



SAFALTA CLASSTM

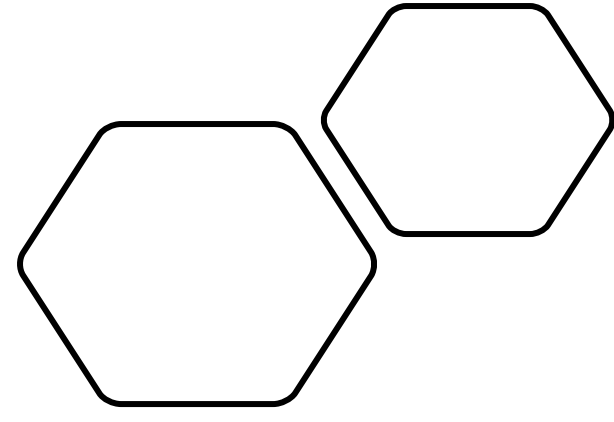
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

SENTENCES (kinds)

ENGLISH

CTET

/UPTET/UTET/HTET/RTET



Kinds of sentences (Based on structure)

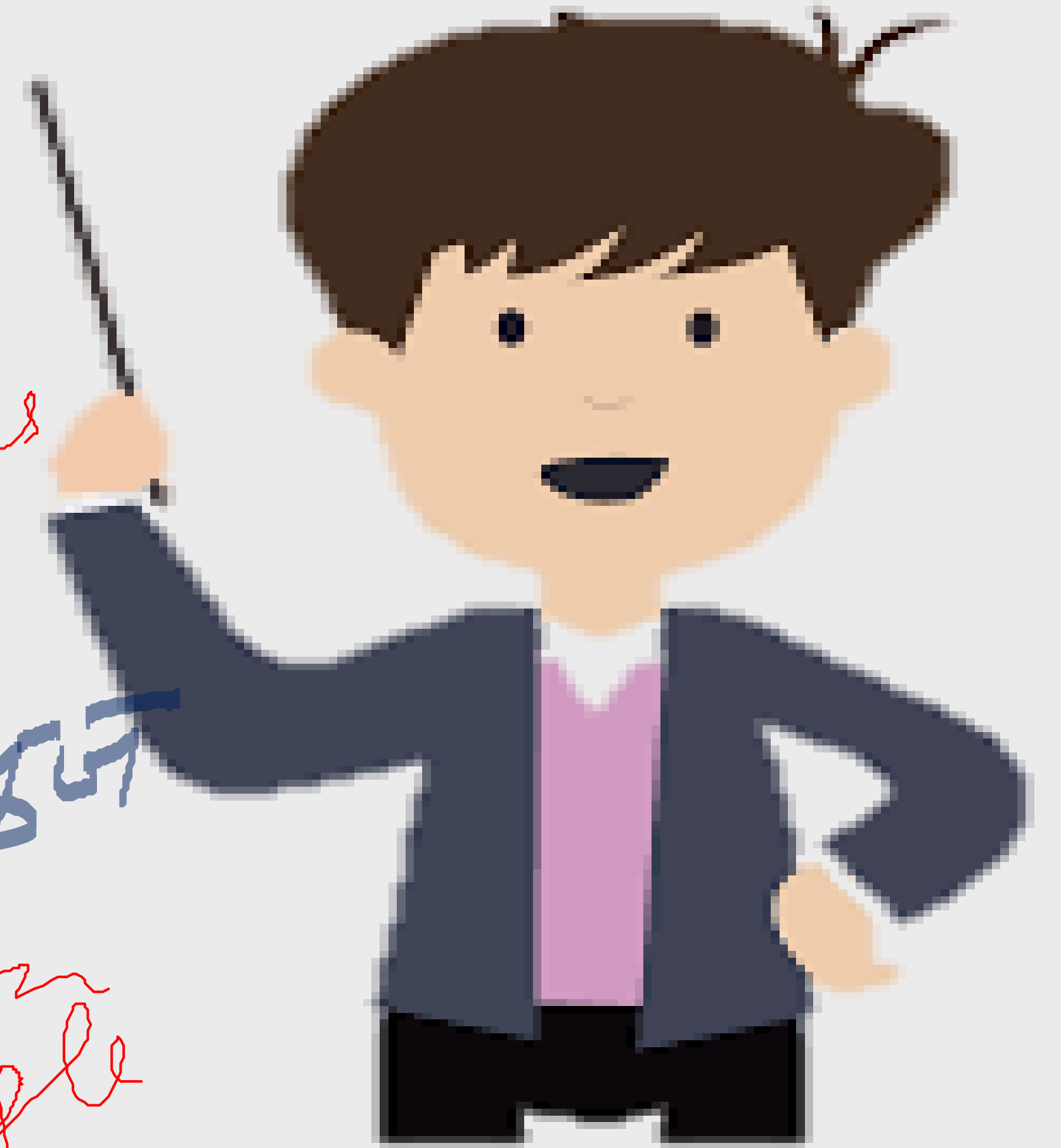
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Equilateral - समबाहु

