

examples of imperative sentences in english

Examples of Imperative Sentences in English: A Guide to Giving Clear Directions and Commands

examples of imperative sentences in english are everywhere in daily conversations, instructions, and even written texts. Whether you're telling someone to close a door, asking a friend to pass the salt, or writing a recipe, imperative sentences play a crucial role in communication. They are direct, concise, and often command or request action. Understanding how to recognize and use imperative sentences can enhance your English fluency and clarity, especially when giving instructions or making requests.

In this article, we'll dive into what imperative sentences are, explore a variety of examples, and provide tips on how to use them effectively. We'll also touch on common nuances such as tone and politeness that can influence how an imperative sentence is perceived.

What Are Imperative Sentences?

Imperative sentences are a type of sentence that gives a command, makes a request, offers advice, or gives instructions. Unlike declarative sentences, which state facts, or interrogative sentences, which ask questions, imperative sentences aim to prompt someone to do something. They often begin with the base form of a verb and usually omit the subject because the subject is implied—you (the listener or reader).

For example:

- "Close the window."
- "Please sit down."
- "Turn left at the next street."

In these sentences, the subject "you" is understood, and the verb directly tells the listener what to do.

Characteristics of Imperative Sentences

- They often start with a verb in its base form.
- The subject "you" is usually implied and not stated.
- They can end with a period or an exclamation mark depending on the tone.
- They can be positive (telling someone to do something) or negative (telling someone not to do something).

Examples of Imperative Sentences in English

To grasp the variety of imperative sentences, let's explore examples across different contexts.

Commands and Orders

Commands are direct instructions often used when urgent action is required or when the speaker has authority.

- "Stop talking."
- "Turn off the lights."
- "Finish your homework before dinner."
- "Stand up straight."

These sentences clearly tell someone what to do without extra words. They're straightforward and often firm.

Requests and Polite Imperatives

Sometimes, we need to soften commands to sound polite or less forceful. Adding words like "please" or using a gentle tone can transform a command into a request.

- "Please pass the salt."
- "Could you open the window?"
- "Have a seat, please."
- "Don't forget to call me later."

Notice that while "Could you open the window?" is technically an interrogative sentence, it functions like a polite imperative by requesting an action.

Instructions and Directions

Imperative sentences are commonly used in instructions, recipes, and manuals because they provide clear, step-by-step guidance.

- "Preheat the oven to 350 degrees."
- "Mix the flour and sugar in a bowl."
- "Add two eggs and stir well."
- "Turn right at the traffic light."

These examples highlight how imperative sentences make instructions easy to follow, emphasizing the action needed.

Advice and Suggestions

Imperative sentences can also be used to give advice or suggestions, sometimes accompanied by modal verbs or softening phrases.

- "Take a break if you feel tired."
- "Try to get some fresh air."
- "Remember to drink plenty of water."
- "Don't stress too much about the exam."

These sentences are less about commanding and more about offering helpful

guidance.

Negative Imperatives: Telling Someone Not to Do Something

Negative imperative sentences instruct someone to avoid a specific action. They typically start with "Don't" followed by the base verb.

Examples include:

- "Don't touch that!"
- "Don't be late."
- "Don't forget your keys."
- "Don't speak during the movie."

Using negative imperatives is important for setting boundaries or rules clearly.

How Tone and Context Affect Imperative Sentences

The tone in which an imperative sentence is said can change its meaning dramatically. For instance, "Close the door" can be a simple request or a sharp command depending on the speaker's voice. In written form, tone is often conveyed through punctuation or additional words.

Adding "please" or softening words can make imperatives feel more friendly:

- "Please close the door."
- "Could you please help me with this?"

Conversely, exclamation marks can add urgency or emotion:

- "Stop right there!"
- "Watch out!"

Understanding these subtleties helps you use imperative sentences appropriately in different social situations.

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Using Imperative Sentences

While imperative sentences are straightforward, some common pitfalls can make them sound rude or unclear.

Overusing Commands Without Politeness

Constantly giving commands without softening phrases can come across as bossy or disrespectful. It's good practice to balance directness with politeness, especially in professional or casual settings.

Using Imperatives in Inappropriate Situations

Imperatives are not suitable for all contexts. For example, in formal writing or sensitive conversations, commands might seem too blunt. Instead, consider using modal verbs like “could,” “would,” or “might” to make requests more polite.

