

**Dr. BRR GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE JADCHERLA**

**Department of English**



**A PROJECT REPORT  
ON  
“Tenses and voices”**

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## DECLARATION

We are hereby declare that the study project: **“TYPES OF SENTENCES”** is a record of work done by under the supervision of **M JAGAN**, faculty of English, Government Degree College, Jadcherla, Mahabubnagar District and that the project has not been previously done by any others in this college and any other college/University.

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Date : 27/06/2022

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Study project on “**TYPES OF SENTENCES**” is a bonafide Project work done by students listed below

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# TYPES OF SENTENCES

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### **Types of sentences:**

The four different kinds of sentences in English declarative, interrogative imperative and exclamatory allow us to express ourselves clearly using a variety of sentences in your writing will add interest and help you get your ideas across effectively keep reading for explanations of each type of sentence with example so you can get your point across.

Imperative. Declarative. Exclamatory. Interrogative

### **Declarative sentences:**

A declarative sentence is the most basic type of sentence. Its purpose is to replay information, and it is punctuated with a period. Simple declarative sentences can make basic statements such as;

The boy walked home.

I love honey.

My mother is a nurse.

Declarative sentences can also be compounds sentences, such as in these examples.

He wants to eat cookies, but he doesn't know how to make them.

We plan to visit Florida, and were spending a day at Disney world.

Jason doesn't know how to ski, so he taking lessons.

### **Complex sentences.**

I ordered a latte when I got to the coffee shop.

While cats are more independent dogs love being around people.

Steven found a new job because he enjoys working from home.  
If you really want to change it up, you can even use compound complex sentences to make declarative sentences

Olivia doesn't enjoy dinner parties and she hates dressing up, although she does like being with her friends.

Although the service at the restaurant was slow. The food was really good and the prices were fair.

The weather was good at the beach, so we stayed until it started raining

As you can see these sentences make statement, whether of fact or opinion declarative sentences can be simple, as in the first two example or compounds as in the final example. They can also be in any tense as long as they do their basic job of presenting information type.

### **Interrogative sentences:**

Interrogative sentences ask questions. These are direct questions, and they are punctuated with a question mark. For example.

Why does the sun shine?

Whose dog is that?

Compound sentences can be interrogative.

Who are you and why are you there.

Can you call me when it's time to go?

Did you cheat on the test because you were unprepared?

Finally you can use compound complex structure for interrogative sentences.

Have there been any problems since, or has it gone smoothly.

Is the case solved and the suspect is in jail, or you still working unit.

Molly moved to Montana and stayed in town buy are they officially divorced.

Many interrogative sentences start with question words like how or why but others are yes/no questions that begin with the verb instead of the noun. It is important to remember that interrogative sentences still require a noun and a verb to be complete.

### **Exclamatory sentences:**

Exclamatory sentences express strong emotions. They are declarative sentences in that provide information but they end in an exclamation point instead of a period.

I said I wanted tacos.

How well he sings.

Wow, he just won gold.

You can make exclamatory sentences with compounds sentences as well.

Lauren didn't think she'd get into Stanford, but she was just accepted.

We can start the party once Javier arrives.

Call me whether you have good news or not.

Exclamatory sentences are most effective when they are short but you can also use them as compounds complex sentences.

Exclamatory sentences are often used in casual conversation and in written dialogue to show emotion but they are not typically useful in academic or

expository writing. In these more serious works its better to make your point with well written declarative sentences instead.

### **Imperative sentences**

Imperative sentences tell someone to do something. These can be in the form of friendly advice instructions or more forceful commands. Many imperative sentences end in an exclamation point to highlight the emotion for example.

Please shut the door to keep out the bugs.

Turn left at the bridge.

Stop bothering.

There was an phone away and listen to me.

Please order me a soda or pick up a can for me.

Some examples of complex imperative sentences include. Since charlotte was up all right let her sleep this morning.

Don't ever interrupt me when in talking to a customer.

Please knock and ask to be invited in unless there's an emergency.

You can identify an imperative sentence, because it appears to be missing a subject. However the command of each imperative is directed at you, making these sentences second person. The subject of the sentences may be omitted, but called understood. Because the written as you do this or you do that.

### **Choosing the right type of sentence**

Using the right of sentence in your writing depends on your intention. Decide what you want to say with the following guide.

To relay information or to answer a questions, use a declarative sentence.

To ask a direct question, choose an interrogative sentence.

To tell someone what to do, use an imperative sentences.

To show extra emotion, use an exclamatory sentences.