THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

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| Types of sentence | Characteristics | Examples |
| the declarative sentence | States a fact in the affirmative or negative form | *He was born in 1962.* |
| the interrogative sentence: | a) general questions:  b) special questions:  c) alternative questions:  d) disjunctive questions: | *Do you like art?*  *Where do you live?*  *Do you live in town or in the country?*  *You speak English, don’t you?* |
| the imperative sentence | Induces a person to do something, so it expresses a command, a request, an invitation, etc. | *Stop talking!* |
| the exclamatory sentence | Expresses some kind of emotion or feeling | *What a lovely day it is!* |
| two-member sentence | * it has two members: *a subject* and *a predicate* (if one of them is missing it is easily understood from the context). It can be:   a) complete when it has a subject and a predicate:  b) incomplete: (when one of the principal parts or both of them are missing, but can be easily understood from the context – they are called: elliptical): | *She had established immediate contact with an architect.*  *I met* *her yesterday.*  *Who does it for you? James, of course.*  *Where were you yesterday? At the cinema.* |
| a one member-sentence: | * it has only one member which is neither the subject, nor the predicate * it is generally used in descriptions and emotional speech * the main part is often expressed by:   1) noun (sometimes modified by attributes)  2) infinitive | *Dusk – of a summer night.*  *To have his friendship, his admiration, but not at that price.* |
| unextended | * consists only of the principal parts: | *She is a student.*  *Winter!* |
| extended | * consists of the subject, predicate and one or more secondary parts: | *They visited me yesterday.* |