Forgetting to Add Context

Sometimes, an imperative sentence on its own might be confusing if the listener lacks context. For example, “Turn left” only makes sense if the listener knows where they are or which direction is intended. Providing additional information helps avoid misunderstandings.

Tips for Practicing and Using Imperative Sentences

If you want to improve your use of imperative sentences, here are some practical tips:

- **Read instructions and recipes:** Notice how imperative sentences are structured to give clear guidance.
- **Practice giving directions:** Try directing a friend or family member using imperative sentences.
- **Use polite modifiers:** Incorporate words like “please,” “kindly,” or phrases like “would you mind” to soften commands.
- **Listen to native speakers:** Pay attention to how they use imperatives in conversation, including tone and context.

By actively engaging with imperative sentences, you’ll become more confident in both understanding and using them effectively.

Why Understanding Imperative Sentences Matters

Mastering imperative sentences is essential for clear communication. They help you give instructions, make requests, and offer advice succinctly. Whether you’re writing emails, cooking from a recipe, or giving directions, knowing how to construct and interpret imperative sentences will make your communication sharper and more efficient.

Plus, recognizing different forms of imperatives—including positive, negative, polite, and urgent commands—enables you to adapt your language based on the situation and your relationship with the listener.

Understanding and practicing examples of imperative sentences in English will deepen your grasp of the language's practical use. From everyday interactions to professional settings, imperatives are a powerful tool to convey action clearly and effectively.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is an imperative sentence in English?

An imperative sentence gives a command, makes a request, or offers advice. It usually ends with a period but can also end with an exclamation mark.

Can you give an example of a simple imperative sentence?

Sure! An example of a simple imperative sentence is: 'Close the door.'

How do imperative sentences differ from other sentence types?

Imperative sentences differ because they issue commands or requests and often have an implied subject 'you,' unlike declarative sentences that state facts or interrogative sentences that ask questions.

Are all imperative sentences commands?

No, not all imperative sentences are commands. Some can be polite requests or advice, such as 'Please sit down' or 'Take care of yourself.'

Can imperative sentences include negative instructions?

Yes, imperative sentences can be negative, for example: 'Don't touch that!' or 'Never give up.'

What are some examples of imperative sentences used in daily conversation?

Examples include: 'Turn off the lights,' 'Pass me the salt,' 'Be quiet,' and 'Call me later.'

How can you identify an imperative sentence in English?

You can identify an imperative sentence by looking for a verb at the beginning that issues a command or request, often with an implied subject 'you,' such as 'Eat your vegetables.'

Additional Resources

Examples of Imperative Sentences in English: An In-Depth Exploration

Examples of imperative sentences in English serve as fundamental building blocks for effective communication, particularly when conveying commands, requests, or instructions. Understanding these sentences is crucial not only for language learners but also for professionals aiming to enhance clarity and persuasion in their writing and speech. This article offers a comprehensive investigation into the nature, use, and variations of imperative sentences, providing illustrative examples and exploring their role within the broader context of English grammar.

Understanding Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences are unique in English syntax because they directly address the listener or reader, typically issuing a command, making a request, offering advice, or giving instructions. Unlike declarative sentences, which provide information, or interrogative sentences, which ask questions, imperative sentences prompt an action. The subject of an imperative sentence is usually implied rather than explicitly stated, often represented by the pronoun "you," which remains unspoken.

For example:

- "Close the door."
- "Please sit down."
- "Turn left at the intersection."

These examples of imperative sentences in English demonstrate the directness and simplicity of the form, which often begins with the base form of the verb.

Structural Features of Imperative Sentences

Typically, imperative sentences start with a verb in its base form, omitting the subject as it is implicitly understood. This structure makes such sentences concise and impactful. However, the tone and politeness can vary significantly depending on context, intonation, or the addition of words like "please."

Consider these variations:

- "Stop talking!" (Command)
- "Please stop talking." (Polite request)
- "Don't stop talking just yet." (Negative command)

The use of negation in imperative sentences often involves placing "do not" or its contraction "don't" before the verb, changing the nature of the command to prohibit an action.

Examples of Imperative Sentences in Different Contexts

Imperative sentences are versatile and appear across various domains, including everyday conversation, professional settings, instructional materials, and literature. Each context influences the tone and complexity of the imperative sentence.

