

Sentence functions

1) *Declarative*

A declarative is telling a fact or statement.

An example of a declarative is:

"I am going to the shop at 4 o'clock"

These can be found in

- Novels
- Statements
- Recipes

2) *Imperatives*

Telling what to do/commanding

An example of an imperative is:

"Don't forget your umbrella"

"Stop walking"

An imperative always begins with a **verb** as the **subject** is understood by the reader, for example you would say "**watch** out" not "**you watch** out"

An imperative may be found in a recipe, instructional manual or advertisements e.g. "Buy our product"

3) *Interrogative*

An interrogative questions the reader

Rhetorical questions are interrogatives and require no answer. The writer answers it themselves.

An example of an interrogative is:

"Do you think we should have to pay more taxes?"

Interrogatives create intimate relationships with the reader and uses pronouns to enforce this.

An interrogative may be used to influence the reader's opinion.

Interrogatives can be found in advertisements, newspaper articles speeches etc.

4) *Exclamative!*

Exclamatives add noise, pitch, tone and volume to a text

However, imperatives are not always exclamatives.

An exclamatives purpose is to provide the reader with emotion such as excitement, danger etc.

An example of an exclamative is:

"Watch out!"

The exclamative is almost onomatopoeic due to the fact that it adds sound to a text.

These are often found in fiction.

Mood/Modals - verbs

- *Active mood* – The **subject** of the sentence operates the **verb**, this gives the subject power and control.

These are used often in instructions, recipes etc.

For example:

"**Kate** **writes** on the board"

- *Passive mood* – The **subject** does **not** operate the **verb**, this creates the effect that the subject is victimized and minimizes the power of the subject as opposed to the verb.