

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Sentences-(वाक्य)

- 1) A sentence means a group of words that makes complete sense.
- 2) A group of words containing a subject and a verb that expresses a statement, a question, etc. When a sentence is written it begins with a big (capital) letter and ends with a full stop.
- 3) A **sentence is a unit of grammar**. It must contain at least one main clause. It can contain more than one clause.

What does a sentence consist of? –

A sentence consists of clauses (उपवाक्य)

(A Verb + A Noun) –

A Noun (संज्ञा)

(Subject/Person/Place/Thing)

A Verb (क्रिया)

(Action/State/Occurrence)

Structure(बनावट)

Clause - (उपवाक्य)

A clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a predicate

The noun and verb in a clause must match, e.g. a plural noun should have a plural verb, etc. In other words, multiple nouns and multiple verbs. There are two types of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent Clauses (स्वतंत्र उपवाक्य)

An independent clause stands on its own as a complete sentence. In other words, independent clauses have the noun.

Example –

Dogs bark. (कुत्ते भौंकते हैं)

Dependent Clauses (निर्भर उपवाक्य)

Dependent clauses must be paired with an independent clause in order to create a complete sentence. It does not have the noun. Dependent clause on its own is a fragmented sentence i.e. an incomplete sentence.

Example – **I went out on the bike** that **Mary gave me for my birthday**

TYPES OF SENTENCES

There are Two Types of Sentences

1) SENTENCES ON THE BASIS OF FUNCTION (गुणधर्म के आधार पर)

There are five basic types of sentences that are used in spoken and written language. These are:

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|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| i. Declarative Sentences | (स्वीकारात्मक वाक्य) |
| ii. Interrogative Sentences | (प्रश्नात्मक वाक्य) |
| iii. Imperative Sentences | (आदेशात्मक वाक्य) |
| iv. Exclamatory Sentences | (विश्मयादि बोधक वाक्य) |
| v. Optative Sentence | (कामना सूचक वाक्य) |

1) SENTENCES ON THE BASIS OF STRUCTURE (बनावट के आधार पर)

There is Four Types Basis of Structure

- a) Simple Sentence (सरल वाक्य)
- b) Compound Sentence (संयुक्त वाक्य)
- c) Complex Sentence (मिश्रित वाक्य)
- d) Compound-Complex Sentence (संयुक्त एवम मिश्रित वाक्य)

DECLARATIVE SENTENCES (वर्णनात्मक)

A declarative sentence is a sentence that gives information and it ends with a full stop. A declarative sentence may be a simple sentence, have a subject and predicate or it may be a compound sentence having a comma (,) and a conjunction or a semi colon (;) used with or without a transition word.

This type of sentence makes a statement or expresses an opinion and uses a full stop.

You are stating something specific.

EXAMPLES:

- a. I like climbing.**
- b. He is eight years old.**
- c. The sky is blue.**
- d. He wanted to play football, but his friends wanted to play basketball.**
- e. She plays the piano, and he sings along.**
- f. She had to make the next flight; she quickly packed her bag.**
- g. The house has new windows; however, the roof still leaks.**

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES(प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य)

Interrogative sentences are used for asking direct questions. These sentences end with a question mark (?). Interrogatives sentences may begin with either a WH-word or a helping verb (Yes/ No Answer Based).

EXAMPLES:

- a. What is the right way to iron a shirt?
- b. When are the best days to go to the mall?
- c. Where is your new cat? d. Are your shoes on?
- e. Did you eat lunch yet?
- f. Was the movie enjoyable?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES (आदेशात्मक वाक्य)

Imperative sentences are used telling someone to do something. Imperative sentences include advice, suggestion, request, order, or instructions. These sentences can be identified by looking at the verb that gives some instructions

EXAMPLES:

- a. Turn left at the bridge. (suggestion)
- b. Please pass me the jam. (Request)
- c. Close the door. (Instruction)
- d. Leave immediately (Order)
- e. Let us go to the park. (Advice)
- f. Take rest now. (Suggestion)
- g. Get out! . Wait for me.(Order)

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES (विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य)

Exclamatory sentences are those sentences that express emotions. Exclamatory sentences end with an exclamatory mark (!).

EXAMPLES:

- a. Alas! I have ruined my life.
- b. Hurrah! They have returned safely.
- c. Oh, you shocked me!
- d. Wow, that is fantastic!
- e. What a lovely piece of art!
- f. I'm so mad right now!

OPTATIVE SENTENCE (कामना सूचक वाक्य)

The optative sentence expresses the wishes or prayers, desires, etc. In other words, optative sentences are those that express our wishes and desire that deal with our mood.

Note: The wishes and desires can be negative or positive. The expressions of what one desires or looks forward can be called any of the following.

- A wish / desire (इच्छा)
- A prayer(प्रार्थना)
- A curse(अभिशाप)

An exclamation mark (!) or sometimes a full stop (.) is used to indicate the end of the optative sentence.

EXAMPLES:

1. May God bless her with a child. (Prayer)
2. I Wish I were an astronaut! (Wish)
3. May he lead a joyous life! (Blessing)
4. I wish I had been more cautious! (Wish)

SENTENCES ON THE BASIS OF STRUCTURE

- a) Simple Sentence
- b) Compound Sentence
- c) Complex Sentence
- d) Compound-Complex Sentence

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A simple sentence consists of one independent clause. An independent clause contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought.

EXAMPLES:

- a. Mary likes tea.
- b. We did not go the park.
- c. The earth goes round the sun.
- d. Water boils at 100 degree centigrade at sea level.

COMPOUND SENTENCE:

A compound sentence is a combination of two or more independent clauses joined either by a coordinating conjunction or semi-colon. Each clause if separated could form a sentence alone.

❖ COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS-

FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

EXAMPLES:

- a. Allen likes tea and John likes coffee.
- b. Our car broke down; we came last.

COMPLEX SENTENCE:

A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and a dependent clause. A dependent clause starts with either a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun. A dependent clause contains a subject and verb, but it does not express a complete thought.

❖ SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS:

After, Although, As, Because, Before, How, If, Once, Since, Than, That, Though, Till, Until, When, Where, Whether, While

❖ RELATIVE PRONOUNS: That, Which, Who, Whom, Whose

EXAMPLES:

- a. We missed our plane because we were late.
- b. Our dog barks when she hears a noise.
- c. He left in a hurry after he got a phone call.
- d. Do you know the man who is talking to Jim?

COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE –

A compound-complex sentence consists of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

STRUCTURE OF COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE	SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION	DEPENDENT CLAUSE	COORDINATING CONJUNCTION	INDEPENDENT CLAUSE
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EXAMPLES:

- a. John didn't come because he was ill so Mary was not happy.
- b. He left in a hurry after he got a phone call but he came back five minutes later.
- c. I could not decide where I should work or what I should do, so at first I did nothing.

Thank You!!