Everyday Communication

In daily interactions, imperative sentences are often brief and direct, used to request assistance or direct behavior quickly.

- "Pass me the salt."
- "Wait here."
- "Call me when you arrive."

Even in casual speech, adding politeness markers like "please" softens the command, making it socially acceptable.

Professional and Formal Usage

In business or formal writing, imperative sentences are often employed in instructions, guidelines, or policy statements. The tone tends to be polite yet authoritative.

Examples include:

- "Submit your reports by Friday."
- "Ensure all safety protocols are followed."
- "Contact the support team for assistance."

These sentences emphasize clarity and precision, highlighting imperative sentences' role in maintaining order and efficiency.

Instructional and Technical Writing

Instruction manuals and educational materials rely heavily on imperative

sentences to guide users or learners step-by-step through processes.

For instance:

1. "Turn off the device before cleaning."
2. "Insert the battery into the compartment."
3. "Press the power button to start."

The clarity of these imperative sentences ensures that instructions are easily followed, reducing user error and improving comprehension.

Analyzing the Function and Impact of Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences function not only to command but also to influence, motivate, or engage an audience. Their directness can be both a strength and a limitation depending on context and delivery.

Advantages of Using Imperative Sentences

- **Clarity and Efficiency:** Imperative sentences convey instructions or requests succinctly, cutting through unnecessary complexity.
- **Engagement:** By addressing the reader or listener directly, these sentences command attention and prompt immediate action.
- **Versatility:** Applicable in a wide range of contexts, from casual requests to formal directives.

Potential Drawbacks

- **Perceived Rudeness:** Without appropriate tone or polite modifiers, imperative sentences might come across as abrupt or impolite.
- **Ambiguity in Tone:** In written form, lacking vocal cues, the intent behind an imperative sentence may be misinterpreted.
- **Limitations in Expressing Nuance:** Imperative sentences are less suited for conveying subtlety or emotional complexity.

Balancing directness with social conventions is essential when employing imperative sentences to avoid misunderstandings.

Variations and Related Sentence Types

While imperative sentences are characterized by their command form, related constructions exist that modify or extend their use.

Negative Imperative Sentences

Negation is a common variation, instructing someone not to perform an action.

Examples include:

- "Don't forget your appointment."
- "Never touch the equipment without gloves."
- "Do not enter the restricted area."

These forms are critical in safety warnings and prohibitive instructions.

Let's Imperative Sentences

The phrase "Let's" introduces a collective imperative, inviting shared action.

Examples:

- "Let's begin the meeting."
- "Let's review the report."
- "Let's take a break."

This construction softens the command by implying collaboration.

Polite Imperatives

Adding politeness markers can transform commands into requests or suggestions.

Examples:

- "Please send me the document."
- "Kindly respond by tomorrow."
- "Would you mind closing the window?"

Although the last example is technically an interrogative sentence used as a polite imperative, it performs a similar function.

The Role of Imperative Sentences in Language Learning and Communication

For English language learners, mastering imperative sentences is vital due to their frequency and utility. Teachers often emphasize these sentences during early stages of instruction because they are straightforward and practical.

Additionally, in professional communication, the appropriate use of imperative sentences enhances message delivery, particularly in emails, presentations, and customer service interactions. Recognizing the nuances of tone and context can prevent unintended offense and foster cooperation.

In written communication, the strategic use of imperative sentences can guide readers effectively, particularly in manuals, policy documents, and marketing materials. For example, call-to-action phrases like "Subscribe now" or "Download the app today" are imperative sentences crafted to elicit immediate responses.

As digital communication evolves, the imperative sentence continues to play a pivotal role in shaping concise and compelling messages. Its adaptability across platforms—from social media to formal reports—underscores its enduring relevance.

In sum, examples of imperative sentences in English illustrate a fundamental grammatical tool that balances authority and politeness, clarity and brevity. Their study and application remain essential for anyone seeking to communicate effectively in diverse contexts.

