

Sentence type and structure

1. Declarative Sentence

It makes a **statement**. They tell us something. They give us information, and they normally end with a full-stop. It is the most common type of sentence. A simple statement can be called an Assertive Sentence (or) Statement Sentence (or) Declarative statement.

Examples:

positive	negative
I like coffee.	I do not like coffee.
We watched TV last night.	We did not watch TV last night.

2. Interrogative Sentence (question)

It asks us something. They want information, and they always end with a question mark. Interrogative sentences can be positive or negative.

Look at these examples:

positive	negative
Do you like coffee?	Don't you like coffee?
Why did you go?	Why didn't you go?

3. Imperative Sentence (command)

It gives a **command**. They tell us to do something, and they end with a full-stop or exclamation mark/point (!). Note that there is usually no subject because the subject is understood, it is *YOU*. Imperative sentences can be positive or negative.

Look at these examples:

positive	negative
Stop!	Do not stop!
Give her coffee.	Don't give her coffee.

4. Exclamative Sentence

It expresses strong emotions and they always end with an exclamation mark/point (!). Look at examples:

- What a liar he is!
- What an exciting movie it was!
- How he lied!
- How exciting the movie was!

Sentence structure

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence **has only** one clause.

- I like mango juice.
- Sima likes banana.
- The sun rises in the east
- Ram went to Forest
- Bhim killed Duryodhan

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence has two clauses joined by coordinating conjunction like- **For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So**

- I like mango but Sima likes banana
- Ramesh is my friend and Suresh is my brother
- He was not able to pay fees so he left the school.
- There was no ice cream in the freezer, nor did they have money to go to the store.
- Everyone was busy, so I went to the movie alone.
- Should we start class now, or should we wait for everyone to get here?

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence **has one main clause and one or more dependent clauses**. The Dependent clause starts with subordinating conjunction or relative pronoun but does not express a complete thought.

- We missed opportunity because we were late.
- Her mother died when she was very young.
- He left for home after he got a phone call from his wife.
- Though he was very rich, he was still very unhappy.
- She returned the computer after she noticed it was damaged.
- The museum was very interesting, as I expected.
- Let's go back to the restaurant where we had our first date.
- As genes change over time, evolution progresses.

Common subordinating conjunctions

after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, till, until, when, where, whether, while, unless, whenever, whereas

Relative pronoun- Who, whom, whose, which, that