

Assignment
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Course Details

Course Title: Functional English

Module: 1

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Student Details

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Note: **Plagiarized work is not acceptable.**

Q1	How Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech?	Marks 10
Ans	<p>PARTS OF SPEECH:</p> <p>The traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech: verb, pronoun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and adverb.</p> <p>Each part of the sentence does not define what the word is, but how it is used. In fact, the same word can be a noun in one sentence and the next verb or adjective. The following few examples show how part of a word can change from one sentence to another, and following them is a series of paragraphs in some parts of speech, followed by activity.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The books are made of ink, paper and glue.</p> <p>In this sentence, "letters" is a noun, the subject of a sentence.</p>	CLO 1

Deborah waits patiently while Bridget delivers the tickets.

Here "books" is a verb, and its title is "Bridget."

We are walking down the street.

In this sentence, "walking" is an action, and its title is the pronoun "we."

The book carrier stopped as we walked.

In this example, "walk" is a pronoun, which is part of a descriptive expression that describes where the object holder stands.

The city has decided to build a new prison.

Here "prison" is a pronoun, which means the phrase "build."

The warden told us that if we did not leave town immediately, he would throw us into prison.

Here "prison" is part of the combined action of "imprisonment."

They heard a loud cry in the middle of the night.

In this sentence, "crying" is a noun that acts as a direct object of the verb "heard."

The baby cries all night and all day.

But here "crying" is an action that describes the action of the subject of the sentence, the child.

VERB:

Verb is probably the most important part of a sentence. An active verb or verb indicates something about a sentence and identifies the action, events, or regions. The action or action of a compound is a critical aspect of a sentence declaration.

In each of the following sentences, the emphasis is on the action or action performed:

Dracula bites his victims by the neck.

The verb "bite" describes an act performed by Dracula.

In early October, Giselle will plant 20 tulips.

Here the interaction verb "you will plant" describes an action that will take place in the future.

My first teacher was Miss Crawford, but I remember the weather manager well.

In this sentence, the verb "was" (simple past tense "ni") refers to a specific person and the verb "remember" signifies a mental act.

Karl Creel's man cycled around the world in 1899, but his diary and bicycle were destroyed.

In this sentence, the action of the rope "annulled" describes an action that took place in the past.

NOUN:

A noun is a word used to describe a person, animal, place, object and an unfamiliar concept. Often the first words are learned by young children. Words highlighted in the following sentences are all nouns:

Late last year our neighbors bought a goat.

Portia White was an opera singer.

The bus inspector monitors all passersby.

According to Plutarch, the Alexandrian library was destroyed in 48C.

Philosophy is a little comfort to the starving.

A noun can work in a sentence such as title, direct object, indirect object, subject helper, object, addition, adjective or adjective.

PRONOUN:

A pronoun can replace a noun or other pronoun. You use pronouns such as "he," "she," "none," and "you" to make your sentences more complex and repetitive.

Grammars distinguish pronouns into several types, including personal pronoun, display pronoun, compound pronoun, infinitive pronoun, relative pronoun, luminous pronoun, and dynamic pronoun.

ADJECTIVE:

An adjective changes a noun or pronoun by explaining, identifying, or commemorating words. An adjective sometimes precedes the noun or pronoun that we change.

In the following examples, highlighted words are adjectives:

A truck-shaped balloon floated on the stops.

Mrs. Morrison mimicked her kitchen in the kitchen on a hidden wallpaper.

A small boat set up on the black sea of wine.

Coal mines are black and dull.

Many stores have started playing offensive Christmas music games.

The combined music box sat on the side of the mahogany road.

The back room was full of big, yellow rain boots.

An adjective can be changed by an adverb, or by a phrase or clause to use words as a suffix. In a sentence

My husband bends over the mittens that look good.

For example, the extension "deeply" converts the adjective "into a pattern"

Many other nouns, plurals, and many participatory phrases can also serve as adjectives. In a sentence

Eleanor listened to the busy sound of the radio and hid her pillow.

for example, both adjectives highlighted are past objects

Grammarians also consider articles ("the," "a," "an") as adjectives.

ADVERB:

Adverb can change an action, adjective, other adverb, phrase, or clause. The adverb indicates the method, time, place, cause, or degree and answers questions such as "how," "when," "where," "how much".

While some extensions can be identified by their "ly" prefix, most of them must be unsuccessfully identified for grammatical relationships within a sentence or the whole paragraph. Unlike an adjective, an adverb can be found in various places within a sentence.

In the following examples, each highlighted word is a substrate:

The tailor quickly made mourning garments.

Proposition:

The introduction links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase in which the presentation is presented is called the object used.

The introduction often shows the temporary, spatial or logical relationship of its object to another sentence as in the following examples:

The book is on the table.

The book is under the table.

The book depends on the table.

