

Sentence : A sentence is a group of words that makes a complete sense.

Kinds of sentences:

- Assertive Sentence
- Interrogative Sentence
- Imperative Sentence
- Exclamatory Sentence

Parts of a sentence:

- Subject
- Predicate

Phrase: a group of words that makes a sense but not a complete sense is called a phrase.

Eg.-

- The machine is out of order.
- He had an out of the ordinary experience.

Clause: A group of words which is part of a sentence and has a subject and predicate of its own.

Eg.-

She has a book that is very remarkable.

Types of Clauses:

Co-ordinate Clauses:

- He worked hard but he failed.
- He came late yet he managed to catch the train.

Sub-ordinate Clauses:

- This is the boy who toped the class.
- This is the news that everyone is discussing.

Types of Sub-ordinate Clauses:

- **Noun Clause:** A Clause that does the work of a noun is called a noun clause. Such a clause answers the question 'what?'

Eg.- I Know where he lives. (know what?)

*Note: a noun clause must denote a person, place or thing.

- **Adjectival Clause:**

A Clause that does the work of an adjective is called adjectival or relative clause. Such a clause answers the question 'which?'

Eg.-

I know the place where he lives. (which place?)

*Note: It modifies the noun or noun phrase before it.

Adverbial Clause:

A Clause that does the work of an adverb is called adverbial clause.

Eg.-

I shall go where he lives. (go where?)

*Note: It modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb to which it is connected.

Types of Adverbial Clauses:

Adverbial Clause of:

1. Time
2. Place
3. Manner
4. Purpose
5. Reason or cause
6. Result
7. Condition
8. Comparison
9. Contrast or concession

Conjunctions:

A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences.

Co-ordinating conjunction:

Conjunctions joining co-ordinate clauses.

Sub-ordinate conjunction:

Conjunctions joining sub-ordinate clauses.

Types of Sentences:

- **Simple Sentence:**

A simple sentence is one which has only one subject and one predicate.

Eg.-

His courage won him honour.

Ashoka was a great King.

- **Compound Sentence:** A sentence which has more than one main clauses. These clauses are joined by co-ordinate conjunctions.

Eg.-

The moon was bright and we could see our way.

They talked while the teacher taught.

His sister failed but he passed.

Complex Sentence:

A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more than one dependent clause.

Eg.-

We rested / when evening came.

We all know / what the truth is.

- Note: A compound sentence may have two or more than two co-ordinate clauses. The co-ordinate clauses may be simple sentence or a complex sentence, so we may have the following possibilities: -
 1. Each clause may be simple sentence.
 2. One clause may be simple and another a complex sentence.
 3. Both the clause may be complex sentence.

Eg.-

- Work hard or you will fail. (all simple)
- Men may come, men may go, but I go on forever. (all simple)
- We asked her where she had lost her ring, but she refused to answer.
(complex/simple)
- He says what he means and he means what he says. (all complex)

Synthesis:

It means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence – simple, compound or complex.

Joining simple sentences into a simple sentence:

By using Participles:

1. He fled. + He had seen a bear coming.
Having seen a bear coming he fled.
1. She wept. + She had heard a bad news.
Having heard a bad news she wept.

By using prepositions with noun or gerund:

1. She gave him food. She gave him shelter.
2. Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.

By using infinitives:

1. He came to India. He wants to study sanskrit.
2. I have some duties. I must perform them.
3. He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to London.

By using Adverbs or adverbial phrases:

1. He helped me. He was sincere about it.
2. He hit the wicket-keeper. It was not his intention to do so.

By using Noun or noun phrase in apposition:

1. Sarita is the daughter of a teacher. She is my friend.
2. This town was once a prosperous sea-port. It is now a heap of ruins.

Joining of simple sentences into

compound sentences: We can combine simple sentences into compound sentences by using co-ordinate conjunctions.

Co-ordinate Conjunctions: Conjunctions join co-ordinate clauses. There are four types of co-ordinate conjunctions:

- **Cumulative conjunctions** – Add one statement or a fact to another. Eg.-
Not only...but also, both...and, as well as, too, now, also, not less than.
He is both a singer and dancer.
Not only is he rich but wise also.

- **Alternative Conjunctions:**

Express a choice between two alternatives.

These are –

Either...or, neither...nor, otherwise, else, or.

Either Sudha or her brother has done the mischief.

I have neither a pen nor a pencil.

- **Adversative Conjunctions:** Express contrast between two statements. These are:

however, whereas, while, only, still, yet, but, nevertheless.

He worked hard still he failed.

She was angry, but she kept quiet.

- **Illative Conjunction:** Conjunctions which show that one statement is drawn from or proved by the other. These are: For, then, therefore, so.

Eg.-

It must have rained last night for the ground is wet.

They couldn't see their way for it was dark.

Joining of simple sentences into complex sentences: We can combine simple sentences into complex sentences by using subordinate conjunctions and by changing one of the given sentences into any of the sub-ordinate clause –
Noun Clause

- Adjectival Clause
- Adverbial Clause

Sub-ordinate Conjunction:

1. **Time:** before, after, as, as soon as, while, so long as, as long as, till, until
2. **Place:** where, whereas, whither
3. **Manner:** as, as...so, as far as, as if, according
4. **Purpose:** that, so that, in order that, lest
5. **Reason or cause:** as, since, because
6. **Result:** that
7. **Condition:** if, unless, provided, provided that
8. **Comparison:** than, so...as, as...as
9. **Contrast or concession:** though, although, yet, however, notwithstanding.

Q Join the given pair of sentences into complex sentences:

1. The coin was new. It did not shine.
2. We finished dinner. Some friends arrived.
3. We reached the stadium. The match started before that.
4. When is the guest coming? Does Rita know this?
5. The patient has recovered. He can go home.

Q Convert the following sentences as directed:

1. She opened the letter and read it.
2. He was there but he didn't help me.
3. It appeared that he is an expert.
4. She knows about his coming.
5. They realized that they had been fools.
6. The men who can do something are never idle.
7. Either you pay or I call the guard.
8. She did not keep her keys in safe and lost them.
9. He concluded the speech and sat down.
10. I don't know her name.

Reference Readings :-

- Intermediate Grammar, Usage and Composition by M.L.Tickoo and A.E.Subramanian, p.196,218,222
- **E-Learning:**
<http://nptel.ac.in/courses/109106080/>
- <http://ve-iitg.vlabs.ac.in/Grammer.html>

Assignment to be given :-

- Definitions of the terms - clause, its types, sentence and the parts of a sentence.