

Guide to Sentence Types and Functions

1. Declarative Sentence

Function: Makes a statement or expresses an opinion.

Example: The sun rises in the east.

2. Interrogative Sentence

Function: Asks a question and ends with a question mark.

Example: Where are you going?

3. Exclamatory Sentence

Function: Expresses strong emotion or excitement, ending with an exclamation mark.

Example: What a beautiful sunset!

4. Imperative Sentence

Function: Gives a command, request, or advice. It can end with a full stop or an exclamation mark.

Examples:

- Please pass the salt.
- Stop running!

5. Conditional Sentence

Function: Expresses a condition and its result, often using 'if' or 'unless.'

Example: If it rains, we will stay indoors.

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6. Rhetorical Question

Function: Poses a question not meant to be answered but to make a point.

Example: Isn't it amazing how time flies?

7. Optative Sentence

Function: Expresses wishes, desires, or prayers.

Example: May you succeed in all your endeavours!

8. Negative Sentence

Function: States that something is not true or denies something.

Example: I do not enjoy spicy food.

9. Tag Question

Function: Combines a declarative sentence with a short question tag to seek confirmation.

Example: You're coming to the party, aren't you?

10. Simple Sentence

Type: Contains a single independent clause.

Example: The cat slept.

11. Compound Sentence

Type: Combines two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction.

Example: I wanted to play outside, but it started raining.

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12. Complex Sentence

Type: Combines an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses.

Example: Although she was tired, she finished her homework.

13. Compound-Complex Sentence

Type: Combines two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Example: I stayed up late because I was working on a project, and now I'm exhausted.

14. Cleft Sentence

Function: Emphasizes a specific part of a sentence, often beginning with 'It is/was' or 'What.'

Examples:

- It was Sarah who won the race.
- What I love most is travelling.

15. Balanced Sentence

Type: Contains two or more clauses that are similar in length and structure.

Example: She enjoys painting, and he loves writing.

16. Periodic Sentence

Type: Delays the main idea until the end for emphasis or suspense.

Example: Despite the heavy rain and strong winds, the team completed the match.

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17. Loose (Cumulative) Sentence

Type: Begins with a main clause followed by additional information.

Example: I went to the park, enjoying the sunshine and listening to the birds.

18. Expletive Sentence

Type: Starts with 'there is/are' or 'it is' to introduce or emphasize something.

Example: There are many reasons to visit this museum.

19. Parenthetical Sentence

Type: Contains extra information within parentheses, dashes, or commas.

Example: The cake (which I baked yesterday) was delicious.

20. Inverted Sentence

Type: Places the predicate or verb before the subject, often for emphasis or style.

Example: Down the hill rolled the ball.

21. Declarative-Rhetorical Sentence

Function: Makes a strong statement in the form of a declarative sentence with rhetorical emphasis.

Example: You cannot be serious!

22. Elliptical Sentence

Type: Omits certain words for brevity, with the meaning understood from context.

Example: Tea or coffee? (Implied: Would you like tea or coffee?)

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23. Nominal Sentence

Type: Lacks a verb and relies on nouns or other parts of speech to convey meaning.

Example: What a mess!

24. Truncated Sentence

Function: Shortened for emphasis or speed, often omitting the subject or verb.

Example: Coming with us? (Implied: Are you coming with us?)

25. Interrogative-Declarative Sentence

Function: Structured as a declarative sentence but rhetorical in intent.

Example: Who wouldn't love this view?

