**DEPARTMENT OF ART AND DESIGN**

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**SEMESTER: 1ST SUBJECT: FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH**

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**QUESTIONS / ANSWERS.**

**Q1) How traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech?**

**Ans).** Traditional grammar is a framework for the description of the structure of a language. The roots of traditional grammar in the work of classical Greek and Latin philologists. The formal study of grammar based on these models became popular during the Renaissance.

Traditional grammars may be contrasted with more modern theories of grammar in theoretical linguistics, which grew out of traditional descriptions. While traditional grammar seek to describe how particular languages are used or to teach people to speak or read them, grammar frameworks in contemporary linguistics often seek to explain the nature of language knowledge and ability.

Traditional grammars generally classify words into part of speech. They describe the patterns for word inflection, and the rules of syntax by which those words are combined into sentences.

**EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH:**

There are eight parts of speech:

* Noun
* Pronoun
* Verb
* Adjective
* Adverb
* Preposition
* Conjunction
* Interjection

1. **Noun:**

A Noun is the name of a person, place, thing or idea.

1. **Pronoun:**

A Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

1. **Verb:**

A verb expresses action or being.

1. **Adjective:**

An Adjective modifies or describes a Noun or Pronoun.

1. **Adverb:**

An adverb modifies or describes a verb an adjective or another adverb.

1. **Preposition:**

A preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence.

1. **Conjunction:**

A conjunction join words, phrases or clauses.

1. **Interjection:**

An interjection is a word used to express emotion.

**Q2) Every word in a sentence serves a specific serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. According to rules of grammar sentence structure. Sentence structure can sometimes be quite complicated for the sake of simplicity, discuss the basic sentence structure.**

**Ans.** The basic parts of a sentence are the subject the verb and (often but not always) the object. The subject is usually a Noun A word that names a person, place or thing. The verb (or predicate) usually follows the subject An identifies An action or a state of being.

There are four types of sentences,

1. Simple
2. Compound
3. Complex
4. Compound-complex

Each sentence is defined by the use of independent and dependent clauses, conjunctions and subordinators

**BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTURE**

Parts of Sentences: Subject, Predicate, Object, Indirect Object, Complement.

Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure Of that particular sentence. According to rules of grammar of sentence structure can sometimes be quite complicated for the sake of simplicity however the basic parts of a sentence are discussed here

The two most basic parts of a sentence are the subject and predicate.

**SUBJECT :**

The subject of a sentence is the person, place, or thing that is performing the action of the sentence. The subject represents what or whom the sentence is about. The simple subject usually contains a noun or pronoun and can include modifying words, phrases, or clauses.

The man . . .

**PREDICATE :**

The predicate expresses action or being within the sentence. The simple predicate contains the verb and can also contain modifying words, phrases, or clauses.

The man / builds a house.

The subject and predicate make up the two basic structural parts of any complete sentence. In addition, there are other elements, contained within the subject or predicate, that add meaning or detail. These elements include the direct object, indirect object, and subject complement. All of these elements can be expanded and further combined into simple, compound, complex, or compound/complex sentences. (See TIP Sheet on “Sentence Type and Purpose.”)

**DIRECT OBJECT:**

The direct object receives the action of the sentence. The direct object is usually a noun or pronoun.

The man builds a house.

The man builds it.

**INDIRECT OBJECT:**

The indirect object indicates to whom or for whom the action of the sentence is being done. The indirect object is usually a noun or pronoun.

The man builds his family a house.

The man builds them a house.

**SUBJECT COMPLIMENT:**

A subject complement either renames or describes the subject, and therefore is usually a noun, pronoun, or adjective. Subject complements occur when there is a linking verb within the sentence (often a linking verb is a form of the verb to be).

The man is a good father. (father = noun which renames the subject)

The man seems kind. (kind = adjective which describes the subject)

Note: As an example of the difference between parts of speech and parts of a sentence, a noun can function within a sentence as subject, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, or subject complement.

For more information on the structure and formation of sentences, see the following TIP Sheets:

Sentence Types and Purposes

Sentence Fragments

Independent and Dependent Clauses: Coordination and Subordination

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Other Phrases: Verbal, Appositive, Absolute

Comma Splices and Run-on Sentences

The Eight Parts of Speech

Nouns

Pronouns

Verbs

Adjectives

Adverbes

Conjunctions

Interjections

**Q3) Why a verb can be described as transitive or intransitive?**

**Ans. TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERB:**

A verb can be described as transitive or intransitive based on whether it requires an object to express a complete thought or not. A transitive verb is one that only make sense if it exerts its action on an object. An intransitive verb will make sense without one. Some verbs may be used both ways.

The word transitive often makes people think of transit which leads to the mistaken assumption that the terms transitive and intransitive are just fancy ways of describing action and non action. But these terms have nothing to do with whether a verb is active or not. A transitive verb needs to transfer its action to something or someone.

**How to identify a Transitive Verb:**

Transitive verbs are not just verbs that can take an object: they demand objects. Without an object to affect, the sentence that a transitive verb inhabits will not seem complete.

**How to identify an intransitive verb:**

An intransitive verb is the opposite of a transitive verb, it does not require an object to act upon.

**Transitive or Intransitive? Some verbs can be both.**

Many verbs can be classified as both transitive and intransitive depending on how they are used in a sentence.

1. After he cleaned up, he left.
2. He left the gift on the table.

To decide whether the verb is being used transitively or intransitively, all you need to do os determine whether the verb has an object. Does she sing something? Does he leave something? The verb is only transitive when the answer is yes.

Once you have this concept committed to memory, spotting the difference between transitive and intransitive verb is quite easy.

**END**