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Plagiarized answers are not acceptable.

Q1. Write a paragraph which reflects the shades of traditional grammar and explain how traditional grammar classifies the words? How does each part of speech explain the words and how the words are used?

Answer 1.

Answer#1 part 1

Traditional grammar

Traditional grammar often refers to the formation of sentence prior to the modern linguistic or functional grammar . Traditional grammar must be define as :

The traditional grammar is the explanation of the formation of a sentence often in the Greek and Latin periods. OR

“The study of the formation of sentence by the combination of words without referring To sound or meaning.

Traditional grammar often describes the way of combining words and sentences in the pre scientific linguistics methods. In the modern day traditional grammar is that in which grammar is taught in the schools.

By elaborating the following passage an idea of the traditional grammar will be uptake.

“I love cricket. I watch almost every Pakistan cricket match. I love to watch and play cricket with my friends. Throughout my day I give some time to play cricket just for fun and to have some exercise as well. Therefore cricket is becoming a crucial part of my life. “

★Answer 1 part 2.

Traditional grammar emphasizes the use of parts of speech the basic units of making a sentence . Hence the correct use of parts of speech was the key although there was a subject verb agreement which was called syntax or grammar in that period but now in functional grammar it is a small part of the entire modern English. In traditional grammar words were used according to the parts of speech and pattern of

the subject verb agreement. Although systems vary somewhat, typically traditional grammars name eight parts of speech:

Noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunctions, interjections, and sometime articles as well.

1. So noun: the name of anything person place or thing is called noun.

2. Pronoun: is anything that is used instead of a noun.

Example, He instead of Ahmad

3. Adjective: the word that modifies noun or pronoun.

Example, Honest man

4. Verb: any word which denotes an action in a sentence.

Example, Playing cricket

5. Adverb: is any word which modifies the meaning of a verb or an another part of speech.

Example, adverb of place adverb of time etc.

6. Preposition indicates a relationship between noun or pronoun.

Example, he goes to school.

7. Conjunction: the word that joins sentence or words together is conjunction.

Example, but and so than etc.

8. Interjections: are the words that describe a state of feelings.

Example, bravo alas etc.

So parts of speech are the basic building units of the traditional grammar. In traditional grammar words are joining by a rule which was than called grammar and now a days it is the part of grammar which us called **syntax**.

Syntax is regarding the rule for making sentences and phrases in the traditional manner. Words are joining with each other by two units, which is subject and predicate. Subject is the starting point of the sentence and predicate is the remaining portion of the sentence. Subject compose of noun and pronoun and sometimes of noun phrase or clause while predicate is composed of verb and object. In active voice case object is affected by verb while in passive subject is been affected by action.

Although some traditional grammar consider Adpositional phrases and adverbials part of the predicate many grammars called these elements adjunct meaning these are not required elements of the syntactic structure.

Adpositional phrases sometimes add something to the meaning of a noun pronoun or adjective and sometimes modifies it. Adpositional phrases is composed of preposition postpositions and some time circumposition. All these elements acts the some function as a preposition but the difference is that preposition appears before postpositions after and circumposition has two complement one before and the other appears after the relative noun or object.

An adverbial may consist of either a single adverb, adverbial phrase or adverbial clause that modifies either the verb or the sentence as a whole. Adverbial may be of time, place or of manner. Some traditional grammar consider Adpositional phrases as adverb many grammars treat these as separate.

Q2. Re-Construct the following passage, remove the errors and give new shape by transforming the tenses.

Fashion refer to anything that became a rage among the masses. Fashion is a popular aesthetic expression. Most Noteworthy, it is something that was in vogue. Fashion appeared in clothing, footwear, accessories, makeup, hairstyles, lifestyle, and body proportions. Furthermore, Fashion is an industry-supported expression. In the contemporary world, people took fashion very seriously. Fashion is something that has permeated every aspect of human culture.

