

# **Sentence Kinds and Parts**

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# Sentence

*A word or the set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.*

# Simple

- *A simple sentence is a sentence that contains an independent clause.*

*Ex: Maddie's team won the girls basketball game.*



# Complex

- *A complex sentence is a sentence that has an independent clause and a dependent clause.*

*Ex: When Elizabeth handed in her homework, she forgot to put her name on it.*





# Compound

- *A compound sentence is a sentence that contains two independent clauses separated by a coordinating conjunction.*

*Ex: Mendy, John, and Jack watches television, while Suan eat noodles.*



# Kinds of Simple Sentences

- **Declarative Sentence**
- **Interrogative Sentence**
- **Imperative Sentence**
- **Exclamatory Sentence**



# Declarative sentence

(also called assertive sentences) give information. They may state a fact or an opinion. Declarative sentences end with periods.(full stop) Stative Statement

I like to play cricket.

My car is better than yours.

Yuvraj is my favourite cricketer.

Declarative sentences can be positive (affirmative) or negative.

The sun is shining. (Positive)

He is my best friend.

It is not raining. (Negative)

He is not my best friend.

# Interrogative sentences

To ask a question. Ends with question marks.

Often begin with interrogative words

like *who, when, where, why, what, and how, how many, how much, whom, which etc.*

Why are you not watching your favourite cartoon movie?

What time is it?

Where is the boy wandering now?

Interrogative sentences (without question words) are generally formed by moving the helping verb before the subject. (yes, no) Simple interrogative Start with helping verbs 9 (be, is are was were. Will be , shall be, do,do does did: has has have had)

**Do** you **have** any more cough drops?



# Tag/Tail Question.

A question fragment can be added onto the end of a declarative or imperative sentence. This fragment is called a **tag/tail question**.

You have answered all the questions on this test, haven't you? (After a declarative sentence)

Close the window, won't you? (After an imperative sentence)

Has he taken tea, hasn't he? ( after interrogative)

A question fragment can also be used by itself, either before or after a sentence.

What? You lost your wallet? ( Have you lost your wallet?

You are late. Why? ( why are you late?)

### **Hint:**

An indirect question is a declarative sentence that tells that information was asked. It is not asking the question. Indirect questions end with periods.

The driver asked if we knew which way to turn.

We wondered if it was going to rain.

I know what the name of your class teacher is .

Declarative sentence

(./?)

# Imperative sentences

give a command, a request, advice, a suggestion, a warning, or a wish. They can be followed by a period, a question mark, or an exclamation mark.

Be quiet. (a command)

Please have a seat. (a request)

Watch out! (a command)

Enjoy yourselves. (a wish)

The simple subject of an imperative sentence is usually the understood *you*.

Turn to page 58. (You) turn to page 58.



# Exclamatory sentences

exclaim, or show great emotion. Exclamatory sentences end with exclamation marks. Use exclamation marks only when necessary. It's easy to overuse them.

Wow! That magic trick was amazing!

Exclamatory sentences can begin with question words.

What wonderful weather we are having today!

How lovely to see you!

Alas, wow, bravo, oh, what a, how, bingo, pooh, shhhhh, ect.



A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top circle is red and labeled 'Parts of a Sentence'. The bottom-left circle is blue and labeled 'Required'. The bottom-right circle is green and labeled 'Optional'. The intersection of the red and blue circles is a darker purple color. The intersection of the red and green circles is a brownish-green color. The intersection of the blue and green circles is a dark green color. The central intersection of all three circles is a very dark green color.

**Parts of a  
Sentence**

**Required**

**Optional**

# Required Parts of a Sentence



# Optional Parts of a Sentence





# Subject

The part of the sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about. The subject is a noun, pronoun or noun phrase.

For example:

Anshika\_walked down the street. (single word)

We went to school. (Pronoun)

The black cat is sleeping. (noun phrase )

To determine the subject of a sentence, first isolate the verb and then make a question by placing "who?" or "what?" before it -- the answer is the subject.

# Unusual Sentences

Imperative sentences (sentences that give a command or an order) differ from conventional sentences in that their subject, which is always "you," is understood rather than expressed.

Stand on your head. ("You" is understood before "stand.")

Sentences that begin with "**there**" plus a form of the verb "to be."

In such sentences, "there" is not the subject; it merely signals that the true subject will soon follow.

There were three stray kittens cowering under our porch steps this morning.

If you ask *who?* or *what?* before the verb ("were cowering"), the answer is "three stray kittens," the correct subject.

# Types of Subjects

**Simple subject** : just one word, without any modifiers, usually a noun or pronoun.

Chuck Palahniuk's Fight Club is my favorite novel.

*Geetika, my classmate* is a thin girl.

Hanshika will white wash the study-room.

They have complete their work.

Harry Potter is a series of stories.



