

SENTENCE AND ITS TYPES

* DEFINITION :-

- Sentence is a group of words which gives us a complete meaning, sense, thought or idea.

Types :-

SENTENCE

functional types

1. Declarative (Assertive)
2. Imperative Sentence
3. Interrogative Sentence
4. Exclamatory Sentence.

Structural types

1. Simple Sentence
2. compound Sentence
3. complex Sentence
4. complex-compound.

→ when you describe something

* DECLARATIVE SENTENCE :-

→ Declarative sentence shows an assertion or statement simply.

Eg., → I am a Boy. I am not a Christian.

[Note] → It has both negative and positive sentences.

* IMPERATIVE SENTENCE :-

→ These kind of sentence shows a request, advice, order etc.

Eg., → (a) Please, give me some water.
(b) Don't talk here.

* INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE :-

→ It asks a question. Eg., (a) What is your name?
(b) How do you do?

* EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES :-

→ These sentences express our feelings or emotions.

Eg., (a) How handsome he is!
(b) It is so sad!

* STRUCTURAL TYPES :-

1. Simple Sentence :-

→ It has one independent clause. It has one subject and one predicate.

Eg., → I go to school.

2. Compound Sentence :-

→ It has at least two independent clauses or more. The second clause will be joined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Eg., → It is dark, ^{CC} but we should travel.
I.C I.C

Coordinating conjunc?
1) for 4) But 7) So.
2) And 5) or
3) Nor 6) Yet

→ connects independent clauses.

3. Complex Sentence :-

→ complex sentence has an independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The two clauses will be together with the help of a subordinating conjunction.

Eg., → we should travel ^{I.C} though ^{SC} it is difficult. ^{D.C}

connects I.C & D.C

Subordinating conjunc?
1) Although 4) that
2) Though 5) Even though
3) so etc.

→ Because, If, After

4. Compound-complex Sentence :-

→ It has two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Eg. → It is dark, ^{I.C} but ^{C.C} we should travel ^{I.C} though ^{S.C} it is difficult. ^{D.C}

Independent clause

An I.C is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb & expresses a complete thought, capable of standing alone as a sentence.

Eg. ① The students completed their assignments.

② They won the championship trophy.

Dependent clause

→ It contains a subject and verb but begins with a subordinating conjunction (like because, when, although) and does not express a complete thought, requiring an I.C to form a full sentence.

Eg. ① Because Eliza is late.

② As the lights went out.

③ Since she was absent for over a month.

* Difference between clause and Sentence.

→ A sentence is a complete, self-contained thought, while a clause can be either a complete thought or an incomplete one.

⇒ Every sentence contains at least one clause, but not all clauses can be sentences on their own.

* ERROR DETECTION BASED ON SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT :-

Rule 1 → Two or more singular subjects joined by **and** take a **plural verb**.

Eg., 1. Radha and Meera **(is)** coming. (Incorrect)

→ Radha and Meera **are** coming. (Correct).

2. Shimla, Kasauli and my home town **(is)** a hill station. (Incorrect)

→ **3 places/names** **pronoun** **singular verb**.

Shimla, Kasauli and my home town **(are)** hill stations. (Correct)

plural verb.

Rule 2 → Two or more singular subjects joined by **and**, used for the same person, then take a singular verb.

eg., 1. The designer and ~~the~~ producer of the project have come.
↓
same person plural form of verb.

→ The designer and producer of the project has come.

2. My mother and critic are here.
↓
same person plural form of verb.

→ My mother and critic is here.

Rule 3 → If the singular subjects are preceded by **each** and **every**, then verb is singular.

eg., 1. Each of us were afraid of being drowned. (Incorrect)
↑ ↑
used for many both are plural form.

→ Each of us was afraid of being drowned. (correct).

2. Everyone are playing (Incorrect).
↓
plural form of verb

→ Referring to every single child.

→ Everyone is playing.

Rule 4 → If two or more singular subjects are joined by **or** or **no** or **either or** or **neither nor**, then verb is singular.

1. Either Rita or Geeta are lying. (Incorrect).
↓
Singular subject. plural form of verb.

→ Either Rita or Geeta is lying. (correct).

Ans → Either Rita or Geeta is lying. (correct) Plural form of verb.

2. Neither the boy nor the girl have come.

Ans → Neither the boy nor the girl has come. (correct)

3. Which are your favourite sport — cricket or football?

Ans → which is your favourite sport — c/f. 2 subjects joined by or

* **Rule 5** :- 1 person, 2 person

— When the subjects joined by 'or', 'nor' are of different numbers the verb must be plural, and the 'plural subject' must be placed next to the verb.

