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# CLASSES OF CLAUSES





# CLASSES OF CLAUSES

**Clause** - Clause is a phrase or a group of phrases (two or more) which are made up of words. Clause is the highest order unit.

There are major forms in English of clauses. They are :-

- 1] Declarative Clause.
- 2] Interrogative Clause.
- 3] Imperative Clause.



# DECLARATIVE CLAUSE

The Declarative Clauses express the declarative mode to make statements. All statements are declarative clauses. They are normally found in usual word order: S.P.O.C.A. The statements can be both positive or negative.

Examples :-

[<sup>S</sup>(He) <sup>P</sup>(is) <sup>O</sup>(a pilot)]

[<sup>S</sup>(She) <sup>P</sup>(does not speak) <sup>O</sup>(English)]

[<sup>S</sup>(He) <sup>P</sup>(will come) <sup>A</sup>(here) <sup>A</sup>(tomorrow)]

[<sup>S</sup>(He) <sup>P</sup>(patted) <sup>O</sup>(him) <sup>A</sup>(on the back)]

[<sup>S</sup>(Seeta) <sup>P</sup>(will not) <sup>A</sup>(run) <sup>A</sup>(fast)]



# INTERROGATIVE CLAUSE

The Interrogative Clauses are generally used to ask questions. There are two types of interrogative clauses. They are:

a] Yes/No type interrogative clauses.

b] WH interrogative clauses

## a] Yes/No Interrogative.

Yes/No questions ask for Yes/No answers. They are self-explanatory. Yes/No questions can be asked with the help of 24 auxiliary verbs. But if they are absent in the sentence then we take the help of verbs of "do" form (do, does, did) as dummy verbs. They are used in agreement with the subject and verb.



## Form of Yes/No Interrogative

**Aux + S + MV + O/C/A**

### Examples :-

1) <sup>S</sup> (He) <sup>V</sup> (will help) <sup>O</sup> (his father.)

→ <sup>Aux</sup> (will) (he) (help) (his father.)

2) Rahul eats the cake.

→ Does Rahul eat the cake.

3) He booked my ticket

→ Did he booked my ticket.

4) He wrote a novel.

→ Did he wrote a novel.



## b] WH Interrogative.

WH questions are asked with the help of WH words such as :

WH - Pronouns : Who, Whom, Whose, Which, What.

WH - Determiners : What, Which.

WH - Adverbs : Where, When, Why, How

Thus, WH Interrogatives begin with WH words and end with question marks.

### Form of WH Interrogative

1) WH word + Aux + S + MV

WH-Interrogatives asks about one of the clause elements : S, O, C, A.



Examples :-

- 1) <sup>WH word</sup> (Where) <sup>Aux</sup> (are) <sup>S</sup> (you) <sup>MV</sup> (going)?
- 2) <sup>WH</sup> (What) <sup>Aux</sup> (did) <sup>S</sup> (you) <sup>MV</sup> (buy) <sup>A</sup> (yesterday)?
- 3) <sup>WH</sup> (What) <sup>Aux</sup> (did) <sup>S</sup> (he) <sup>MV</sup> (want)?
- 4) <sup>WH</sup> (Where) <sup>Aux</sup> (do) <sup>S</sup> (you) <sup>MV</sup> (live)?

Thus, in both Yes/No and WH Interrogative clauses, we find the inversion of subject and predicator/verb. In Yes/No questions, the verb is placed at the beginning i.e. before the subject and in questions, the WH word is the focus of attention, therefore, it is placed at the beginning i.e. before the aux. verb. Sometimes, a WH question clause can have declarative sentence like word order, e.g. Who broke the glass?



# IMPERATIVE CLASE

The Imperative Clause is quite different from the declarative and the interrogative clauses. Unlike them, the imperative clause has a non-finite predicator. Such clauses don't have a subject because the subject is taken for granted. Let us compare it with declarative clause

Examples :-

1) [<sup>S</sup>(You)<sup>P</sup>(will answer)<sup>O</sup>(all the question)]

— Declarative clause.

[<sup>P</sup>(Answers)<sup>O</sup>(all the questions)]



2) [<sup>S</sup>(You) <sup>P</sup>(open) <sup>O</sup>(the door)]

[<sup>P</sup>(open) <sup>O</sup>(the door)].

