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Subject - English Language

Chapter - 20 Types of Sentences - Structure

Good morning students

Today we will take up the topic 'Types of Sentences' as a part of your English Language assignment. This topic has been taken from your book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'.

Now let us start with the topic 'Types of Sentences'. Students in your previous lesson you have learned about types of sentences based on their meaning. Now you all know that on the basis of their meaning sentences are of four kinds i.e. Assertive, Imperative, Interrogative and Exclamatory sentences. Let us have a quick recap of types of sentences based on their meaning. So students, assertive sentences are simple statements that can be positive or negative statements. Imperative sentences express request, order and advice. Interrogative sentences are used to ask questions. There are two types of interrogative sentences. Yes or no questions and Wh questions. Exclamatory sentences express strong feeling or sudden emotions.

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Students, in this lesson we will learn about the types of sentences based on their structure but before doing that we will discuss about clauses.

In our previous lesson we have already done clauses in details. So here we will just revise that a clause is a group of words. Though it is not a complete sentence but it has a finite verb. It may also have a subject and predicate just like a sentence.

Now we will discuss about the types of sentences on the basis of their structure.

- Simple sentences -

Simple sentences are sentences that convey one single thought. They contain a subject, a finite verb and an object. So a sentence which has only one finite verb in it (or is made up of only one clause) is called a simple sentence.

Examples -

- Ajay is the best cricket player of our school.
- A good man is always keen to serve others.
- A wicked person never gets peace of mind.

These sentences contain a single, complete independent clause with one finite verb so these are simple sentences.

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Chapter - 20 Types of Sentences :- Structure clauses

★ Compound Sentences are made up of two or more independent clauses joined together with coordinating conjunctions such as and, but, yet, either...or, neither...nor, so, therefore etc.

Example -

She entered the room and switched on the light.

This sentence is made up of two clauses.

- She entered the room.
- She switched on the light.

Both the clauses can stand on their own. So both of them are main or principal clauses or independent clauses. Such clauses are called coordinate clauses. So the sentence above has two independent or main clauses joining with a coordinating conjunction 'and' is a compound sentence.

Students you got that a sentence made up of two or more principal, main or independent clauses is called a compound sentence.

★ Complex Sentence :- (Subordinate Clause)

Complex sentences are made up of one independent clause connected to one or more than one dependent clause or subordinate clause.

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A dependent or subordinate clause also contains a subject and a verb, but it cannot make complete sense on its own. It has to be linked to an independent or main clause with a subordinating conjunction to convey its meaning.

Examples

1 - When the rain stopped, we went to play.

- when the rain stopped (one dependent clause)

2 - She has promised me that she will help me on the day of the party because I don't know how to cook.

- that she will help me on the day of the party (dependent clause)

- because I don't know how to cook (dependent clause)

In the first sentence there is one independent clause and one dependent clause and in the second sentence there are two dependent or subordinate clauses. So both the above sentences are complex sentences.

Students, you got that one 'principal or main or independent clause and one or more than one subordinate clauses make a complex sentence.

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Students, sometimes a sentence contains two main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses is called a complex-compound sentence. These type of sentences can be joined with both coordination and subordinating conjunctions.

Example

- Sonu had hoped that she would meet Kashish before she left for the USA, but she could not since she did not get leave from work.

Students, this is a single sentence with five clauses!

- Sonu had hoped (main clause or principal clause)
- that she would meet Kashish. (subordinate clause or dependent clause)
- before she left for the USA (subordinate clause)
- but she could not (main clause)
- since she did not get leave from work (subordinate clause)

In the above sentence there are two main clauses and three subordinate clauses or dependent clauses so this is a complex-compound sentence.

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Chapter - 20 Types of Sentences : Structure

Students, in this chapter you have learnt types of sentences on the basis of their meaning and types of sentences based on their structure. So now it should be very clear to you that on the basis of their meaning sentences are of four types i.e. assertive, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory and on the basis of their structure sentences are of three types i.e. simple, compound and complex.

Alright students now we have done with the chapter. All of you are requested to revise the given content carefully and do exercise A given in your book on page no. 131 as a part of your home assignment.

Students, answers to the home assignment will be given to you in the answer key on Thursday.

Thank you

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