Right angle triangle - समकोण त्रिभुज

based
on sides

Based on
Angle





What is Clause?

A group of words that form a part of a sentence and has a subject and a finite verb of its own is called a clause. The number of finite verbs in a sentence joined by conjunctions determines the number of clauses.

दाद-य/२/

S+V pair

3 pairs of
S+V

3 clauses

Let's see the clauses...

1. She is going to market to bring vegetables.

S V

Infinitive

S-V pair

2. She said that she had done this yesterday.

S V S V

3. Ram is singing but Shyam is dancing.

S V S V

4. He told me that he would return the money today but he didn't come.

S V

S V

3 clauses

S V



Kinds of Sentences

There are three kinds of sentences as mentioned below.

- 1. Simple Sentence** – A sentence which has only one finite verb is a simple sentence. It may have non-finite verbs, if required.

For example-

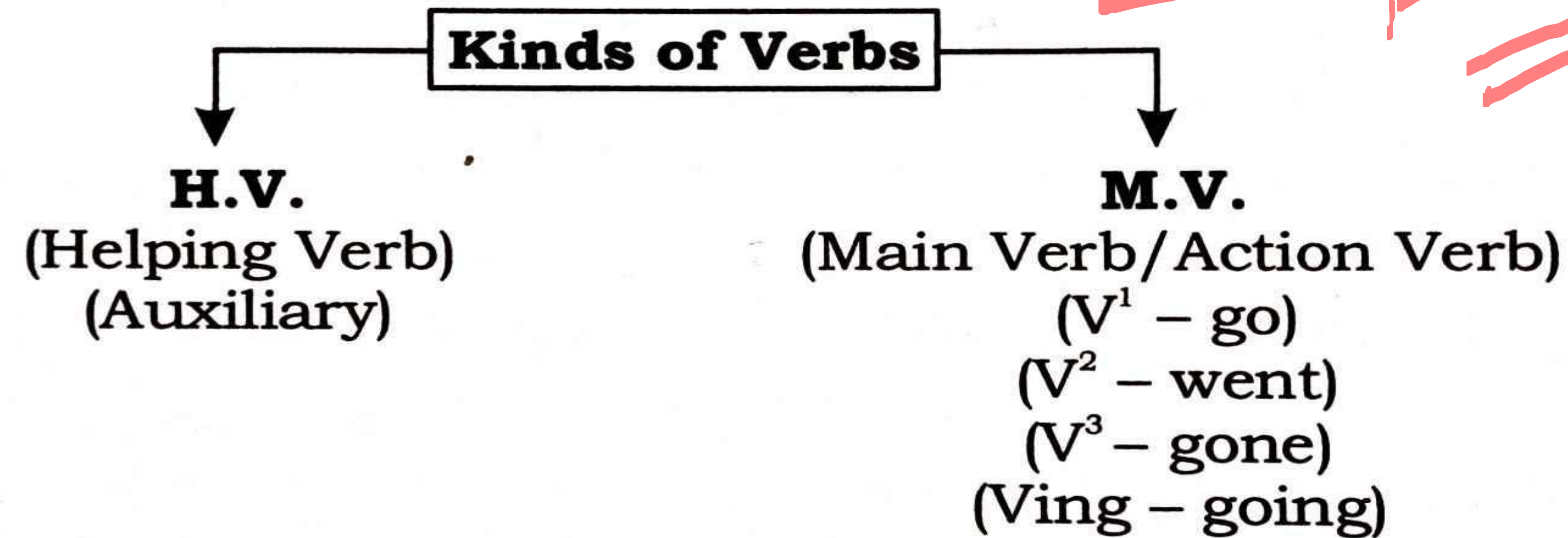
- i) She is walking. (Finite verb) ✓
- ii) He has written a letter to help his son. (Finite verb) ✓

