

SENTENCE PATTERNS IN ENGLISH

SOME BASIC TERMS

SENTENCE: A group of words that together convey a meaning or sense.

Example:

1. Ram is shouting.
2. The car is moving.
3. A group of girls marched past the Governor's House.

We see that every sentence as above shows a person or a noun or a group of persons is doing something.

We may clearly note that each of the above sentences have two parts:

A	B
<u>Ram</u>	<u>is shouting.</u>
<u>The car</u>	<u>is moving.</u>
<u>A group of girls</u>	<u>marched past the Governor's House.</u>

The part 'A' tell 'who/what' the sentence is about.

The part 'B' tells what is being said about 'A'

The Part 'A' is called the SUBJECT of the sentence and the Part 'B' is called the PREDICATE of the sentence.

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<u>The car</u>	<u>is moving.</u>
<u>A group of girls</u>	<u>marched past the Governor's House.</u>
<u>The boys</u>	<u>read the book.</u>
<u>The teacher</u>	<u>gave each student a pencil.</u>

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SUBJECT: It is usually a **NOUN (NOUN PHRASE)** or a **PRONOUN (PRONOUN PHRASE)** about whom something is being said in the remaining part of the sentence.

PREDICATE is the part other than the subject part and it tells something about the **SUBJECT**.

Now look at the sentence below:

Ram is shouting.

Who's being talked about? Well the answer is- Ram.

What is said of /about him? Well the answer is- is shouting.

So 'Ram' is **SUBJECT** part and 'is shouting' is the **PREDICATE** part of the sentence.

KINDS OF SENTENCES in ENGLISH

1. ASSERTIVE SENTENCES
2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES
3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCES
4. EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES
5. OPTATIVE SENTENCES

Let's understand each of these sentence categories.

ASSERTIVE SENTENCE

The sentence which has some information or a statement.

There are two types:

1. Positive or affirmative, e.g. Ram is playing.
2. Negative, e.g. Ram is not playing.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

We use these types of sentence to get information, opinion, suggestion, seeking permission, requesting etc.

Is he John?

Are we happy?

Was I talking?

Were they in the market?

Has he come?

What are you doing?

How will you go to the market?

Where are you going?

When will you go?

Which of these pens is yours?

Do you work in the afternoon?

Did they work in the afternoon?

Am I going with you to the hospital? May I come with you? Can I come with you?

Should I come with you?

Will you go to the market?

Can/may I go? Shall I go? Would mind doing me a favour?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

These sentences are used to give command, make request, give advise, give opinion, prevent someone from doing something, persuading, etc.

Be quiet. [order, advice]

Never tell a lie. [order, advice]

Don't tell lies. (cautioning)

Come in. (order)

You should not tell lies. (opinion, suggestion)

You may do what you like. (opinion, suggestion)

I warn you not to do anything like that. (strong persuasion)

Better don't go. (advice)

It's better if we stay home instead of going out and getting wet. (suggestion)

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES:

Used for expressing sudden feeling of joy, sorrow, shock, or surprise.

What a pity!

Oh! What a terrible sight!

What a game it was!

How beautiful!

Wow!

Ouch!

OPTATIVE SENTENCES:

These sentences express wishes.

May you live long.

God bless you.

God's will be done.

All the best.

SIMPLE, COMPOUND and COMPLEX SENTENCES

Sentences can be classified as Simple, compound and complex ones.

A SIMPLE SENTENCE one MAIN CLAUSE (one complete thought).

I am studying.

My friend and I are studying.

A COMPOUND SENTENCE has TWO or MORE main clauses.

I am studying, so I cannot check my facebook page.

COMPLEX SENTENCES have one main clause and one or more dependant clauses.

Since I am not on my Facebook page, I have more time to study.

Q.1. IDENTIFY THE PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. Ali sat on the wall.
2. How are you?
3. Sheela has good memory.
4. He has thrown the ball into the air.
5. Ravi jumped out from the running train.
6. Hurrah! We won the match.
7. We should have gone there.
8. He said the truth.
9. Gold and diamond are expensive mental.
10. It is time we left this place.

Q.2. CLASSIFY THE ABOVE SENTENCES.

For further studies:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hWmKnrtlTHU>