

**Department of Art & Design**  
**Assignment**  
**Subject: Functional English**

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**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?

Traditional grammar

A framework devised for english language from the grammatical rules of latin and greek because these languages have well established grammatical descriptions these grammatical descriptions are then applied to languages such as english for analysis the best known terms from that tradition are those use in describing the parts of speech

**PART OF SPEECH**

**NOUN** is a word used as the name of a person palac or thing as

Examples teacher boy pakistan london

he is a good boy

**PRONOUN** is a word used instead of a noun as

Examples i we you they he she it etc

john is absent becaues he is ill

ADJECTIVE is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun as

Examples strong lazy good bad

asif is good boy

VERB is a word used to express an action or state as

Examples go take play etc

she play cricket

ADVERB is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb an adjective or another adverb as

slowly quickly nicely hardly

he worked the sum quickly

PREPOSITION is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else as

Example to from in out on etc

the girl is fond of music

CONJUNCTION is word used to join words or sentences as

Examples but and or beacuse etc

i have a pencil and an araser

INTERJECTION is a word which expresses some sudden feeling as

Examples wow alas well done superb

Alas! he is no more

**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 often supported by many expression. In the contemporary world, people took fashion very seriously. it is something that has permeated every aspect of human culture.

**History of Fashion.** fashion originated in the year 1826. charles frederick is believed by many 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 between 1826 and 1895. During this period, many design 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 spread in other parts of the would . 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 came into existence in france from faris. they went 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 look 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 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?

a kernel sentence is a simple declarative construction with only verb a kernel sentence is always active and affirmative also known as a basic sentence or a kernel

Rules active and passive voice

1) subject is changed with object and object is changed with subject

(2) subject pronoun are changed into objective pronoun and objective pronoun are changed into subjective pronouns

(3) Every tense will take auxiliary from the next tense except present continuous pas continues

(4) present continuous and past continuous will not take auxiliaries form the next tenses (BEING)is used with their own auxiliaries

(5)only 3rd form of verb is used in the passive voice

(6) All perfect continuous tenses and future continuous tense are not changed into passive voice

(7) preposition by or any other preposition is added before the new object

(8)only transitive verb are changed into passive voice verbs which need an object for completing their meanings

(9)Intransitive verbs are not changed into passive voice verbs which need no.subject for completing their meaning

(10) in case of two object one will change and the other will retain