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**Q1: How Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech?**

All words belong to categories called [word classes](https://www.lexico.com/definition/word_class) (or parts of speech) according to the part they play in a sentence. The main word classes in English are listed below.

* [Noun](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#noun)
* [Verb](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#verb)
* [Adjective](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#adjective)
* [Adverb](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#adverb)
* [Pronoun](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#pronoun)
* [Preposition](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#preposition)
* [Conjunction](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#conjunction)
* [Determiner](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#determiner)
* [Exclamation](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes-or-parts-of-speech#exclamation)

**[Noun](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes/nouns)**

A noun is a word that [identifies](https://www.lexico.com/definition/identify):

a person (*man, girl,*[*engineer*](https://www.lexico.com/definition/engineer)*, friend*)  
a thing (*horse, wall, flower, country*)  
an idea, quality, or state (*anger,*[*courage*](https://www.lexico.com/definition/courage)*, life,*[*luckiness*](https://www.lexico.com/definition/lucky#lucky__14))

### [Verb](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes/verbs)

A verb [describes](https://www.lexico.com/definition/describe) what a person or thing does or what happens. For example, verbs describe:

an action – jump, stop, explore  
an event – snow, happen  
a [situation](https://www.lexico.com/definition/situation) – be, seem, have  
a change – evolve, shrink, widen

### [Adjective](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes/adjectives)

An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving extra [information](https://www.lexico.com/definition/information) about it. For example:

an ***exciting*** adventure  
a ***green*** apple  
a ***tidy*** room

### [Adverb](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/word-classes/adverbs)

An adverb is a word that’s used to give information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb. They can make the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverb stronger or weaker, and often appear between the [subject](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/subjects-and-objects) and its verb (She [***nearly***](https://www.lexico.com/definition/nearly) lost everything.)

### [Pronoun](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns)

Pronouns are used in place of a noun that is already known or has already been [mentioned](https://www.lexico.com/definition/mention). This is often done in order to [avoid](https://www.lexico.com/definition/avoid) repeating the noun. For example:

Laura left early because ***she*** was tired.  
Anthony brought the [*avocados*](https://www.lexico.com/definition/avocado) with ***him***.  
***That*** is the only option left.  
***Something*** will have to change.

Personal pronouns are used in place of nouns referring to specific people or things, for example I, me, mine, you, yours,his, her, hers, we, they, or them. They can be divided into various different categories according to their role in a sentence, as follows:

* [subjective pronouns](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns#subjective_pronouns)
* [objective pronoun](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns#objective_pronouns)[s](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns#subjective_pronouns)
* [possessive pronoun](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns#possessive_pronouns)[s](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns#subjective_pronouns)
* [reflexive pronoun](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns#reflexive_pronouns)[s](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/pronouns#subjective_pronouns)

### [Preposition](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/prepositions)

A preposition is a word such as after, in, to, on, and with. Prepositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and they show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They describe, for example, the position of something, the time when something happens, or the way in which something is done

### [Conjunction](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/conjunctions)

A conjunction (also called a [connective](https://www.lexico.com/definition/connective#connective__6)) is a word such as and, because, but, for, if, or, and when. Conjunctions are used to connect [phrases](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/phrases), [clauses](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/clauses), and [sentences](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/sentences).The two main kinds are known as coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

### [Determiner](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/determiners)

A determiner is a word that introduces a noun, such as ***a/an***, ***the***, ***every***, ***this***, ***those***, or **many** (as in ***a*** dog, ***the*** dog, ***this***dog, ***those*** dogs, ***every*** dog, ***many*** dogs).

The determiner **the** is sometimes known as the definite article and the determiner **a** (or **an**) as the indefinite article.

### [Exclamation](https://www.lexico.com/grammar/exclamations)

An exclamation (also called an [interjection](https://www.lexico.com/definition/interjection)) is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion, such as[surprise](https://www.lexico.com/definition/surprise), pleasure, or anger. Exclamations often stand on their own, and in writing they are usually followed by an exclamation mark rather than a full stop.

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

Ans :

**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, 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 COMPLEMENT**

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)

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

Ans : 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 makes 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 nonaction. But these terms have nothing to do with whether a verb is active or not. A better word to associate when you see transitive is transfer. A **transitive verb** needs to transfer its action to something or someone—an object. In essence, transitive means “to affect something else.”

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

## **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.

Example: Please bring coffee.

In this sentence, the verb bring is transitive; its object is coffee, the thing that is being brought. Without an object of some kind, this verb cannot function.

Example: Please bring.

Bring what, or who? The question begs itself because the meaning of bring demands it.

Here are some more examples of **transitive verbs** and their objects.

Example :

* The girls carry water to their village.
* Juan threw the ball.
* Could you phone the neighbors?
* I caught a cold.
* She loves rainbows.
* Lila conveyed the message.

Each of the verbs in these sentences have objects that complete the verbs’ actions. If the objects were taken out, the results would be illogical and questions would be raised in the mind of the reader; for example, Lila conveyed. Conveyed what?

## **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.

Example

* They jumped.
* The dog ran.
* She sang.
* A light was shining.

None of these verbs require an object for the sentence to make sense, and all of them can end a sentence. Some imperative [forms of verbs](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/verb-forms/) can even make comprehensible one-word sentences.

Example

* Run!
* Sing!

A number of English verbs can only be intransitive; that is, they will never make sense paired with an object. Two examples of intransitive-only verbs are arrive and die. You can’t arrive something, and you certainly can’t die something; it is impossible for an object to follow these verbs.