

Types of Sentence



Introduction

Definition: A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ Mohan persuaded Raman to accompany him to the market.
- ❖ Teacher explained each and every point to the class clearly.
- ❖ Mr. Singh talked with the people in an arrogant manner.
- ❖ India is emerging as a world power with time.
- ❖ The impact of natural calamity can be minimized with timely warning.

The sentences given above make complete sense. Therefore, they are sentences.



Kinds of Sentences



Look at the following Sentences:

1. I congratulated him on his performance in the annual exam.
2. We need to be careful while walking on the road.
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the modern electronic gadgets?
4. Who are you to interfere in my personal matter?
5. I have told you several times to shut the door.
6. He requested me to help him in his project so that he could submit it on time.
7. Look at the warning which says not to take photographs,
8. Hurrah! India secured second position in the Common Wealth Games
9. What a great victory Indian team has registered against Australia!
10. May you get a job soon.



The sentences given above show different expressions:

Sentences 1 and 2 express statements in general way.

Sentences 3 and 4 express questions.

Sentences 5, 6 and 7 express an order, a request or a prohibition.

Sentences 8 and 9 express happiness and surprise.

Sentences 10 express a wish or a desire.

On the basis of these expression a sentence can be divided into five kinds

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Statement | (Or Assertive Sentence) |
| 2. Question | (Or Interrogative Sentence) |
| 3. Command | (Or Imperative Sentence) |
| 4. Exclamation | (Or Exclamatory Sentence) |
| 5. Optative | (Or Optative Sentence) |

➡ Statement-Assertive Sentence or declarative

A sentence that says or states something is called an assertive or declarative sentence. The sentence which simply state something is called a statement or an Assertive Sentence.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ An elephant is considered as the largest land animal.
- ❖ Hard work always pays.
- ❖ I have been threatened by him again and again.
- ❖ People are always curious to know about the unknown facts.

There are two types of statements.

- (I) Affirmative Statement
- (II) Negative Statement

➡ Affirmative Statement

The sentence which affirms something is called an Affirmative Statement.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ The President of the USA is going to visit India.
- ❖ He intruded and attacked into the enemy camp.

These sentences affirm something. So, these are **Affirmative Statements**.

➡ Negative Statement

The sentence which denies something is called o **Negative Statement**.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ The President of the USA is not going to visit India.
- ❖ He did not intrude and attack into the enemy camp.

These sentences deny something. So these are **Negative Statements**.

☀ Question-Interrogative Sentence

A sentence that asks a question is called a question or an interrogative sentence.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ Who has called us for the meeting?
- ❖ Have you assigned the task to the boys?
- ❖ Where could I find the right person who can accomplish the task successfully?
- ❖ Why are you worried about it?

A question begins with either Helping Verb (is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, can, will, shall, may, etc.) or Question word (What, where, how, when, whom, which, why, etc.)

A question ends with a Question Mark (?) or Mark of interrogation.



Command-Imperative Sentence

A sentence that expresses a command, request or advice is called an imperative sentence.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ Bring a glass of water.
- ❖ Please make a cup of coffee for me.
- ❖ You should work hard.
- ❖ Don't overstress yourself.

The sentences given above express an order, a request, an advice and a prohibition. These are 'Commands'.

A command has a hidden subject which remains in Second Person,

For Example: Come here, means '**You**' come here.



Exclamation-Exclamatory Sentence

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

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ Hurrah ! I have stood first in the class.
- ❖ Alas ! The poor is getting poorer day by day.
- ❖ What a pleasant surprise !
- ❖ Bravo ! He has achieved the feat that no one has ever achieved.

The sentences given above express happiness, sorrow, surprise and admiration. These are sudden internal feeling of heart. These are Exclamations.

A mark of Exclamation is (!) put after the exclamatory word or sentence. ,



Optative-Optative Sentence

The sentence which expresses wish, desire or pray is called an Optative Sentence.

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ May God bless the poor!
- ❖ May this country be prosperous !
- ❖ May the baby live long !
- ❖ May God give wealth to him !
- ❖ Wish you a very Happy New Year !

