***TYPES OF SENTENCE***

SENTENCE TYPES:

Sentences are classified as

1. SIMPLE

2. COMPOUND

3. COMPLEX

4. COMPPOUND-COMPLEX

**SIMPLE: one independent clause only.**

E.g. Without music, life would be a mistake. 1. Bob went to the store.

2. Bob and Sue went to the store.

3. Bob and Sue went to the store on the corner near the center of town to buy groceries and to get some drinks for the party.

**COMPOUND SENTENCES**: two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunction: “and,” “but,” “or,” “so,” “yet,” and “for.”

E.g. one arrow is easily broken, but you can’t break a bundle of ten. Two independent clauses joined by and.

**COMPLEX SENTENCES**: one independent with one or more subordinate clauses joined by a subordinator.

E.g. If you scatter thorns, don’t go bare foot. One subordinating clause is beginning with a subordinator ‘if’ and joined with one independent clause.

**COMPPOUND-COMPLEX**: at least two independent clauses and at least one subordinating clause.

e.g. Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are.

**SENTENCE PURPOSE:**

DECLARATIVE: to make statements.

Conjunction IMPERATIVE: to issue requests or commands.

INTEROGATIVE: to ask questions.

EXCLAMATORY: to make exclamations.

**REPORTED SPEECH**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Speech | Indirect Speech |
| The speaker said, “When the inquiry was set up last year, the Government prompted by both national and local Government motives.” | The speaker said that when the inquiry had been set up in the preceding Government had been prompted by both motives.” national and local motives. |

Indirect Speech (also referred to as 'reported speech') refers to a sentence reporting what someone has said. It is almost always used in spoken English.

If the reporting verb (i.e. said) is in the past, the reported clause will be in a past form. This form is usually one step back into the past from the original.

**For example:**

He said the test was difficult.

She said she watched TV every day.

Jack said he came to school every day.

If simple present, present perfect or the future is used in the reporting verb (i.e. says) the tense is retained.

**For example:**

He says the test is difficult.

She has said that she watches TV every day.

Jack will say that he comes to school every day.

**GRAMMATICAL SENTENCE –issues**

**SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT:**

**G1-a Make the verb agree with its subject not with a word that comes between.**

• The tulip in the pot on the balcony needs watering.

• High levels of air pollution cause damage to the respiratory tract.

• A good set of golf clubs costs about eight hundred dollars.

**• TG1-b Treat most compound subject connected by and as plural.**

• Leon and Jan often jog together. VU LECTURE 15

• Jill’s natural ability and here desire to help others have led to a career in the ministry. He governor, as well as his press secretary was shot

**G1-c with compound subjects connected by or, nor, make the verb agree with the part of the subject nearer to the verb**.

• A driver’s license or credit card is required.

• If a relative or neighbor is abusing a child, notify the police.

• Neither the real estate agent nor her clients were able to find the house.

**G1-d Treat most indefinite pronouns as singular**.

• Everyone on the team supports the coach.

• Each of the furrows has been seeded.

• None of these trades requires a college education.

**G1-e Treat collective nouns as singular unless the meaning is clearly plural. SINGULAR the class respects the teacher. PLURAL the class are debating among themselves**.

• The scout troop meets in our basement on Tuesdays.

• The young couple were arguing about politics while holding hands. (Focus is on their individualities)

**G1-f Make the verb agree with its subject even when the subject follows the verb. There are surprisingly few children in our neighborhood.**

• There were a social worker and a crew of twenty volunteers.

• At the back of the room are a small aquarium and an enormous terrarium.

**G1-g Make the verb agree with its subject not with a subject complement.**

• A tent and a sleeping bag is the required equipment.

• A major force in today’s economy is women – as earners, consumers, and investors.

**G1-h who, which, and that take verbs that agree with their antecedents.**

• Take a suit that travels well.

• Our ability to use language is one of the things that set us apart from animals. VU

• Dr. Barker knew Frank was the only one of his sons who was responsible enough to handle the estate.

**G1-i Words such as athletics, economics, mathematics, physics, statistics, measles, and news are usually singular, despite their plural form**.

• Statistics is among the most difficult courses in our program.

**G1-j Titles of works and words mentioned as words are singular.**

• Lost Cities describes the discoveries of many ancient civilizations.

• Controlled substance is a euphemism for illegal drug

**PROBLEMS OF PRONOUNS:**

**G3-a Make pronouns and antecedents agree**.

SINGULAR the doctor finished her rounds.

PLURAL the doctors finished their rounds.

• When someone has been drinking, he/she is more likely to speed.

**Generic Nouns**

• Every runner must train rigorously if her or she wants [not they want] to excel.

• A medical student must study hard if he/she wants to succeed.

**Compound antecedents**

Treat compound antecedents jointed by ‘and’ as plural.

• Joanne and John moved to the mountains, where they build a log cabin.

• Either Aroma or Viola should receive first prize for his sculpture.

**G3-b Make pronoun references clear**.

Ambiguous references Ambiguous reference occurs when the pronoun could refer to two possible antecedents.

• When Gloria set the pitcher on the glass-topped table, it broke. (What broke?)

• Tom told James, that he had won the lottery. (Who won?)

**G1-c Use personal pronouns in the proper case**

Subjective case (I, we, you, he, she, it, they)

• Sandra confessed that the artist was she. Objective case (me, us, you, him, her, it, them)

**Appositives**

• At the drama festival, two actors, Christina and I (not me), were selected to do the last scene of King Lear.

• The reporter interviewed only two witnesses, the shopkeeper and me (not I).

We or us before a noun

• We (not us) tenants would rather fight than move.

**Comparisons with, than or as**

• My husband is six years older than I (not me).

• We respected no other candidate as much as her (not she)

**Subjects of infinitives**

• We expected Chris and him (not he) to win the doubles championship Possessive case to modify a gerund

• My father and mother always tolerated our (not us) talking after the lights were out.

**G3-d Use who and whom in the proper case. In subordinate clauses**

• He tells that story to whoever (not whomever) will listen.

• You will work with our senior engineers, whom (not who) you will meet later.

**In questions**

• Who (not whom) is responsible for this dastardly deed?