Infinitive

PP - Having

4. VERB – A word that denotes action. eg. eat, read, write etc.

e.g. (i) He plays(V).



Be (is/am/are/was/were) + **Ving**

Do (do/does/did) + **V¹**

Have (has/have/had) + **V³**

Modals (will, shall, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought to, would, used to, needn't, daren't, has to, have to, had to) + **V¹**



Look at these sentences.

Shakespeare was a great dramatist. (Noun)

He was rich. (Pronoun)

The rich helped the poor. (Adjective)

To read is useful. (Infinitive)

Walking is a good exercise. (Gerund)

Well begun is half-done. (Phrase)

Slow and steady wins the race. (Phrase)

What he does is difficult to know. (Clause)

The + adj
= Phr Noun

2 clauses

2 F.V.

2. Complex Sentence – A complex sentence consists of a principal/main clause with one or more subordinate clauses. It means that a complex sentence has more than one finite verb. Sub-ordinate clauses are joined by **sub-ordinating conjunctions** such as- 'as, because, since, before, till, after, when, if, unless, though/ although, lest, in order that (so that), as soon as, provided/ provided that, as if, that, whether, which, where, why, how, as much as, than etc.'

For example-

- i) I know that he is a good man.
- ii) I fear that I shall fail.
- iii) He replied that he would come.

Subordinate conj.

clause

.....Who/that/which....

If/though/although/unless/when/because/ since/as/ while/

- iv) No one knows who he is.
- v) I don't see how you can get out of this mess.
- vi) The letter brought money which was badly needed.
- vii) The dog that bites does not bark.
- viii) I know the man who was here last month.
- ix) You may sit wherever you like.
- x) He behaves as one might expect him to do.
- xi) He finished first though he began late.
- xii) When you do this work, I shall help you with money.

Adv. S. Clause



These sentences represent three kinds of sub-ordinate clauses-

1. Noun Clause – In the sentence (a) 'I know' is a principal clause. 'that he is a good boy' is a noun clause.

Noun clause explains the verb, noun and pronoun of the main or some other clause.



.....

2. Adjective Clause – In the sentence (b) 'I know the man' is a principal clause. 'who was here yesterday' is an adjective clause.

Adjective clause qualifies an antecedent (noun or pronoun) as the case may be.



3. Adverb Clause – In the sentence (c) 'I shall give you money' is a principal clause. 'When you do this work' is an adverb clause.

Adverb clause is required to modify a verb, adverb or adjective in the main or some other clause.



3. Compound Sentence: A compound sentence consists of two or more principal clauses. These clauses are joined by co-ordinating conjunctions such as- 'and, but, so, therefore, nor, for, whereas, still, yet, nevertheless, however, as well as, otherwise / or / else'. The clauses of a compound sentence are called co-ordinate clauses.

For example-

- i) My brother came and he handed over money to me.
- ii) She is rich but she is not vain.



- iii) Speak or you will die.
- iv) She is ill so she will not come.
- v) She is intelligent while her sister is dull.
- vi) It was dark, however we went out.
- vii) He was convicted as well as fined.
- viii) I was feeling tired all the same I went to office.
- ix) It is cold indeed, but I will go out.

किन्तु

शुद्ध

लेकिन

Really

Coordinate conjunction

And

But

Both...and

Either...or...

Neither...nor...

Not only...but also..

So/therefore

For

otherwise