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examples of imperative sentences in english: English Imperative Sentences - Most Common Imperative Verbs Manik Joshi, 2014-10-25 What are "Imperative Sentences"? The word imperative is derived from the term emperor. Imperative sentences are used to give commands (orders). Imperative sentences are also used to give instructions/advice/suggestions/warnings/invitations/appeals. Imperative sentences are also used to make a request. You should use 'please' (or another polite word) at the beginning or at the end of the sentence to make a request. An imperative sentence begins with the base (first) form of a verb which is also called a verb word. In an imperative sentence, the subject - 'you' - is understood. However, for the first and third-person imperative, the imperative sentence begins with 'let'. You can end an imperative sentence with the period (.) or exclamation (!). Exclamation is used to show direct and firm command. 'Imperative' is one of the three moods of an English verb (indicative, imperative and subjunctive). **EXAMPLES OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES:** (A). **DIRECT ORDER** Attend the meeting. Discharge your duty. Enforce the law. Quash the previous order. Return to work. Vacate this place. (B). **INSTRUCTION** Climb the stairs. Fill out this form. Go on foot. Hang a painting. Light a candle. Note this down. Open up the cage. Push a trolley. Spell it out. Tie your shoelaces. Unpack the luggage. (C). **INFORMAL ADVICE** Book a hotel room. Improve your appearance. Mend your ways. Walk elegantly. (D). **SUGGESTION** Follow your dreams Keep up your

English. (E). WARNING Don't Jump that gate! Watch out for a traffic signal! (F). INVITATION Come to the party with me. Have a meal with us. Let's stay at my house. (G). APPEAL Be Silent. Let's curb the menace of drug addiction. (H). REQUEST Give me five hundred dollars, please. Come soon, please. Other Uses of Imperative Sentences: 1. Wish -- Have a safe journey. 2. Apology -- Pardon me. 3. Permission -- Join us if you want. 4. Public Notice -- Imperatives are used on signboards or notice boards: Keep off the grass. Insert your ATM card. Pull the door. Push inside. Important Note -- An imperative sentence can imply different senses (command/instruction/advice, etc.) based on the intonation. [Note: 'Intonation' is defined as the rise and fall of the voice in speaking, as this affects the meaning of what is being said.] English Imperative Sentences -- A Abide by the commission's verdict. Accept his decision. Achieve your target. Acknowledge the achievements of women. Acquire land for road infrastructure. Act quickly. / Act swiftly. Add details to this report. Address a press conference. Address his concerns regarding payments next week. Address their demands. Adhere to the standard operating procedure. Adjust the rules to help consumers. Adjust to a new location. Admire your parents. Adopt a good strategy in choosing the right candidates. Adopt a long-term vision for the industry. Adopt modern technology. Adopt a wait-and-watch policy. Aim it. Airlift the injured to the state capital for treatment. Allow her to explain herself completely without interrupting her. Allow him to return home. Alter the course of your life. Amend the act. Analyze the reasons for your defeat. Analyze the sample. Announce your candidacy. Answer the question. Anticipate rate hikes. Apologize if you hurt someone. Apply colors on his forehead. Apply for a job. Apply for marks verification. Apply for a passport. Appoint a manager. Appreciate compassionate behavior. Approach him for help. Approach the court. Approve the plan. Arrange everything before it is late. Arrange for cash to meet your expenses. Arrange funds from your relatives. Arrange funds on your own. Arrive early on the scene. Ask for a receipt. Ask for more information. Ask him his name. Ask him what had happened. Ask politely. Ask the right questions.