3) [<sup>S</sup>(You) <sup>P</sup>(will go) <sup>A</sup>(to college)]

[<sup>P</sup>(Go) <sup>A</sup>(to college)]

The Declarative Clause mentioned above has Subject and finite predicator but in the Imperative Clause the subject 'you' and the aux. verb 'will' are omitted. The main verb is in Non-finite (Vi) form. In this way the above example shows that the predicator in Imperative Clauses is always in Infinitive form (i.e. vi). The Imperative clauses always have the subject 'you' (either singular or plural) because the function of the imperative clauses is to give orders or to make requests. We don't give orders or commands to ourselves and the third person.



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# COMPLEX SENTENCE



# COMPLEX SENTENCE

Complex sentence consist of two or more clauses. In the complex sentence if there are two clauses, then one is main clause and the other is Dependent clause. The dependent clause is also called as an additional clause. This dependent clause is linked to the Main clause (Mcl) by means of Subordinate conjunctions such as : though, if, because, than, as if, since, when, although etc.

The joining of additional clauses can be combined in two ways -

- ① Subordination.
- ② Co-ordination.

Coordinating clauses are introduced by coordinating conjunction and subordinating clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunction.



In the coordinate we can link two or more clauses of equal status.

Examples: -

①  $\text{mcI} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{NP} (\text{Ajit}) \\ \text{VP} (\text{washed}) \\ \text{NP} (\text{the car}) \\ \text{P} (\text{and}) \\ \text{mcI} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{NP} (\text{Sunil}) \\ \text{VP} (\text{polished}) \\ \text{NP} (\text{it}) \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$

②  $\text{mcI} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{NP} (\text{Ajit}) \\ \text{VP} (\text{joined}) \\ \text{NP} (\text{the Army}) \end{array} \right] \text{, but}$   
 $\text{mcI} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{NP} (\text{Rajiv}) \\ \text{VP} (\text{joined}) \\ \text{NP} (\text{the Air Force}) \end{array} \right]$

③  $\text{mcI} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{NP} (\text{yday}) \\ \text{P} (\text{and}) \\ \text{mcI} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{NP} (\text{Rajiv}) \\ \text{VP} (\text{joined}) \\ \text{NP} (\text{the Navy}) \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$

④  $\text{mcI} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \text{NP} (\text{Seema}) \\ \text{VP} (\text{sang and danced}) \\ \text{PP} (\text{at the concert}) \end{array} \right]$



In subordination the subordinate clause has linked to the main clause. It does not have independent meaning.

Examples :-

①  $mc_1 [ \overset{S}{NP} (The\ car) \overset{P}{VP} (stopped) \overset{A}{sc} (when) \overset{S}{NP} (the\ policeman) \overset{P}{VP} (blew) \overset{O}{NP} (his\ whistle) ]$

②  $mc_1 [ \overset{S}{NP} (He) \overset{P}{VP} (failed) \overset{A}{sc} (because \overset{S}{NP} (he) \overset{P}{VP} (didn't\ study) ) ]$

③  $[ \overset{S}{NP} (The\ only\ car \overset{H}{sc} [repaired] \overset{A}{pp} (by\ the\ mechanic) ) \overset{P}{VP} (is) \overset{O}{NP} (mine) ]$



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# FINITE AND NON-FINITE CLAUSES

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In a clause, the Verbal or predicator decides the finite or non-finite verbs. G. N. Leech has listed three finite & three non-finite verb forms.

## FINITE VERB FORMS

1] Present Tense (third person singular)

Vs - e.g. ① She gives me a book.  
② She plays cricket.

2] Present Tense (zero infinitives)

Vo - e.g. ① I play cricket.  
② I like swimming.  
③ They go to Kolhapur.

3] Past Tense

Ved - e.g. ① He went to Sangeli.  
② She solved the problem.



# NON-FINITE VERB FORMS

## 1] Infinitive Verb.

Vi - e.g. ① He knows how to grow carrots.  
② He wants to play football.

## 2] Present Participle.

Ving - e.g. ① Speaking truth is a virtue.  
② She reading her favourite book.  
③ Standing here all day is extremely tiring.

## 3] Past Participle

Ven - e.g. ① Exhausted after the long journey I fell asleep.  
② The information given us was false.