

Sentence

Definition

A group of words which express a complete thought is called sentence.
Ex: 1) You are playing well. (Statement)
2) Why did they leave the question? (Question)

There are Four kind of Sentences

1) Declarative Sentence

2) Interrogative Sentence

3) Imperative Sentence

4) Exclamatory Sentence

Definition

Declarative Sentence ⇒ A declarative sentence is generally a simple statement that is used to provide information about something or state a fact. It ends with a full stop or a period.

Examples

The dog is big.

It is a nice day.

Definition

Interrogative Sentence ⇒ An interrogative sentence is used to ask a question with a question mark (?).

Examples

What is your name?

When did you visit your home?

Definition

Imperative Sentence ⇒ An imperative sentence is used to give a command, request, advice, etc.

Examples

May I come to school?

Don't play on the road.

Definition

Exclamatory Sentence ⇒ This type of sentence expresses wonder or surprise with exclamation marks (!).

Examples

What a wonderful scene!

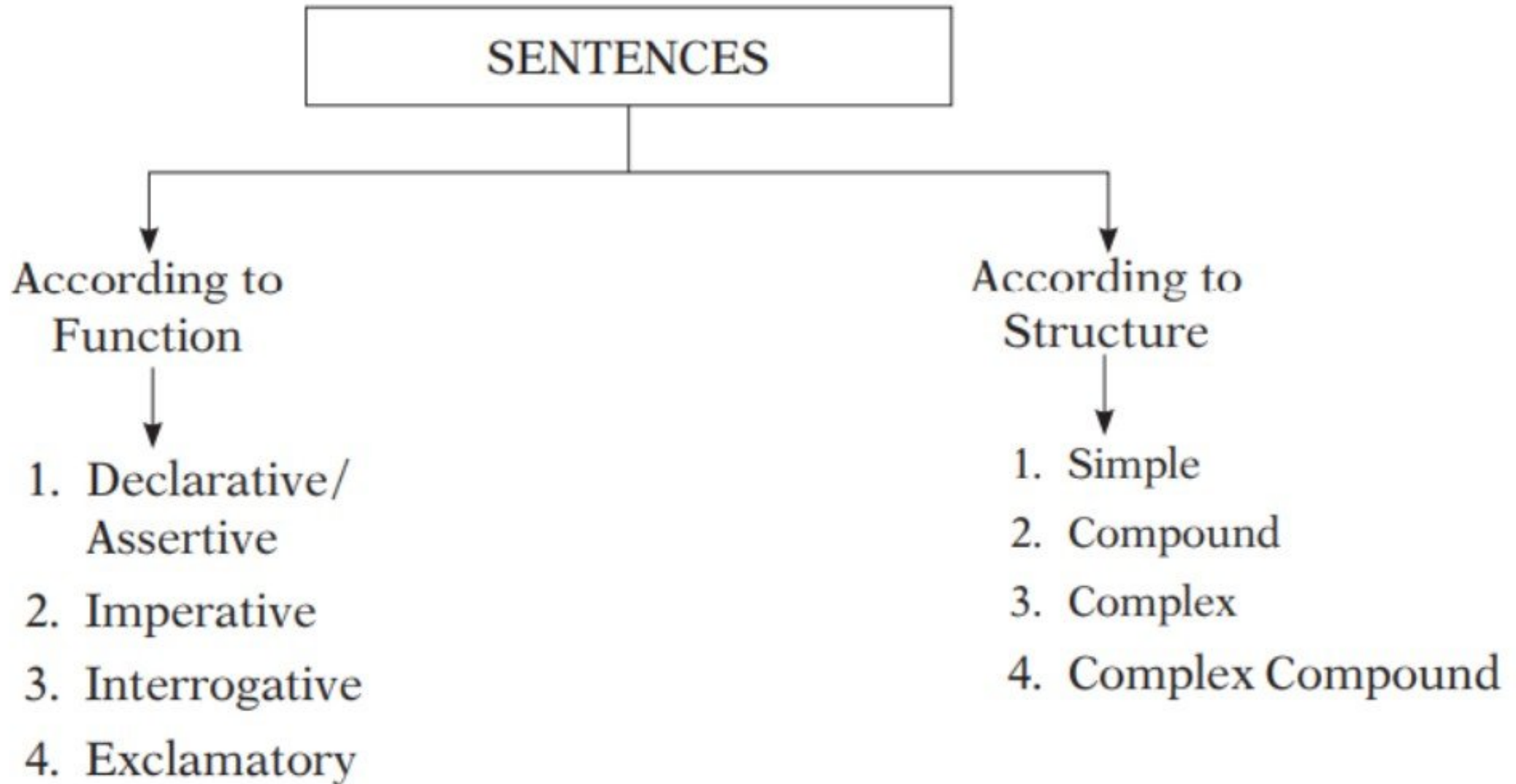
How beautiful he is!

1. Definition of a Sentence

A sentence means a group of words that makes complete sense. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It always contains a finite verb. A sentence may be a statement, question, exclamation or command. It consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A sentence may be short and simple or long and complex. For example:

- ○ She likes Sweets
- She likes Bengali Sweets
- She likes Bengali Sweets which are made of milk
- She likes Bengali Sweets which are made of milk and are tasty

3. Types of Sentences



1. *Declarative/Assertive Sentences* : These sentences make a declaration in the form of a statement, an opinion, a suggestion, a proverb or a universal truth. These can be positive or negative but always end with a full stop. For example:

- ○ ■ The teacher is going to the class room (simple statement)
- Sunita is a good singer (opinion) (declaration)
- The sun rises in the east. (universal truth)
- Barking dogs seldom bite (proverb)

(proverb)

2. *Imperative Sentences* : These sentences *express* an order, command, advice, request, proposal or suggestion. These may end with a full stop or exclamation depending on the imperative word. For example:

- ○ ■ Get out (Command)
- Always Speak the truth (Advice)
- Please be patient (request)
- Let's go to the book fair
(suggestion)

3. *Interrogative Sentences* : These sentences ask questions. 'Wh' and a verb are used to frame an interrogative sentence. A question mark comes after such a question. For example:

- ○ ■ Who is your father?
- When are you going to London?
- Do you have any money?
- Are you feeling alright?

4. *Exclamatory Sentences* : These sentences express strong emotions or feelings such as joy, surprise, wonder, regret, etc. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark. For example :

- ○ ■ Alas! India lost the match. (regret)
- Hurray! My daughter passed the IIT examination (joy)

5. *Simple Sentences* : There is only one subject one predicate and one finite verb in a simple sentence. It contains only one independent clause. For example :

- ○ ■ She sings (She is the subject and sings is the predicate)
- The dog ran after the ball (Dog is the subject and ran after the ball is the predicate).

6. Compound Sentences : There are two or more independent/main clauses in a compound sentence. A comma, a colon, a semi-colon is used to join these clauses. Conjunctions used to join similar elements (e.g. two *nouns*, two verbs, two modifiers) are called *coordinating conjunctions* (Here is a list of co-ordinating conjunctions for future compound sentences you will write: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. An easy way to remember these is the acronym **FANBOYS**.)

- ○ ■ It rained heavily throughout the day; consequently, the city was flooded
- The thief *ran* to escape but the police caught him