**Complete subject :** Simple subject plus all modifiers.

(adjective , adv erb)

*Jeffrey's poem about his mother* made the class cry.

***Charles Dicken's Hard Times*** is my favorite novel.

Thomas Edison, a great scientist invented the light bulb.

*Geetika*, ( *my classmate* ) is a thin girl.

Hanshika, an actress will white wash the study-room.

Arvind Kejriwal, (the president of Aam Admi Party,) is the CM of Delhi.

They have complete their work.

Harry Potter is a series of stories.

## Predicate

The predicate of a sentence includes the verb and everything that follows it.

This typically tells what the subject does with an action verb or describes the subject using a linking verb and a complement.

He has completed his work.

**The office** will remain closed today.

Maya has to visit her school tomorrow.

My laptop is not working properly.

**Objects** are noun phrases that are included in the predicate. They are the things being acted upon by the verb. For example:

Susan bought *the gift*.

The dog caught *the ball*.

The boy spilled *the milk*.

In each of these sentences, there is a direct object in the predicate. It is the thing being acted upon; for example, the gift is the thing given by Susan.

It's also possible to have an indirect object that includes more information about the person or thing towards which the action is directed. For example:

Susan bought *him* the gift.

He wrote *them* a long letter.

# Complement

In predicates that use linking verbs rather than action verbs, items following the verb are known as complements.

Complements modify the subject by describing it further.

What is the subject is complement. For example:

I am *a teacher*.

He will go to his mother's house

The cat was *the laziest creature*.

I am the best badminton player.

The woman seems *smart*.

In these cases, the words following the linking verb describe the subject, whether they are nouns, noun phrases or adjectives.

To write a complete sentence, you must include at least a subject and a predicate. If you only include one of these, you will have only a **sentence fragment** which is grammatically

## Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Verbs that take objects are known as **transitive verbs**. Verbs not followed by objects are called **intransitive verbs**.

Some verbs can be either transitive verbs or intransitive verbs, depending on the context:

(He was walking in the park. Object?)

I am weeping bitterly. Object ?

The sun is shining brightly. Object? What /whom )

Intransitive verb Without object

I gave you a **pen** **transitive** With object

**My father presented me a gift. Transitive verb**



The most common linking verb is "be." Other linking verbs are "become," "seem," "appear," "feel," "grow," "look," "smell," "taste," and "sound," among others. Note that some of these are sometimes linking verbs, sometimes transitive verbs, or sometimes intransitive verbs, depending on how you use them:

### **Linking verb with subject complement**

He **was** a radiologist before he **became** a full-time yoga instructor.  
**with subject complement**

Your homemade chili **smells** delicious.

### **Transitive verb with direct object**

I can't **smell** anything with this terrible cold.

### **Intransitive verb with no object**

The interior of the beautiful new Buick **smells** strongly of fish.

Note that a subject complement can be either a noun ("radiologist", "instructor") or an adjective ("delicious").



## Modifier (qualitative)

Modifiers are words or phrases that describe parts of the sentence by adding additional information.

Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns, Thin, fat, long, wide.

Adverbs Modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It is possible for parts of speech to do this work alone in the sentence in either the subject or the predicate. For example:

The *blue* boat sank.

The boat sank *slowly*.

*He runs fast.*

*I am a good speaker,.*

In the first example, the adjective modifies the subject, but in the second example, the adverb modifies the simple predicate.

## Adverbial

Not all modifiers are single words. Sometimes they are groups of words that work together. When these words are in the predicate and explain how, when, where or why the action was performed, they are known as an **adverbial**. For example:  
She exercised *in the morning*.

The boy reached out (*to the teacher* )(where) *for help*.(why)  
I skipped school (*because I was sick.*) why

Each adverbial above modifies the verb, therefore performing the function of an adverb in the sentence.

# CLAUSE

The clause is a group of words within a sentence, which contains its own subject and predicate.

## **Two Kinds of Clauses:**

**Independent Clause** this kind of clause expresses a complete thought and can stand on its own.

**Dependent Clause** as the name suggests, the dependent clause cannot stand on its own, and must be attached to an independent clause in order to have a complete thought.

Example: Raghav washed the car, *even though he didn't want to*.

**(Raghav washed the car; independent clause** because it expresses a complete thought) and can even stand as a separate sentence.

*(even though he didn't want to)* dependent clause because it relies on the first part of the sentence in order to make sense.

# Phrases

Unlike a clause, a phrase is a group of words which doesn't have a subject or a predicate.

## Types of Phrases:

### Noun phrase

type functions as a noun.

### **Adjective phrase**

acts as an adjective which describes nouns or pronouns

### Prepositional phrase

this type is composed of a preposition, an object of the preposition, and its modifiers

### Adverb phrase

functions as an adverb, and starts with a preposition

Examples of Phrases:

He is an actor of great versatility. (adjective phrase)

The house on the left is haunted. (prepositional phrase)



Thank  
you

