

TYPES ACCORDING TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE SENTENCE

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ABSTRACT: According to the structure of the studied word, sentence structure and structures, and other word groups used in the sentence, this paper describes the types of sentences used in this manner.

KEY WORDS: simple and composite , noun, talk structure, rule, structure, independent word groups, singular, plural, basic, object, adverbial modifier, attributive.

Any sentence can be divided into simple and complex. Simple sentences were divided into one member and two members. The subject and predicate are the primary components of a sentence. Secondary members: object, verbal modifier, and attributive. The number and types of finite clauses are two common ways to classify english sentences: a.

- a simple sentence consists of a single independent clause with no sub-clauses.
- A compound sentence consists of multiple independent clauses with no supporting clauses. These clauses are joined together by conjunctions, punctuation, or both.
- A complex sentence must contain at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.
- A complex-compound sentence (or compound-complex sentence) consists of multiple independent clauses, one of which has at least one dependent clause.

A simple sentence. The simple sentence has the following characteristics: For some time now, it has been common to divide sentences into two-member and one-member sentences. A simple sentence is one that consists of a single independent clause with no subordinate clauses. The simple sentence contains only one subject and one verb. The program was supervised by a command chaplain. A simple sentence has a subject and a predicate (as well as secondary parts of a sentence): she (subject) invited us to dinner. It requires a subject and a verb. We usually include some extra words to describe the subject. An independent clause is a term that includes a subject and a verb in a sentence that constitutes a complete thought. I like english. The sentence above conveys a complete thought. The subject is i, and the verb is like. The term english reflects an understanding of what the subject likes. The sentence has one independent clause and is a simple sentence. Observe the order or sequence of sentence parts: the subject, verb, and other parts of the sentence. This arrangement is not mandatory, but sentences in this fashion are usually easy to comprehend. One member sentence. It has its flaws. Its subject and predicate are discussed in this section. A sentence that contains one of the primary members of a sentence is one of the two members. There are sentences that do not contain two separate parts, in these sentences, only one main part is missing and it could not be provided, at least not without a drastic change in the sentence's structure (fire!). (come on, ladies and gentlemen!) Or the first sentence of (dusk-of-a summer night). A simple sentence. Two members of a sentence such as helen sighed are essential in that there are two main parts: helen, which denotes the subject of the action and is called subject, and sighed, which denotes the subject's conduct and is called predicate. Two-member sentences are made up of two words with the same basic structure: a word to denote the person doing the action and another word to denote the person doing the action. The subject and its meanings the subject is one of the two main points of the sentence. It refers to the thing whose action or characteristic is expressed by the predicate. It is not dependent on any other part of the sentence. It can be expressed in a variety of ways, the most common being a noun in the nominative sense, a demonstrative pronoun in the

nominative sense, a substantivized adjective, a numeral, an infinitive, and an gerund. We must mention the subject's problems for a long time: it gives hermione a tingling sensation of pleasure when seeing these vibrant colours under the sun. Two points have been raised about such sentences. One is that the pronoun it is used at the beginning of a sentence is the formal one, while the true subject is the infinitive. On the other hand, it is the subject of the sentence and the infinitive an apposition to it, according to the other viewpoint. In general syntactical logic, the second view is difficult to justify. Predicate and its forms the predicate is one of the two main parts of the sentence. It refers to the thought or character of the object as a whole. It is not dependent on any other part of the sentence. The predicate's ways are varied, and their organization would be best understood under the heading of types of predicate. It would suffice to say that there are: a finite verb form, as well as a variety of words, such as: "link verb+noun", "link verb+ adjective," and "link verb+preposition+noun." Some clarification is required in the assertion that the predicate is not dependent on any other part of the sentence, including the subject. Secondary member of the sentence it is common for people to divide these parts into objects, attributes, and adverbial modifiers, no matter what his mother tongue is or what foreign languages he may study. The subject is usually expressed in the following fashion: it is a secondary part of the sentence, referring to a part of the sentence expressed by a verb, a noun, a substantial pronoun, an adjective, a numeral on, which is a result of the action, in reference to which an action is taken, or a property is manifested, or denoting an action as the subject of another action. Adverbial modifier-it is a secondary part of the sentence used to describe an action or a property in terms of its quantity or intensity, or to describe the manner in which an action is performed, the place, cause, or purpose to which it is linked. Object and its types object are distinguished from one another, on the one hand, by their morphological structure, i.e., the parts of speech or phrases that perform the function of object, and in some cases objects that modify a portion of a sentence expressed by a verb form differ by the relationship between the verb's action. Non-prepositional and prepositional words are often difficult to distinguish from adverbial modifiers. An object

can be expressed by a noun, a pronoun, a substantivized adjective, an infinitive, or a gerund. The division of an object into direct and indirect ones is limited to terms that are expressed by nouns or pronouns. The issue of direct and indirect objects is also connected to one type of object represented by a word, namely that one of the patterns "to+noun or pronoun" carries the same meaning as "to+noun." On the other hand, the clauses in complex sentences are not on equal footing. In the most basic case, a sentence that consists of two clauses only, one of which is the main clause, the other a subordinate clause, i.e., it sits below the main clause in order. In a lengthy sentence, there may be more than one main clause and more than one subordinate clause. In Conclusion. So far, the classification of syndetic composite sentences seems to be straightforward. We then face the problem of external indicators that show whether a clause is in sync with another or subordinated to it. As often as there is no such thing as a simple and unmistakable sign that this direction or that is needing. In such situations, we have to choose between two possible solutions to the problem. Either we will have to answer the question in an arbitrary fashion, relying on information that are not binding and that may be denied; or we will have to form a third, or inter-* mediate group, which cannot be described as either explicit co-ordination or explicit subordination, but is something between the two, or something indefinite from this point of view. The problem is also related to coordinating and subordinating relationships, as it is also apparent.

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