History of Fashion. The origin of Fashion was from the year 1826. Probably everyone believed Charles Frederick to be the first fashion designer of the world. He also establishes the first Fashion house in Paris. Consequently, he begins the tradition of Fashion houses. Furthermore, he given advice to customers on what clothing would suit them. He was prominent from 1826 to 1895. During this period, many design houses hired artists. Furthermore, the job of these artists were to developed innovative designs for garments. The clients would examine many different patterns. Then they would pick the one they like. Consequently, a tradition began of presented patterns to customers and then stitching them. At the beginning of the 20th century, new developments in Fashion takes place. These developments certainly began in Paris first. Then they spread in other parts of the world. Consequently, new designs first come into existence in France. From Paris, they gone to other parts of the world. Hence, Paris became the Fashion capital of the world. Also, Fashion in this era was

‘haute couture’. This Fashion design was exclusively for individuals. In the mid-20th century, a change takes place. Now Fashion garments underwent mass production. There were a significant increase in the rate of production of Fashion garments. As a result, more and more people became involved with Fashion garments. By the end of the 20th century, a sense of Fashion awareness was very strong. Now people began to choose clothes base on their own style preference. Hence, people began to creating their own trends instead of relying on existing trends.

★ **Answer.2.**

Answer part 1 of question 2.

Fashion refers to anything that becomes a rage among the masses. It is a popular aesthetic expression and is noteworthy something that is in vogue. It appears in clothing, footwear, accessories, makeup, hairstyles, lifestyle and body proportions. In the contemporary world, people take fashion very seriously. Furthermore it is an industry supported expression that has permeated every aspect of human culture.

Answer part 2 of question 2.

History of fashion :

The origin of fashion is from the year 1826. Probably everyone believes Charles Fredrick to be the first fashion designer of the world. He also established the first fashion house in Paris. Consequently, he began the tradition of fashion houses. Furthermore, he gave advice to customers on what clothing would suit them. He was prominent from 1826-1895. During this period, many designing houses hired

artists whose job was to develop innovative designs for clothing. The clients would examine different patterns and then would pick the one they like. Consequently, a tradition of presenting patterns to customers and then stitching them began.

At the beginning of 20th century, new developments in fashion took place. At first these developments certainly began in Paris then spreaded to other parts of the world. Consequently, new designs first came into existence in France. Hence Paris became the fashion capital of the world. Fashion in this era was "haute couture" , this fashion design was exclusively for individuals. In the mid 20th century, a change took place, now fashion garments underwent mass production.

There was a significant increase in the rate of production of fashion garments. By the end of 20th century, a sense of fashion awareness was very strong. Now people began to choose clothes based on their own style preference and create their own trends instead of relying on existing trends.

Q3. People always remember kernel sentences and generate all the varieties of grammatical forms. How do the Principles of Voice transform kernel sentences and syntactic structure?

Answer 3.

Kernel sentence:

In history of the English grammar kernel sentences are often used as or describing the transformational grammar. Kernel sentences will be always affirmative that means there will be no used of negativity like not, and no. Since kernel sentences will be defined as,

"A sentence having a simple declaration with only one action verb is called kernel sentence".

OR

A simple sentence that presents only simple positive information is called kernel sentence.

Kernel sentence is also called basic sentence it will be always positive and active.

Example and explanation:

Kernel sentence was introduced in 1957 by a linguist Z.S Harris.

Later on many linguistics like Shefali Moitra M.P Sinha and Noam Chomsky works on it and elaborate it in a broader way.

According to the Shefali a kernel sentence will composed on a simple expression will be indicative in its sense meaning it will be unmarked in mood, it will also unmarked in voice meaning it will be active in its sense rather than passive . It will also unmarked in polarity making its positive rather than negative. *For example:*

The man drove a vehicle.

Example of a non kernel sentences is that " the man didn't drive a vehicle".

According to M.P Sinha addition of adjective ,gerund or infinitive are prohibited in kernel sentence. For example *he is wearing a black dress. Since the use of adjective making it not kernel sentence.*

In fact it splitting it into two kernel sentences part 1 and kernel sentence part 2seIn the above example He is wearing is part1 and a black dre3is the second part of kernel sentence.

Transformational grammar of kernel sentence:

According to the British linguist P.H Matthew A kernel sentence is a string which adds additional complement to its main clause and so a series of sentence being made. For instance has engine has stopped. In the similar manner police impounded his car. These are the main clause of kernel sentence now look at to the mention examples by re- writing it in the following manner you will get an idea.

His engine has stopped due to the lack of fuels.

Police have impounded his car outside the stadium.

In the second example police have impounded is the basic clause of the kernel sentence while adding outside the stadium or station is the transformational part or is making the string or series from the base of the kernel sentence. So in this manner kernel sentence works as a transformational grammar of the English language in the modern era.

THE END.