The sentences given above express desire or pray. These sentences are called an optative sentence.



Practice Exercise

Identify the types of sentence represented by each of the following sentences.



When are you planning to visit your parents?

Answer: Interrogative Sentence



I was extremely worried about my test paper.

Answer: Assertive Sentence



How beautiful is the picture!

Answer: Exclamatory Sentence



He was climbing on the roof.

Answer: Affirmative Sentence

Commonly Asked



QUESTIONS

Read the sentences carefully and identify their kinds.



London was a power center for the entire world for many centuries.

(A) Statement

(B) Interrogative

(C) Imperative

(D) Exclamatory

(E) Optative

Answer: (a)



Alas ! He has failed in the exam.

(A) Assertive

(B) Interrogative

(C) Imperative

(D) Exclamatory

(E) Optative

Answer: (D)



Types of Sentence as Per Structure

All the sentences given above are divided into the following types:

(i) Simple

(ii) Compound

(iii) Complex



Simple Sentences

Simple sentences contain no conjunction (i.e., and, but, or, etc.)

Illustrative
EXAMPLE



- ❖ Rahul ate his food quickly.
- ❖ I visited the zoo with my family.
- ❖ Have you done your work?



Compound Sentences

Compound sentences contain two statements that are connected by a conjunction (i.e., and, but, or, etc.).

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ I wanted to come, but it was late.
- ❖ The company had an excellent year, so they gave everyone a bonus.
- ❖ I went shopping, and my wife went to her classes.



Complex Sentences

Complex sentences contain a dependent clause and at least one independent clause. The two clauses are connected by a subordinator (i.e., which, who, although, despite, if, since, etc.).

Illustrative EXAMPLE



- ❖ My daughter, who was late for class, arrived shortly after the bell rang.
- ❖ That's the man who bought our house.
- ❖ Although it was difficult, the class passed the test with excellent marks.

SUMMARY



- ❖ A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence.
 - ❖ The words in a sentence are placed in their proper order to make complete sense.
 - ❖ There are five kinds of sentence.
 - ❖ Interrogative sentences end with a Q. Mark (?)
 - ❖ In imperative sentence, subject is generally hidden.
 - ❖ Exclamation mark (!) is put at the end of exclamatory sentence.
 - ❖ A question begins with either 'Helping Verb' (is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, can, will, shall, may, etc.) or 'Question Word' (What, where, how, when, whom, which, why, etc.).
 - ❖ A sentence can be of one of the three types on the basis of its structure.
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Self Evaluation TEST



Duration
10 Minutes

Read the sentences carefully and identify their kinds.



Rosy did not entertain Ramesh's offer.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Negative | (B) Interrogative |
| (C) Imperative | (D) Exclamatory |
| (E) Optative | |
-



People spend a lot of money during the festive season.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Assertive | (B) Interrogative |
| (C) Imperative | (D) Exclamatory |
| (E) Optative | |
-



How will you react to his comments?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Assertive | (B) Interrogative |
| (C) Imperative | (D) Exclamatory |
| (E) Optative | |
-



Go away from this house.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Assertive | (B) Interrogative |
| (C) Imperative | (D) Exclamatory |
| (E) Optative | |
-



Alas! I could not win the competition.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Assertive | (B) Interrogative |
| (C) Imperative | (D) Exclamatory |
| (E) Optative | |
-



May you be happy today!

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Assertive | (B) Interrogative |
| (C) Imperative | (D) Exclamatory |
| (E) Optative | |



Taste this orange.

- (A) Assertive
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Imperative
- (D) Exclamatory
- (E) Optative



How happy he was in the morning!

- (A) Assertive
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Imperative
- (D) Exclamatory
- (E) Optative



Don't disturb me in my business.

- (A) Assertive
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Imperative
- (D) Exclamatory
- (E) Optative



Albert was with Anderson when I met him.

- (A) Assertive
- (B) Interrogative
- (C) Imperative
- (D) Exclamatory
- (E) Optative

Answers

1.	A	2.	A	3.	B	4.	C	5.	D	6.	E	7.	C	8.	D	9.	C	10.	A
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