

Types of sentences in English Grammar

Types according to function:

a- Negative/positive Statements

Positive statement is that one which can give a definite and correct information:

-I made him do it.

Negative statement is that one which can refute the validity of the information given by its speaker or writer. It can be by having negative adverbials (never, ever, hardly,...etc): -I never made him do it.

Or by having (not) or (no):

-I did not made him do it.- I have no time

b- Interrogative (yes/no, informative) sentences

The use behind this sentence is:

1-either to have a yes/no answer by questioning about something starting with an auxiliary in standard form or statement intended for the sake of question in informal forms, as in: -Can you tell me the truth? –you invited her?

2-or to get information by using the wh-pronouns, as in:

When will we achieve it? (Formal form of Q)- When we will achieve it? (Informal form of Q)

3-rhetorical: Who cares? (not waiting for an answer)

c- Imperative sentences:

They refer to that type of sentences start with a verb in the simple present base form of verb, whether negative or positive. The use of this type is to have or make others or the speaker (or even reader or writer) do things or functions.

These functions are like:

Command: Get out of here right now.-Leave right now!

Inviting: have a cup of tea.

Warning: Do not enter this room. It is so dangerous.

Pleading: Help me, please.

Suggesting: Let's go out now.

Advising: Take an aspirin.

Permitting: Help her if you can.

Requesting: Open the door.

Mediating: Let me see.

Expressing good wishes: Have a nice time.

Expressing an imprecation: Go to hell.

d- Exclamatory sentences

It can be done by different ways to show how the speaker is influenced by certain attitude. It can be achieved by the use of:

- 1- How: How great the mountain is! How great!
- 2- What: What a great mountain it is! What a great!, What nice!
- 3- Intonation with simple sentences or questions, as in: Was Ali here? ↑, Really? ↑, I was here. ↑
- 4- Interjection: Oh!, Gosh!.

e- Echo sentence: that sentence which is a sort of repetition for the sake of exclamation or to be sure of what has been said previously:

- John did not like the film.

John didn't what? (An echo one)

- Have you got my knife?
Have you got my wife?? (An echo one)
- Sit down.
Down there? (An echo one)
- What a lovely day!
What a lovely day? Indeed. (An echo one)
But in more respectable way: Pardon? I beg your pardon?

Types according to structure:

a- Simple sentence: example: That was Sally and Leila.

b- Complex sentence: that has a clause as one of its elements, such as relative clauses, adverbial clauses and alike. Example:

Relative clause: that was the man whose daughter is a famous writer.

c- Compound sentence: that has two sentences coordinated by: but, or, and.

Example: I will say the truth and you will accept it.

d- Compound complex sentence: you can use the tube that I bought, or leave it.

VP\Basic Structural Patterns of English Sentence

First Group: Some Linking Verbs (be, look, turn, feel, sound, get...etc.)

- **S+ V + (adv.) or (Cs)** subject complement (which is either an adjph. or nph.)
The verb here is as in:
- **Be** : I **am** fine., I **am** here, I **am** a student.
- Other linking verbs like: **remain, look, sound, feel...etc.**
That child **looks** pale. She **remained** an outstanding student.

Second Group: Some Transitive Verbs (play, write, elect, paint, make, put,...etc.)

Which is of five different constructions:

- S+V(mono transitive)+O: I play football.
- S+V(dia transitive)+O+O: I played him football.(He is football??)
- S+V(complex transitive)+O+Co (n): I made **him a great student.** (He is a great student)
- S+V(complex transitive)+O+Co (adj.): I made him happy.(He is happy)
- S+V (locative transitive)+O+Adv. I put the book on the table.

Third Group: Intransitive Verbs (play, go, ...etc.) not followed by an object:

I play well now.