# THE SENTENCE

1. When we speak or write we use words. We generally use these words in groups; as,

Little Jack Homer sat in a corner.

A group of words like this, which makes complete sense, is called a Sentence.

## Kinds of Sentences

2. Sentences are of four kinds:

1. Those which make statements or assertions; as, Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
2. Those which ask questions; as Where do you live?
3. Those which express commands, requests, or entreaties; as, Be quiet.

Have mercy upon us.

1. Those which express strong feelings; as, How cold the night is!

What a shame!

A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called a Declarative or Assertive sentence.

A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence.

A sentence that expresses a command or an entreaty is called an Imperative sentence.

A sentence that expresses strong feeling is called an Exclamatory sentence.

## SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

3. When we make a sentence:

(1) We name some person or thing; and (2) Say something about that person or thing.

In other words, we must have a subject to speak about and we must say or predicate something about that subject.

Hence every sentence has two parts:

1. The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called the Subject of the sentence.
2. The part which tells something about the Subject. This is called the Predicate of the sentence.

1. The Subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is put after the Predicate; as,

Here comes the bus.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

1. In Imperative sentences the Subject is left out; as, Sit down. [Here the Subject You is understood].

Thank him. [Here too the Subject You is understood.]

## THE PHRASE AMD THE CLAUSE

1. Examine the group of words “in a corner”. It makes sense, but not complete sense.

Such a group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense, is called a Phrase.

In the following sentences, the groups of words in italics are Phrases:

The sun rises in the east.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

There came a giant to my door.

It was a sunset of great beauty.

The tops of the mountains were covered with snow.

Show me how to do it.

1. Examine the groups of words in italics in the following sentences:

He has a chain of gold.

He has a chain which is made of gold.

We recognize the first group of words as a Phrase.

The second group of words, unlike the Phrase of gold, contains a Subject (which) and a Predicate (is made of gold).

Such a group of words which forms part of a sentence, and contains a Subject and a Predicate, is called a Clause.

In the following sentences, the groups of words in italics are Clauses:

People who pay their debts are trusted.

We cannot start while it is raining.

I think that, you have made a mistake.

## SENTENCES : SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND COMPLEX

27. Examine the following sentences:-

1. His courage won him honour.
2. The moon was bright and we could see our way.
3. Night came on and rain fell heavily and we all got very wet.
4. They rested when evening came.
5. As the boxers advanced into the ring, the people said they would not allow them to fight.
6. Anil called at 5.30 and I told him that you had gone out.

We see that sentence 1 has only one Subject and one Predicate, Such a sentence is called a Simple Sentence.

Def: - A Simple sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate.

[Or] A simple sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate.

Sentence 2 consists of two parts :

1. The moon was bright.
2. We could sec our way.

These two parts are joined by the Co-ordinating Conjunction and.

Each part contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own. Each part is what we call a Clause.

We further notice that each Clause makes good sense by itself, and hence could stand by itself as a separate sentence. Each Clause is therefore independent of the other or of the same order or rank, and is called a Principal or Main Clause.

A sentence, such as the second, which is made up of Principal or Main Clauses, is called a Compound Sentence.

Sentence 3 consists of three Clauses of the same order or rank. In other words, sentence 3 consists of three Principal or Main Clauses, viz:

1. Night came on
2. Rain fell heavily
3. We all got very wet. Such a sentence is also called a Compound sentence.

Def:- A Compound sentence is one made up of two or more Principal or Main Clauses.

Note:- The term Double is now used for a sentence which consists of two principal or main clauses, and the term Multiple for a sentence of more than two principal or main clauses.

Sentence 4 consists of two parts:- (7) They rested.

(ii) When evening came.

Each part contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, and forms part of a large sentence. Each part is therefore a Clause.

We further notice that the Clause, They rested, makes good sense by itself, and hence could stand by itself as a complete sentence. It is therefore called the Principal or Main Clause.

The Clause, when evening came, cannot stand by itself and make good sense. It is dependent on the Clause, they rested. It is therefore called a Dependent or Subordinate Clause.

A sentence, such as the fourth, is called a Complex Sentence.

Sentence 5 consists of three Clauses:- (i) The people said. (Main Clause).

1. As the boxers advanced into the ring. (Subordinate Adverb Clause.)
2. They would not allow them to fight. (Subordinate Noun Clause.)

Such a sentence is also called a Complex sentence.

Def:- A Complex sentence consists of one Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.

Sentence 6 consists of three Clauses:- (i) Anil called at 5.30 (Main Clause)

1. I mid him (Main Clause)

That you had gone out (Subordinate Noun Clause)

Such a sentence is also called a Compound sentence.

In addition to two or three Main clauses, a compound Sentence sometimes includes one or more subordinate Clauses.

28. Look at the following Compound sentences, and notice the Co-ordinating Conjunctions joining clauses of equal rank:-

I shall do it now or I shall not do it at all.

He gave them no money nor did he help them in any way.

He threw the stone but it missed the dog.

He neither obtains success nor deserves it.

He is cither mad or he has become a criminal.

I both thanked him and rewarded him.

