

1. Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence makes a statement or provides information. It is used to express facts, opinions, or ideas in a direct manner. Declarative sentences are the most common in everyday writing and conversation.

- Structure: A declarative sentence typically follows the subject-verb-object (SVO) pattern, though this can vary.
 - Example: *The cat (subject) chased (verb) the mouse (object).*
 - Punctuation: Ends with a period (.).
 - Types of Declarative Sentence
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2. Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence is used to ask a question. It is essential for requesting information or clarification. Interrogative sentences often start with a question word such as *who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, or *how*, or they can begin with a verb for yes/no questions.

- Structure: Often begins with a question word or an auxiliary verb, followed by the subject and main verb.
 - Wh- Questions: *What* are you doing?
 - Yes/No Questions: *Are* you coming to the party?
- Punctuation: Ends with a question mark (?).
- Types of Interrogative Sentences:
 - Yes/No Questions: Elicit a yes or no answer.
 - Example: *Did you finish your homework?*
 - Wh- Questions: Use question words like *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why*, and *how* to ask for specific information.
 - Example: *Where is your car?*
 - Tag Questions: A statement followed by a short question to confirm information.

- *Example: You're coming to the meeting, aren't you?*
 - Choice Questions: Offer alternatives within the question.
 - *Example: Do you want tea or coffee?*
 - Usage: To gather information, confirm details, or seek clarification.
 - *Example: How far is the nearest store?*
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3. Imperative Sentence

An **imperative sentence** gives a command, makes a request, or offers advice. It can be direct or polite and is often used in instructional contexts. Imperative sentences can also express invitations, suggestions, or warnings.

- **Structure:** Often starts with the verb in the base form. The subject (you) is implied, not explicitly stated.
 - **Direct Command:** *Close the door.*
 - **Polite Request:** *Please take a seat.*
 - **Punctuation:** Usually ends with a period (.), but if the command is urgent or forceful, it may end with an exclamation mark (!).
 - **Types of Imperative Sentences:**
 - **Positive Imperative:** Tells someone to do something.
 - *Example: Turn off the lights.*
 - **Negative Imperative:** Tells someone not to do something (uses *don't* or *do not*).
 - *Example: Don't touch that button.*
 - **Usage:** To give instructions, make requests, offer invitations, or give advice.
 - *Example: Finish your dinner.*
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4. Exclamatory Sentence

An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong emotion such as surprise, excitement, happiness, anger, or frustration. It conveys more intensity than other sentence types and is characterized by the use of an exclamation mark.

- **Structure:** Similar to a declarative sentence but with an added level of emotional intensity. It often begins with *what* or *how*.
 - **Standard Exclamation:** *What a beautiful day!*
 - **Emphatic Declarative:** *I can't believe it!*
- **Punctuation:** Always ends with an exclamation mark (!).

Summary of Sentence Types and Functions

Type	Function	Example
Declarative	Makes a statement or provides information	<i>The train arrives at 5 PM.</i>
Interrogative	Asks a question	<i>Where did you buy that book?</i>
Imperative	Gives a command, request, or advice	<i>Please pass the salt. / Don't talk during the movie.</i>
Exclamatory	Expresses strong emotion	<i>I can't believe we won!</i>

Each type of sentence serves a specific purpose in communication and helps convey information, questions, instructions, and emotions in a clear and structured way. Understanding how and when to use these sentence types is essential for effective writing and speaking