examples of imperative sentences in english: Kind of Sentences : Assertive | Interrogative | Imperative | Optative | Exclamatory Sentences Salim Khan Anmol, 2024-05-12 Kind of Sentences : Assertive | Interrogative | Imperative | Optative | Exclamatory Sentences ; English Grammar This book has been designed to help you learn English in an easy and proper way. This is a clearly structured introductory English learning book intended to offer readers an advanced fluency in both spoken and written English. English pronunciations are given in easy way helping the readers to understand the complexities of English pronunciation. This English book has detailed deliberations with English grammar. The feedback from the readers prompted to come with a book that can simplify the complexities of English grammar. Feeling the genuine need, an effort has been made in the preparation of the book, with an objective of developing a book facilitating easy and attractive study of English. The book has been prepared in a manner that every reader can easily find access to learn the language of their own without any help of any English instructor. Your warm feedbacks & reviews most important to us for understanding your current specific needs and develop solutions as accordingly. We shall be greatly indebted to you. Grammar is the set of rules that govern the structure of language. Language evolves and changes over time. Knowledge of grammar helps in spoken and written communication. Three basic units which constitute the structure of language are - Phrase, Clause and Sentence. A phrase is a group of words that makes incomplete sense. It is a part of a sentence and cannot stand alone. It does not include a subject and a verb. For example. in the south a pink dress at ten o'clock A clause is a group of words consisting of a subject and a predicate. It can make complete sense on its own. It may or may not be part of a sentence. Clauses are of two types : Main or independent clause : A main clause can stand by itself as a complete sentence and function as a simple sentence. It consists of a subject and a predicate. For example : (1) She has a diamond ring (2) Ashok lives in Dubai In the above examples, She and Ashok are subjects. Has a diamond ring and lives in Dubai are predicates Also, the whole clause makes complete sense. Subordinate or Dependent Clause : A subordinate clause does not make complete sense on its own. It is dependent on the main clause. However, it consists of a subject and a predicate, For example : (1) She has a ring which is made of diamonds (2) This is the place where

Himalaya was buried. The words in italics are the subordinate clauses. As they on their own do not make complete sense and are dependent on the main clause She has a ring and This is the place.

What is Sentence? It's Structure and Types of Sentence What is Sentence? It's Structure and Types of Sentence Table of Contents 1. Definition of a Sentence 2. Structure of a Sentence 3. Types of Sentences 3. Classification According to Function 3. Classification According to Structure 3.

Subject-Verb Agreement Check out Correspondence & Study Material which provides the subject matter in simple and lucid language. The coverage & presentation of the book is topic-wise. It includes word examples, test questions, a quick revision section, etc. Grammar is the set of rules that govern the structure of language. Language evolves and changes over time. Knowledge of grammar helps in spoken and written communication. Three basic units which constitute the structure of language are - Phrase, Clause and Sentence. A phrase is a group of words that makes incomplete sense. It is a part of a sentence and cannot stand alone. It does not include a subject and a verb. For example. (1) in the south (2) a pink dress (3) at ten o'clock A clause is a group of words consisting of a subject and a predicate. It can make complete sense on its own. It may or may not be part of a sentence. Clauses are of two types : 1. Main or independent clause : A main clause can stand by itself as a complete sentence and function as a simple sentence. It consists of a subject and a predicate. For example : (1) She has a diamond ring (2) Ashok lives in Dubai In the above examples, She and Ashok are subjects. Has a diamond ring and lives in Dubai are predicates Also, the whole clause makes complete sense. (2) Subordinate or Dependent Clause : A subordinate clause does not make complete sense on its own. It is dependent on the main clause. However, it consists of a subject and a predicate, For example : (1) She has a ring which is made of diamonds (2) This is the place where Himalaya was buried. The words in italics are the subordinate clauses. As they on their own do not make complete sense and are dependent on the main clause She has a ring and This is the place. Definition of a Sentence A sentence means a group of words that makes complete sense. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It always contains a finite verb. A sentence may be a statement, question, exclamation or command. It consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. A sentence may be short and simple or long and complex. For example: (1) She likes Sweets (2) She likes Bengali Sweets (3) She likes Bengali Sweets which are made of milk (4) She likes Bengali Sweets which are made of milk and are tasty Structure of a Sentence Illustration: Components of a Sentence A sentence consists of the following parts : 1. Subject : The person or thing about which something is stated is called subject. 2. Predicate : It is that part of a sentence that tells something about the subject. (1) His sister works in London (2) The flight arrived late (3) This is my car (4) The young lady was running (5) The temperature in Gulmarg is zero degree In the above sentences the italicized words are the subjects while the other words are the predicates. 3. Direct Object : A person or thing which receives the action of the verb is the direct object. It comes after the verb and answers the question 'What'. For example: Sohan ate breakfast The breakfast was tasty Naina read the book He repaired his mobile I have written a book In the above sentences, italicised words are direct objects. Sentence structure is Subject, Verb, Direct Object. 4. Indirect Object : A person or thing that the action is done to or for is known as the indirect object. It is the receiver of the direct object. It follows the verb and answers the questions 'Whom'. The indirect object usually comes just before the direct object. For example : She made Rava dosa for breakfast Deepak is sending his wife an e-mail right now Rohan has made his mother promise to work hard Ms. Gupta teaches them communication skills In the above sentences, italicized words are indirect objects. Sentence structure is Subject, Verb, Indirect Object, Direct Object. 5. Object of the Preposition : It is a noun or pronoun that provides meaning. The noun that comes after the preposition is called the object of the preposition. For example : The cat is looking at the mouse In this sentence "the mouse" is the object of the preposition "at". They are going to ooty Here "ooty" is the object of the preposition "to". Object of the preposition is different from the indirect object. The object of the preposition comes immediately after the preposition whereas the Indirect object does not come immediately after the preposition. Moreover, the indirect object is usually followed by the direct object but this rule does not apply to object of the preposition. For example : Mohan gave

