

Cook without salt.
(preposition)

The noun (or pronoun) governed by a preposition

Based on the combination of constituent clause the sentence can be classified into .

1. Simple sentence

2. Compound sentence

3. Complex sentence

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A sentence that has only main clause is called a simple sentence.

1. Sohan always goes for a morning walk.

2. Smoking is bad habit.

3. I like dancing.

COMPOUND SENTENCE

A sentence that has two or more coordinate clauses of which one acts as the main clause is called a compound sentence.

1. He is weak but he can run fast.

2. He came from school and went for tuition.

3. He worked hard , yet he did not succeed.

COMPLEX SENTENCE

A sentence that has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses is called a complex sentence.

1. He confessed that he was guilty.

2. The fact is that his silence proves his guilty.

3. The management is as bad as it could be.

A sentence essential contains at least one subject and predicate expressed either explicit or implicit.

The word denoting the person or thing about which something is said is called the **subject** of the sentence.

The word which says something about the person or thing denoted by the subject is called **predicate.**

1. Arun hired a taxi and reached his office.

2. Razia and Salma were performing experiments in the laboratory.

1. Sometimes the subject comes in the beginning of the sentence but sometimes it may come after the predicate.

Sweet are the **uses of adversity.**

Out went **the ball** crashing.

2. In imperative sentence subject you is implied.

(**You**) Shut the window.

(**You**) Get off the gate at once.

3. In exclamatory sentence sometimes **I** is implied subject.

(**I**) Bless you !

(**I**) Coming in a moment!

4. In interrogative sentence the subject takes various position.

What is **your name** ?

Why have **they** come ?

Is **he** home ?

Read the following sentences and identify the type of sentence.

1.How would you like your coffee?

2.I love reading storybooks.

3.Never tell lies.

4.The Earth revolves around the Sun.

5.Alas! We lost the trophy.

6.Hurray! We won the competition.

7.Asia is the largest continent.

8.Always respect your elders.

9.Do you know where Peter lives?

10. Get out of the classroom.

11. Do you like chocolate pastries?

12. My name is Astrid Gracy.

13. Where are you going?

14. Such a beautiful place!

15. Go and try this new flavour.

16. Today is Monday.

17. Please clean your cupboard today.

18. Turn off all the lights and fans when you leave the room.

20. May I come

Rewrite these type of sentence as indicated in the bracket

1. It is a lovely scenery. (Exclamatory)

2. Bravo! you have played well. (Assertive)

3. She did not dance well. (Interrogative)

4. Will you lend me some money? (Imperative)

5. Show me the road to go out. (Interrogative)

1. Wow! What a lovely scenery.

2. You have played bravely.

3. Did she dance well?

4. Kindly lend me some money.

5. Which road goes out?

8 Parts of Speech

Grammar Wiz

Part of Speech	Function	Examples
Nouns	Naming people, places, things & ideas/concepts	• Mike owns the fastest car • They decided to buy the house • I believe in free speech
Adjectives	Describing nouns and pronouns	• That was an exciting film • The boy in the red jumper is happy • This is the longest essay
Adverbs	Modifying verbs, adjectives & adverbs	• She walked slowly • They are extremely poor • The police arrived very quickly
Verbs	Expressing a physical action or state	• Federer plays tennis • The floods are serious • Take your time
Prepositions	Showing relationships of words and phrases	• The book is on the table • He went into the room • I'm against abortion
Pronouns	Replacing nouns	• John gave her a gift • Why did you push me? • Please look after yourself
Conjunctions	Joining words, phrases & clauses	• He's tall and slim • I'll wait until she arrives • Tom's sick so he's not here
Interjections	Showing strong emotions or feelings	• Wow, that's brilliant news! • Ouch, that really hurt • Hey! How are you doing?

Identify the parts of speech

1. On Saturday I work from nine to five --- verb.

2. I want to go to the university in the united states--- noun.

3. I'm sure I have met your girl friend before ---- adverb.

4. Well I don't think I'll be home before 6---interjection.

5. Any knocked on the door but nobody answered--- conjunction.

6. I cannot lift this heavy load---- adjective.

7. Krishna comes of a noble family---- preposition.