Eg. 1. Neither the boys nor the girl has come. (Incorrect) Singular verb.

Ans → Neither the girl nor the boys have come. (correct).

plurality, more than 1.
plurality subject. plurality subject plurality verb.

2. Either the parents or the child has to come. (Incorrect).

Ans → Either the child or the parents have to come. (correct) singular subject

* **Rule 6** :-

(I, II, III)

— when the subjects joined by 'or', 'nor' are of different persons, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.

Eg. 1. Either they or I are mistaken. (Correct) verb

Ans → Either they or I am mistaken. (Incorrect).

2. Neither she nor they is speaking the truth. (Incorrect)

2 pronouns. III person plural

Ans → Neither she nor they are speaking the truth. (Correct) 4.

* **Rule 7** :- used for a group.

- A collective noun takes a singular verb when talked of as a whole and a plural verb when we talk of the individual parts of it?

→ collective noun.

Eg. → 1. The committee have chosen its president. (Incorrect).

Ans → The committee has chosen its president. (Correct).

→ group of cows.

2. The cattle is grazing. (Incorrect)

Ans → The cattle are grazing. (Correct).

* **Rule 8** :-

- Some nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning take a singular verb.

Eg. → 1. Mathematics are my favourite subject. (Incorrect)

Ans → Mathematics is my favourite subject. (Correct)

→ singular form (X).

2. Statistics shows that India is still a poor country. (Incorrect)

Ans → Statistics show that India is still a poor country. (Correct)

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1.

* What is a Synonym?

→ A synonym is a word/phrase, the meaning of which is the same or nearly the same as another word or phrase. Words that are synonyms are described as synonymous.

Synonym Examples :-

1. Artful → Crafty

3. Chorus → Refrain

5. Enormous → Immense

2. Ballot → Poll

4. Deceptive → Misleading

* What is an Antonym?

→ An antonym is a word/phrase that means the opposite of another word or phrase.

Antonym Examples :-

1. Admire → Detest

3. Crooked → Straight

5. Economise → Waste

2. Bravery → Cowardice

4. Dainty → Clumsy

Words	Synonyms - Same meaning	Antonyms - opposites
1. Abate	Moderate, decrease	Aggravate
2. Adhere	comply, observe	condemn, disjoin
3. Abolish	Abrogate, annul	Setup, establish
4. Acumen	Awareness, brilliance	Stupidity, ignorance
5. Abash	Disconcert, rattle	uphold, Discompose
6. Absolve	pardon, forgive	compel, accuse
7. Abjure	forsake, renounce	Approve, sanction

HOMOPHONES AND HOMONYMS

2.

* What is a homophone?

→ Homophone is a word with the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings.

→ Homophones are necessary to understand to improve the knowledge of English language. It helps in the development of vocabulary.

Examples :-

1. Sell/cell → if you find selling drugs, you will reach the cell.
2. flower/flour → to develop flower shaped biscuits, we need more flour.
3. Write/right → writers often say there is no right time to write a book.
4. See/Sea → I love to see the sea early in the morning.

* What is a homonym?

→ Homonyms are pronounced the same words and differ in meaning or spell the same and differ in pronunciation. for Example, "Buy and By".

Examples :-

1. Bark (a tree's outer layer) and bark (sounds that dogs make)
2. Bat (flying mammal) and bat (the object that is utilized for hitting a ball)
3. Can (steel cylinder) and can (is able)
4. Ring (ornament) and ring (noise a phone makes)
5. Tire (wheel) and tire (to become tired).

ROOTS, PREFIXES, SUFFIXES AND FOREIGN WORDS.¹⁰

→ In this entire section, one will find the words can be understood in a better manner, if you can break them down to their roots and relate them to their core meanings.

→ Therefore, when you come across words using the same roots/prefixes or suffixes, you can relate them, thus understanding the words and the texts in a more structured manner.

for example, - in Latin, the word for "other" is 'alter', and a number of important words in English are built on its Latin root.

→ Many a time, knowing root words ^{helps us in guessing} and their meanings ^{of a word} and go on to the words derived from these roots.

* GREEK ROOTS:-

1. 'chron' - This greek word root "chron" means or denotes "time". Some of the words derived from this root are:-

- (a) Chronology - arrangements of events in order of occurrence.
- (b) Chronicle - historical record.
- (c) Chronograph - a stop watch, that records time with great accuracy.

2. 'macro, mega' - This greek root "macro/mega", which means "large" or "big". Some of the words derived from this root are.

- (a) Macroscopic - visible to the naked eye.
- (b) Megalith - huge stone.
- (c) Megastar - very great.

3. 'Micro' - This greek root means "small".