Monika the book. Mohan gave the book to Monika In the first sentence Monika is the indirect object. In the second sentence Monika is the object of the preposition "to". The meaning of both the sentences is the same but their structure is different.

6. Verbs : A verb means that part of speech which describes an action or occurrence. For example, John ran a mile. Perry is a teacher. We know the solution to this problem. Verbs are of the following types according to their function in the sentence.

(i) Finite Verbs : A finite verb (or main verb) agrees with its subject in person and number. It forms the main clause of a sentence. It also changes according to the tense of the sentence. For example: She is a professor They are professors She goes to college five days a week They go to college five days a week In the above sentences, italicized words are finite verbs.

(ii) Non-Finite Verbs : A verb that does not change according to the person, number and tense of the sentence is called a non-finite verb. Non-finite Verbs are of three types :

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(b) Participle : It is a verb which can be used as an adjective. Present participle ends with ing and the past participle ends with ed or t. For example : We saw the breaking news today at 7 p.m. The broken glass cut my foot. The food tasted like a burnt log. In the above sentences italicised words are participles

(c) Gerunds : A gerund is a verb but acts as a noun. It ends with ing. For example: She likes reading poetry. Playing football is not allowed in this park. Running is a healthy activity. Painting keeps me busy. I enjoy dancing to classical music. In the above sentences italicised words are gerunds.

(iii) Auxiliary Verbs : The verbs 'be', 'have' and 'do' which are used with main verbs to make tenses, passive forms, questions and negatives are known as auxiliary or helping verbs. These include is, own, are, was, were, has, have, had, does, do, did. For example: There are 23 auxiliary verbs that can be remembered using the abbreviation "CHAD B SWIM"

HomepageBlogWhat is Sentence? It's Structure and Types of Sentence Taxmann in Other LawsBlogOn August 22, 2022, 4:29 pm What is Sentence? It's Structure and Types of Sentence Table of Contents

1. Definition of a Sentence
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Moreover, the indirect object is usually followed by the direct object but this rule does not apply to object of the preposition. For example : (1) Mohan gave Monika the book. (2) Mohan gave the book to Monika In the first sentence Monika is the indirect object. In the second sentence Monika is the object of the preposition "to". The meaning of both the sentences is the same but their structure is different. 6. Verbs : A verb means that part of speech which describes an action or occurrence. For example, (1) John ran a mile. (2) Perry is a teacher. We know the solution to this problem. Verbs are of the following types according to their function in the sentence. (i) Finite Verbs : A finite verb (or main verb) agrees with its subject in person and number. It forms the main clause of a sentence. It also changes according to the tense of the sentence. For example: (1) She is a professor (2) They are professors (3) She goes to college five days a week (4) They go to college five days a week In the above sentences, italicized words are finite verbs. (ii) Non-Finite Verbs : A verb that does not change according to the person, number and tense of the sentence is called a non-finite verb. Non-finite Verbs are of three types : (a) Infinitive : It is generally used like a noun. Generally the word "to" is used before the infinitive verb. For example: (1) To err is human (2) To forgive is divine (3) Asha loves to sing In the above sentences, italicised words are infinitive verbs (b) Participle : It is a verb which can be used as an adjective. Present participle ends with ing and the past participle ends with ed or t. For example : (1) We saw the breaking news today at 7 p.m. (2) The broken glass cut my foot. (3) The food tasted like a burnt log. In the above sentences italicised words are participles (c) Gerunds : A gerund is a verb but acts as a noun. It ends with ing. For example: (1) She likes reading poetry. (2) Playing football is not allowed in this park. (3) Running is a healthy activity. (4) Painting keeps me busy. (5) I enjoy dancing to classical music. In the above sentences italicised words are gerunds. (iii) Auxiliary Verbs : The verbs 'be', 'have' and 'do' which are used with main verbs to make tenses, passive forms, questions and negatives are known as auxiliary or helping verbs. These include is, own, are, was, were, has, have, had, does, do, did. For example: There are 23 auxiliary verbs that can be remembered using the abbreviation "CHAD B SWIM" CHAD BSWIM Can could Has Had have Am are Do Does did Be Being been Shall should Was Will Were would Is May might must She is working on her dissertation This song was sung by Lata Mangeshkar (iv) Modals : Modals are used before main verbs to express meanings such as ability, permission, possibility and obligation. For example : Can | Must | Should | Could | Will | Need to | May | Would | Ought to | Might | shall | Used to Geeta can drive a truck (ability) You may go (permission) We should speak truth (obligation) It might rain tonight. (possibility) The temperature might drop tonight. (possibility) (v) Transitive Verbs : The Verbs which always have

