

Assignment
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Course Details

Course Title: Functional English

Module: 1

Total Marks: 30

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>The eight parts of speech are: Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.</p> <p>Noun A noun is a word that identifies: a person (man, girl, engineer, friend) a thing (horse, wall, flower, country) an idea, quality, or state (anger, courage, life, luckiness)</p> <p>Verb A verb describes what a person or thing does or what happens. For example, verbs describe: an action – jump, stop, explore, eat, cook an event – snow, happen a situation – be, seem, have a change – evolve, grow, shrink, widen</p> <p>Adjective An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving extra information about it. For example: an exciting safari a red apple a neat room</p> <p>Adverb</p>	CLO 1

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 and its verb (She nearly lost everything.)

Pronoun

Pronouns are used in place of a noun that is already known or has already been mentioned. This is often done in order to avoid repeating the noun. For example:

Laura left early because she was tired.

Anthony brought the avocados 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

objective pronouns

possessive pronouns

reflexive pronouns

Preposition

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

A conjunction (also called a connective) is a word such as and, because, but, for, if, or, and when. Conjunctions are used to connect phrases, clauses, and sentences. The two main kinds are known as coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion, such as 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

Marks
10

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.

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.

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.

Example 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.

Examples 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.

DIRECT OBJECT

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

Example 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.

Example 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).

Example

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

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

	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Q3</p> <p>Ans:</p>	<p>Why a verb can be describe as transitive and intransitive?</p> <p>A transitive verb is a verb that can take a direct object. The verbs ‘<i>to eat, to see, to touch, to kiss, to love, to take, to grab, to hug, to study, to chase</i>’, for example, are all transitive because they answer the question ‘who/what?’ Direct objects are generally a noun preceded by a determiner (article, quantifier, etc.)</p> <p>Let’s analyze a sentence</p> <p>1. <i>I eat the apple.</i> I=subject eat=verb, 1st person, simple present, active voice the apple= direct object (responds to the question ‘what do you eat?’)</p> <p>When a verb is transitive, it means that the action is carried upon a second entity, the direct object. Notice that every verb has a subject that carries out the action, and the subject is the first entity that is involved with the verb.</p> <p>Some verbs are called ditransitive because instead of being limited to taking one object, they take two: a direct object, and an indirect object. Indirect objects in English generally answer the question ‘to what/to whom?’ and are the third entity affected by the main verb.</p> <p>Intransitive verbs are verbs that do not take a direct object and therefore cannot be put in the passive voice. Many of these are what are often referred to as ‘movement verbs,’ such as ‘to go, to run, to fall.’ Other intransitive verbs are ‘to be, to seem, to become,’ which can be confusing to some because they do answer the question ‘what?’, however the response is what is called a predicate. A predicate is different from a direct object in that it gives us further information on the subject of the verb rather than introducing a new entity in the sentence.</p> <p>Let’s look at an examples:</p> <p>1. <i>Adam runs.</i> Adam=subject runs= verb, 3rd person, simple present</p>	<p>Marks 10</p> <p>CLO 1</p>

