

Department of Art & Design
Subject: Functional English

Assignment

STUDENT ID; 16894

Total Marks: 30
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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?

Ans. Traditional grammar also referred to as ‘school grammar’ is mostly based on Latin grammar. Traditional grammar has four main characteristics - the usage, style, diction and punctuation. The characteristics that we are going focus on today is the usage: part of speech, traditional grammar arranges words depending on the eight various components of speech, which are - verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions and interjections. The word’s part of speech depends on the role or function in a sentence e.g look the role and functions of the word ‘end’ in the following sentences - we shall try till the end(noun), we shall try till the end(adjective) moment, the fight ended(verb) after two hours, he fought till the very end(adverb).

The next component we are going to look at is conjunctions. They are used to join two or a group of words together, e.g I dived the confrontation because I was in no

mood to be dragged into the most awful feud. Where as, interjection is a grammatically independent exclamation such as - Damn! Alas! Oh my! I I forbid!

Lastly, we look at the use of pronouns in traditional grammar, pronouns are used as replacement for a noun: he, himself, that, what, who, each, either, some, one, I. For example- It is I who told her. It is he who shall do the task

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

Fashion refers to anything that become a rage among the masses. Fashion is a popular aesthetic expression. Most Noteworthy, it is something that is in vogue. Fashion appeared in clothing, footwear, accessories, makeup, hairstyles, lifestyle, and body proportions. Furthermore, Fashion is often supported by many industries. In the contemporary world, people took fashion very seriously. It is something that has permeated every aspect of human culture.

History of Fashion. Fashion is originated in the year 1826. Charles Frederick is believed by many 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 between 1826 and 1895. During this period, many designer houses hired artists. Furthermore, the job of these artists was 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 to present patterns to customers and then stitching them. At the beginning of the 20th century, new developments in fashion took place. These developments certainly began in Paris first. Then they spread in other parts of the world. Consequently, new designs first came into existence in France. From Paris, they went to other parts of the world.

Hence, Paris became the Fashion capital of the world. Also, fashion in that era was 'haute couture'. These fashion designs were 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. 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 begin to choose clothes based on their own style preference. Hence, people started creating 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?

Ans. Kernel sentences/clauses are simple sentences. You need one subject and verb to complete a kernel sentences/clause. Active voice is always used in kernel sentences. For example - the girl is on the swing (affirmative form) or the girl is not in the bed (negative form).

Kernel sentences are used for announcing something. In these kinds of sentences, the subject is put before the verb. Kernel sentences tends to be short, for example - Snow is white. I like ice cream. The boy ran.

Unlike kernel sentences, syntactic sentences are more complex and contains more than one clause and passive voice

is used when using a syntactic structure to form a sentence. For example - At midnight, the green vase was broken by my sister .

Syntactic sentences uses components such as conjunctions, for example - I was going to go the park but I didn't.

Preposition can also be used e.g By Friday, I want this done.

Adjective are another common component used e.g for my birthday, I want the green and black football shoes.

In conclusion where kernel sentences are good place to start when trying to learn the English language. It is very important to be able to make sentences using syntactic structure to become more fluent and be able to communicate better with others.