

The Sentence

What is a Sentence?

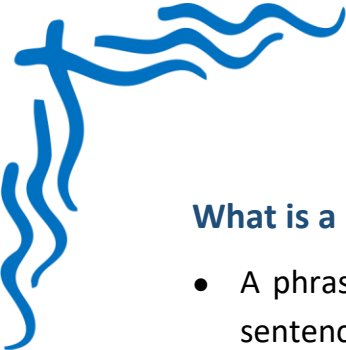
- We use words to express our thoughts and feelings.
- To convey meaning effectively, words need to be arranged in a specific, proper order.
- A sentence is a group of words arranged in a proper order that makes complete sense. It must express a complete thought.

Key Components:

- **Proper Order:** Words must be in a logical sequence. For example, "Coffee cold like friend my" is not a sentence because the words are jumbled. The correct sentence would be "My friend likes cold coffee."
- **Complete Sense/Thought:** The group of words must convey a full idea.
- **Punctuation and Capitalization:**
 - A sentence always begins with a capital letter.
 - A sentence ends with a specific punctuation mark:
 - ❖ **Full Stop (.)** for statements or commands.
 - ❖ **Question Mark (?)** for questions.
 - ❖ **Mark of Exclamation (!)** for strong feelings or exclamations.
- **The Verb:** The most important word in a sentence is often the verb (the action or state of being). A sentence may also contain a subject (who or what the sentence is about), an object (receives the action), or a complement (describes the subject or object).

Examples of Sentences:

1. The Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world. (Makes a statement, complete sense)
2. Who built the Burj Khalifa? (Asks a question, complete sense)
3. How tall the Burj Khalifa is! (Expresses strong feeling, complete sense)
4. Sanu has three kites. (Statement)
5. New Delhi is the capital of India. (Statement)
6. Peacock is the national bird of India. (Statement)



What is a Phrase?

- A phrase is a group of words that makes sense, but not complete sense. Unlike a sentence, it does not express a complete thought.
- While every sentence must express a complete thought, a phrase only needs to make some sense.
- Not every group of words is a phrase. It must form a meaningful unit, even if incomplete. For example, "under the stairs" is a phrase, but "is good" is not considered a phrase in this context.

Examples of Phrases:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. at the end | 6. after the meal | 11. before midnight |
| 2. in the morning | 7. in the evening | 12. in the pink dress |
| 3. along the road | 8. on the table | 13. behind the bus |
| 4. beside the [gate /
house /etc.] | 9. for a while | 14. every morning |
| 5. a tall smart boy | 10. on the way to
Goa | 15. to a nearby park |

Kinds of Sentences

There are four main kinds of sentences, categorized by their purpose:

1. Assertive Sentence (or Declarative Sentence)

- **Purpose:** Makes a statement or asserts something. It simply declares a fact, opinion, or idea.
- **Punctuation:** Ends with a full stop (.).

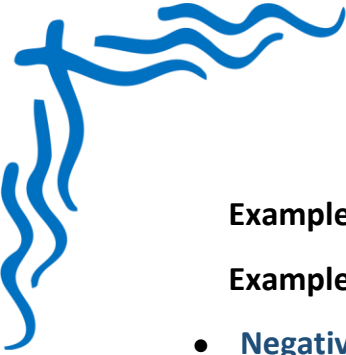
Types:

- **Affirmative:** States something positively.

Example: He is a great sports person.

Example: R.N. Tagore wrote the national anthem of India and Bangladesh.

Example: Donald Trump is the President of the USA. (Note: This information reflects the time the document was likely created).



Example: The peon rings the school bell.

Example: The blue whale's heart is as big as a small car.

- **Negative:** States something negatively (often using words like 'not', 'no', 'never', etc.).

Example: He is not a great sports person.

Example: I do not like idli at all.

2. Interrogative Sentence

- **Purpose:** Asks a question.
- **Punctuation:** Ends with a question mark (?).

Types:

- **'Yes/No' Questions:** Can typically be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no'.

Example: Did she want to be a doctor?

Example: Can we leave in another five minutes?

Example: Were they afraid of the spiders?

Example: Do you also like it?

- **'Wh-' Questions:** Begin with question words (like Who, What, Where, When, Why, How) and require more detailed answers.

Example: When did Titanic sink?

Example: Why are you so anxious?

Example: When did you come here?

Example: What is your favourite breakfast, Ashish?

Example: Where was Subhash Chandra Bose born?

Example: But why?

3. Imperative Sentence

- **Purpose:** Expresses a command, makes a request, or gives advice/instructions.
- **Punctuation:** Usually ends with a full stop (.). (Can occasionally end with an exclamation mark for strong commands).
- **Note:** The subject (often 'you') is usually implied rather than stated.



Examples:

- Bring me a glass of water, please. (Request)
- Obey your parents. (Advice)
- March ahead. (Command)
- Mind your business. (Command / Warning)
- Come home sometimes for breakfast. (Invitation / Request)

4. Exclamatory Sentence

- **Purpose:** Expresses a sudden or strong feeling or emotion (like surprise, joy, sorrow, wonder, anger).
- **Punctuation:** Ends with a mark of exclamation (!).
- **Note:** Exclamatory signs can also be used after interjections (words expressing sudden feeling like Wow!, Hurrah!, Oh!, Alas!, Hi!). If an interjection starts the sentence and has an exclamation mark, the word following it starts with a capital letter.

Examples:

- How beautiful the rainbow is!
- How dangerous the explosion is!
- How tall the Burj Khalifa is!
- Hurrah! India won the match! (Here, 'Hurrah!' is an interjection, followed by an assertive sentence made exclamatory by context and the initial interjection's tone).
- What delicious dosas my mother makes!
- How nice of you to invite me, Sourav!

Points to Remember

- A sentence is a group of words making complete sense.
- Sentences start with a capital letter and end with ., ?, or !.
- A phrase makes sense, but not complete sense.
- Assertive sentences state something (end with .).
- Interrogative sentences ask something (end with ?).
- Imperative sentences command, request, or advise (usually end with .).
- Exclamatory sentences express strong feeling (end with !).