

Iqra Natonal University

MID TERM ASSIGNMENT

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Subject: **Functional English**

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**Q:1**

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

Each part of speech explains not what the word is, but how the word is used. In fact, the same word can be a noun in one sentence and a verb or adjective in the next. The next few examples show how a word's part of speech can change from one sentence to the next, and following them is a series of sections on the individual parts of speech, followed by an exercise.

Books are made of ink, paper, and glue.

In this sentence, "books" is a noun, the subject of the sentence.

Deborah waits patiently while Bridget books the tickets.

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

We walk down the street.

In this sentence, "walk" is a verb, and its subject is the pronoun "we."

The mail carrier stood on the walk.

In this example, "walk" is a noun, which is part of a prepositional phrase describing where the mail carrier stood.

The town decided to build a new jail.

Here "jail" is a noun, which is the object of the infinitive phrase "to build."

The sheriff told us that if we did not leave town immediately, he would jail us.

Here "jail" is part of the compound verb "would jail."

They heard high pitched cries in the middle of the night.

In this sentence, "cries" is a noun acting as the direct object of the verb "heard."

The baby cries all night long and all day long.

But here "cries" is a verb that describes the actions of the subject of the sentence, the baby.

The next few sections explain each of the parts of speech in detail.

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* **Verb:**

The verb is perhaps the most important part of the sentence. A verbal compound verb asserts something about the subject of the sentence and express actions, events, or states of being. The verb or compound verb is the critical element of the predicate of a sentence.

In each of the following sentences,

Dracula **bites** his victims on the neck.

In early October, Giselle **will plant** twenty tulip bulbs.

2:

* **Noun**
* A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea. Nouns are usually the first words which small children learn.

Late last year our **neighbors** bought a **goat**. **Portia White** was an opera singer.

* The **bus inspector** looked at all the **passengers** ‘passes

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* **Pronoun**
* A pronoun can replace a noun or another pronoun. You use pronouns like "he," "which," "none," and "you" to make your sentences less cumbersome and less repetitive.
* Grammarians classify pronouns into several types, including the personal pronoun, the demonstrative pronoun, the interrogative pronoun, the indefinite pronoun, the relative pronoun, the reflexive pronoun, and the intensive pronoun.
* Personal Pronouns
* A personal pronoun refers to a specific person or thing and changes its form to indicate person, number, gender, and case.
* Subjective Personal Pronouns
* A subjective personal pronoun indicates that the pronoun is acting as the subject of the sentence. The subjective personal pronouns are "I," "you," "she," "he," "it," "we," "you," "they."
* subjective personal pronoun and acts as the subject of the sentence

**You** are surely the strangest child I have ever met.

* **He** stole the selkie's skin and forced her to live with him.
* When **she** was a young woman, she earned her living as a coal miner.

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* **Adjective**
* An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words. An adjective usually precedes the noun or the pronoun which it modifies.

In the following example

* The **truck shaped** balloon floated over the treetops.

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* **Preposition**
* A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition.
* A preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence as in the following examples:
* The book is **on** the table.
* The book is **breath** the table.
* The book is leaning **against** the table.

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* **Conjunction**
* You can use a conjunction to link words, phrases, and clauses, as in the following example:
* I ate the pizza **and** the pasta.
* Call the movers **when** you are ready.

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* **Interjection**
* An interjection is a word added to a sentence to convey emotion. It is not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence.

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* **Ouch,** that hurt!
* **Oh no**, I forgot that the exam was today.
* **Hy**! Put th

Q2:

* The basic 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 home
* **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**)**
* 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:
* **Sentences types and purposing**
* Sentence Fragments
* Independent and Dependent Clauses: Coordination and Subordination
* Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases
* **Another phrase:**
* Verbal, Appositive, Absolute
* Comma Splices and Run-on Sentences.
* The Eight Parts of Speech
* Nouns
* Pronouns
* Verbs
* Adjectives
* Adverbes
* Conjunctions
* Interjections

Q3): Action word can be depicted as transitive or intransitive dependent on whether it requires an article to communicate a total idea or not. A transitive action word is one that possibly bodes well on the off chance that it applies its activity on a subject. An intransitive action word will bode well without one. A few action words might be utilized the two different ways.

The word transitive frequently makes individuals in different assumptions , which prompts the mixed up supposition that the terms transitive and intransitive are simply extravagant methods of portraying activity and nonaction. Be that as it may, these terms have nothing to do with whether an action word is dynamic or not. A superior word to relate when you see transitive is move. A transitive action word needs to move its activity to a person or thing—an article. Basically, transitive signifies "to influence something different."

When you have this idea focused on memory, recognizing the contrast among transitive and intransitive action words is very easy.