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.* |