direct objects. In other words, these give action to someone or something: Therefore, these are also called action verbs which express doable activities. For example : Ramesh told a lie The traffic police fined the driver The dog licked the bread (vi) Intransitive Verbs : An intransitive verb indicates an action that does not pass over to an object. It merely expresses a state or being. For example: The watchman remains awake (state) There is a snag (being) She danced (action) 7. Phrases : A phrase means a group of words that makes some sense but not complete sense. It acts as a single part of speech. It may not have a subject, or a predicate or both. Phrases are of the following types: (i) Prepositional Phrase : It is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun or gerund. For example : He gave the job to her Her car is stuck in traffic jam The army works for the entire country A prepositional phrase is generally used as an adjective or adverb. When used as an adjective, it comes after the noun or pronoun which it is describing. The objective case of a pronoun (me, him, her, us, them, whom) is used a prepositional phrase. Mughal Garden is part of the Rashtrapati Bhawan Estate In this sentence 'of is the preposition Rashtrapati Bhawan Estate is a noun' and is the object of the preposition. The phrase decided the word 'part' (ii) Noun Phrase : A noun phrase consists of a single noun or pronoun and its modifiers. It does the function of a noun. It may be used as a subject, an object or a complement. For example: The dark, foul smoke engulfed the locality (noun phrase as subject) Namita does a lot of office work at home (noun phrase as object) The constitution club is a great place for a press conference (noun phrase as complement) (iii) Verb Phrase : In a verb Phrase, a main verb and one or more helping verbs are linked together. It serves as the predicate of a clause or sentence. It defines the different times of the action. For example: I have read a book I was reading a book I have already read a book I must have been reading a book 8. Complements : A word or a group of words that completes the meaning of a subject, an object, or a verb is known as complement: (i) Subject complement : A subject complement modifies or refers to the subject and follows a verb. It may be a noun or an adjective for example: Taj Mahal is Magnificent : (The adjective magnificent is a subject complement that describes the subject Taj Mahal). Mr. Anoop Jalota is a bhajan Singer (The noun phrase bhajan singer describes Mr. Anoop Jalota). (ii) Object Complement : It modifies and follows an object. For example : Voters elected her a member of the Parliament (Member of Parliament describes the direct object her). I consider smoking cigarettes harmful to health (Cigarettes is the direct object, harmful to health describes it). (iii) Verb Complement : Direct or Indirect object of a verb is called verb complement. It may be a noun, pronoun, or word/group of words acting as a noun. For example : Naina gave Mohan my umbrella (Mohan is the indirect object, my umbrella is the direct object of the verb gave. Both are verb complements) - Sakha Global Books, Inc. Tags:- Mohammad Salim | Sakha Books | [English Grammar](#) | [English Reference](#) | [English Speaking](#) | [New Released Books](#) | [Spoken](#) | [Foreign language Study](#) | [TOEFL IELTS](#) | [Abroad](#) | [Free of Charge Books](#) | [French Speaking](#) | [Basic English](#) | [Free online Books](#) | [Free download Books](#) | [New Grammar](#) | [English Books](#) | [English Competition Books](#) | [Competitive Exams](#) | [English Studying Books](#).*****..... 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