# Syntax

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# Sentence

❖**Types of Sentences: Structural Classification**
Simple Sentence, Compound Sentence and Complex sentence

❖ **Types of Sentences: Functional Classification**
(affirmatives/interrogatives/imperatives)
Wh –questions, Yes-No Questions, Tag Questions, Negative Sentences, Do-support, Imperatives

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# What is sentence?

'Clause is a unit of a language which consists of an NP and a VP. If the clause can stand on its own, then it is also a (Simple) sentence (S)

## S – NP VP
e.g. The train leaves in the afternoon.

## S – NP (AUX) VP
e.g. Rahim has lost his pen.

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# Types of Sentences

❖ **Structural Classification of Sentences**

a. Simple sentence

b. Compound Sentence

c. Complex sentence

❖ **Functional Classification of Sentences**

a. Interrogative (Wh-question, Yes/No Questions, Tag Question

b. Affirmative

c. Imperative

d. Negative

# Sentence

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❖ **Structural Classification of Sentence**
**(This classification is based on number and type of clauses they (sentences) contain.)**

a. Simple sentence

b. Compound Sentence

c. Complex sentence

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# Simple Sentences

**A simple sentence is made up of a single clause. (NP+VP)**

a. He went to the market.

b. He bought some vegetable.

c. I opened the door.

d. I saw a cockroach.

e. He is a teacher.

f. His wife is a doctor.

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# Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is made up of two or more than two independent clauses. They are joined by using coordinating conjunctions like 'and, but, or, either….or, etc.

a. He went to the market **and** ~~(he)~~ bought some vegetable.

b. I opened the door **and** ~~(I)~~ saw a cockroach.

c. He is a teacher **but** his wife is a doctor.

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# Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is made up of one independent and one or more than one dependent clauses. They are joined by using subordinating conjunctions like 'that, if, unless, who, when, because etc.

a. Ram *who is a mathematics teacher* likes reading books.

b. Ram likes reading books *when he is travelling*.

c. Ram like reading books *because he wants to improve his English.*

d. (a+b+c)

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# Sentence

❖ **Functional Classification of Sentences**

(This classification of sentences is based overall function of a sentence.)

a. Affirmative

b. Interrogative (Wh-question, Yes/No Questions, Tag Question)

c. Negative

d. Do-support

e. Imperative

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# Interrogative Sentences
## Wh-Questions

In English, most of these question words like *why, when, who, which, where etc.* begin with Wh– and therefore these questions are called Wh-question.

Ram had treated the problem very lightly because he had not understood it.

*Who had* treated the problem very lightly because he had not understood it?

*What had* Ram treated very lightly because he had not understood it?

*How had* treated the problem because he had not understood it?

*Why  had* Ram treated the problem very lightly?

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# Interrogative Sentences
## Yes/No Type Questions

Questions which are usually answered in *'Yes'* or *'No'* are called yes/no type questions.

Sarita is getting ready.

The teacher has forgotten his glasses.

We cannot afford new car.

Is Sarita getting ready?

Has the teacher forgotten his glasses?

Can we not afford new car?     or   Can't we afford new car?

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# Interrogative Sentences
## Tag Questions

Sentences seeking to confirm information expressed by a statement can also do so with the help of tag questions.

Sarita is getting ready.

The teacher has forgotten his glasses.

We cannot afford new car.

Sarita is getting ready, isn't she?

The teacher has forgotten his glasses, hasn't he?

We cannot afford new car, can we?

# Negative Sentence

Negative sentences are used to express an opinion opposite to that of an affirmative sentences.

Sarita is getting ready for the party.

The teacher has forgotten his glasses.

We can afford new car.

Sarita is not getting ready for the party.

The teacher has not forgotten his glasses.

We cannot afford new car.

# Do Support

For the formation of Wh-questions, yes/no type questions, tag questions, and negative sentences, all make a crucial use of auxiliary verb.

Maya goes for a walk every morning.

Sarah doubted if the story was true.

Ali and Mohan run a very successful business.

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# Do Support

## Do as auxiliary verb (do, does, did)

**Maya goes for a walk every morning.**

Maya goes for a walk every morning, doesn't she?        (Tag Question)

Maya does not go for a walk every morning.        (Negation)

When does Maya go for a walk?        (Wh-question)

Does Maya go for a walk every morning?        (Yes/no question)

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# Imperative Sentences

These sentences are used to issue instructions that the listener must carry out without fail. (orders, commands)

'You' as a subject + 'must/ should' as the auxiliaries signifying order are dropped.

You must go and close the door.        (Affirmative sentence)

You should sleep now.        (Affirmative sentence)

You should not go to the market now.        (Affirmative sentence)

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# Imperative Sentences

These sentences are used to issue instructions that the listener must carry out without fail.  (orders, commands)

'You' as a subject + 'must/ should' as the auxiliaries signifying order are dropped.

Go and close the door.                                    (Imperative Sentence)

Sleep now.                                    (Imperative Sentence)

Don't go to the market now.                                    (Imperative Sentence)

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# THANK YOU

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