The book is next to the table.

He held the book on the table.

She read the book in class.

Conjunction:

You can use the combination to link words, phrases and paragraphs, as in the following example:

I ate pizza and pasta.

Call the drivers when you are ready.

Interjection:

Mistake is a word added to a sentence to convey emotions. Not related to grammar and other parts of the sentence.

You usually follow an adjective with an exclamation mark. Translation is not uncommon in a formal reading protocol, except for specific measurements.

Words highlighted in the following sentences are links:

Ouch, that hurts!

Well, I forgot that the test was there today.

Hey! Put that down!

I heard another guy say to someone, "You have a new car, eh?"

I don't know about you but, good lord, I think the tax is too high!

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.	Marks 10
Ans	<p>BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTURE: Parts of Sentences: Subject, Predicate, Object, Indirect Object, Complement:</p> <p>Each word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of the sentence. According to grammar rules, sentence structure can sometimes be very difficult. For simplicity, however, the basic parts of a sentence are discussed here.</p> <p>The two most basic parts of a sentence are those that are direct.</p> <p>SUBJECT:</p> <p>The subject of a sentence is the person, place, or thing that makes the action of a sentence. The title represents who the sentence belongs to. A simple title usually contains a noun or pronoun and can include correcting words, phrases, or phrases.</p>	CLO 1

PREDICATE:

A declaration indicates an action or being within a sentence. A simple predicate contains an action and may consist of words that change words, phrases, or phrases.

Man / builds house.

The title and the pronoun form the two basic parts of the structure of another sentence. In addition, there are other things, contained within the title or prediction, that add to the meaning or details. These include the direct object, the indirect object, and the corresponding subject. All of these things can be expanded and combined into simple, complex, complex, or complex / complex sentences. (See TIP sheet in "Type of Judgments and Purpose.")

DIRECT OBJECT:

The straightforward thing gets the penalty act. The direct object is usually a noun or a pronoun.

A man is building a house.

A man builds.

INDIRECT OBJECT:

Indirect object indicates who the object of the sentence is for whom or Object is sometimes a noun or pronoun.

A man builds a house for his family.

A man is building a house for them.

SUBJECT COMPLEMENT:

The subject complement renames or defines a subject, so it is usually a noun, a pronoun, or an adjective. Subject naming occurs when there is a linking action within a sentence (usually a link verb is a verb form that should be).

This man is a good father. (father = rename)

The man seems to be kind. (kind = title description)

Note: For example, the difference between parts of speech and parts of a sentence, a noun can work within a sentence such as a title, a direct object, an indirect object, an object preposition, or a complement to a subject.

For more information on sentence structure and structure, 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

Adverbs

Conjunctions

Interjections

Q3	Why a verb can be described as transitive or intransitive?	Marks 10
Ans	<p>VERB:</p> <p>Verb is probably the most important part of a sentence. An active action or action indicates something in a sentence and identifies the action, events, or regions. The verb or action verb is a critical element of the proclamation of a statement.</p> <p>In each of the following sentences, the emphasis is on the verb or action performed:</p>	CLO 1

Dracula bites his victims by the neck.

The verb "bite" describes an act performed by Dracula.

In early October, Giselle will plant 20 tulips.

Here the collaborative action "you will plant" describes an action that will take place in the future.

My first teacher was Miss Crawford, but I remember very well the weather officer.

In this sentence, the verb "was" (the past tense "ni") refers to a specific person and the verb "remember" indicates a verbal action.

Karl Creel's man rode a bicycle around the world in 1899, but his diary and bicycle were destroyed.

In this sentence, the action of the rope "broken" describes an action that took place in the past.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS:

A verb can be defined as dominating or subjective depending on whether it requires something to express a complete thought or not. An active action only makes sense if we use the action of something. The intended action will create the concept without one. Some verbs can be used both ways.

The word transitive often makes people think about walking, leading to the mistaken notion that the words transitive and intransitive are just good ways to describe an action and actions that are not. But these words do not match whether the action works or not. The best word to associate when you see a transfer is transfer. A dynamic action needs to transfer its action to something or someone - an object. In short, transitive means "to touch something."

Once you have mastered this memory concept, recognizing the difference between transitive and intransitive actions is easy.

TRANSITIVE OR INTRANSITIVE?

Some Verbs Can Be Both:

Many verbs can be categorized as repetitive and comprehensible depending on how they are used in a sentence.

Touched by others, he sang.

He sang the national anthem in this hockey game.

After cleaning up, he left.

He left a gift on the table.

To determine whether an action is used incorrectly or directly, all you need to do is decide whether the action has something. Is it singing something? Does it leave something out? The verb agrees only when the answer is yes.

When in doubt, take a look. In the dictionary, the verbs will be listed as dynamic, vertical, or both right under the noun button, and any differences between the two uses will also be provided.