- (a) Microbe - tiny organism.
- (b) Microcosm - miniature representation of something.
- (c) Microfilm - miniature record of documents or a film.
- (d) Microlight - very small, light aircraft with large wings.

(4) 'Poly' - it means 'many'.

- (a) Polyglot - competent in many languages.
- (b) Polygon - a geometrical plane figure with three or more straight lines.
- (c) Polynomial - used to describe a mathematical expression with more than two terms.

(5) 'Pan' - it means 'all'

- (a) Panhuman - for all humanity.
- (b) Pantheism - belief that God is everything.
- (c) Pantropic - found throughout the tropics.

(6) 'Ideo' - it means 'idea'.

- (a) Ideology - system of social beliefs.
- (b) Ideologue - an ideologist.
- (c) Ideography - use of graphical symbols to convey ideas.

(7) 'Fract' / 'frag' - it means 'break'

- (a) fracture - break
- (b) fragile - easily broken.
- (c) fragment - break into small pieces.

(8) 'Aqu' - it means 'water'.

- (a) Aquatic - of the water.
- (b) Aquarium - container for fish.
- (c) Aquaculture - farming of fish and aquatic plants.

* PREFIXES :-

- prefixes are fixed before a word or a root to convey a modified version of the word or the root.

Some important Greek and Latin prefixes with a set of illustrative words are as follows.

1. 'Ante' → it means 'before'

(a). Antecedent - preceding.

(b). Antediluvian - before the flood, ancient

(c). Antenatal - of care before birth.

2. 'Dia' → it means 'across'

(a). Diagonal - connecting line.

(b). Diaspora - the breaking up and scattering of a people; people settled far from their ancestral homelands.

(c). Dialectic - art of arguing.

3. 'Ultra' → it means 'beyond'

(a). Ultramarine - very deep in blue.

(b). Ultramodern - very modern.

(c). Ultraviolet - beyond violet, at the violet end of spectrum.

4. 'Trans' → it means 'over', 'across'

(a). Transcend - go beyond.

(b). Transverse - eyeing across, at right angles.

(c). Transgress - break (law).

5. 'Super' → it means 'over', 'beyond'

(a). Superior - of greater rank.

(b). Supercilious - displaying arrogant pride.

(c). Supervise - oversee, direct, inspect.

6. 'Inter' → means 'between'

(a). Interloper - intruder

(b). Interlude - interval

(c). Intermediate - coming between.

7. 'Be' → means 'around', 'on'

(a). Beside - by side of

- (b) Bespatter - to splash with
 (c) Besiege - to surround on all sides.

8. 'for' - means 'apart' / 'away'.

- (a) forbid - prohibit
 (b) forbear - cease, refrain
 (c) forlorn - forsaken, desperate.

9. 'Anti' - means 'against'.

- (a) Antidote - remedy
 (b) Antipathy - dislike, aversion
 (c) Antiseptic - effective against fever.

10. 'Hyper' - means 'over' / above / excessive / abnormally high'.

- (a) Hyperactivity - too much activity.
 (b) Hyperesthesia - excessive sensory feeling
 (c) Hyperbole - person prone to exaggerated speaking.

* SUFFIX :-

- Suffixes are added to the end of a word or a root and can sometimes lead to a difference in the meaning of the original word or root. Some of the common suffixes of Greek, Latin and German origin are discussed below :-

- (i) 'Age' - latin suffix, which means 'place / collection'.
 (a) Personage - minister's house
 (b) Steerage - cheapest accommodation on a ship.
 (c) Peerage - bodies or group of peers.

(2). 'Sis' - Greek suffix, which means 'state' of / process.

- (a). Synthesis - formation of whole from different parts.
- (b). Osmosis - diffusion of fluids through a membrane.
- (c). Dialysis - separation of substances in a solution.
- (d). Necrosis - death of live tissue.

(3). 'Ent' - Latin suffix, which means being / manifesting / possessing.

- (a). Inculcent - aggression
- (b). Imminent - pending danger.
- (c). Innocent - purity
- (d). Nocent - harm.

(4). 'Dom' - Germanic suffix, which means 'state' / quality.

- (a). freedom - liberly
- (b). Kingdom - 'state' ruled by king
- (c). officialdom - 'state' ruled by officials
- (d). Dukedom - 'state' ruled by duke.

(5). 'Ness' - Germanic suffix, which means condition / 'state'

- (a). Goodness - decency
- (b). Populousness - 'state' of large population
- (c). Business - occupation
- (d). Wickedness - being bad.

(6). 'Wise' - Germanic suffix, which means in the manner of / with regard to.

- (a). Weatherwise - with regard to weather.
- (b). Moneywise - with regard to money.
- (c). Healthwise - with respect to health.