

NAME:- Afnan Al Khem

ID # 13187

SUB # FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

DATE # 21-8-2020

Q 1) How traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech?

Ans:-

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech: the verb, the noun, the pronoun and adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection. In grammar a part of speech (also word class, a lexical class, or a lexical category) is a linguistic category of word (or more precisely lexical item) which is generally defined by the syntactic or morphological behaviour of the lexical item in question. Common linguistic categories include noun and verb, among others, word classes, which acquire new members infrequently if at all. 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.

1) NOUN (N)

- Ali, John, Jayla, room, answers, play
- the boy, the cat, the house
- the Iraqi, the British
- the week, the day

2) ADJECTIVE:- is used to modify noun or pronoun.

- happy, sad, new, large, round, big, nice

3) ADVERB:- (of time, place, manner)

- 4) Time, Yesterday, Today, then, now

1) VERB:

a) AUXILIARY:-

(is, are, am) (do, did, does) (have, has, had)
(will, shall, can, would, should)

b) MAIN VERB:-

Go, Play, read, write, study, speak, walk
Keep

3) ARTICLE:-

the, an, a

6) DEMONSTRATIVE:-

That, this, those, those

7) PRONOUN:-

he, she, we, they, it, our, him, her, them...

8) PREPOSITION:-

of, at, in, on, with, without, for, down, up

9) CONJUNCTION:-

and, that, when, although, as, if

10) INTERJECTION:-

oh, ah, ugh, ~~the~~ hew.

Q2 Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. According to rules of good grammar, of simplicity, discuss the basic sentence structure.

Ans:-

The basic part of a sentence are the subject the verb, and (often, but always) the object. The subject is usually a noun - a word that names a person, place, or thing. The verb (or predicate) usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being.

Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. The two most basic parts of 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.

SIMPLE SENTENCES:-

A simple sentence is also called an independent clause. It contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.

E.g.:-

Amish plays soccer in the morning

COMPOUND SENTENCES:-

A compound sentences contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (and, but, for, or, so, yet)

Scott was playing soccer, so Ali went to the beach.

Q3) why a verb can be described as

COMPLEX SENTENCE:-

A complex sentence combines an independent clause with one or more dependent clause. A complex always has a subordinating conjunction (after, although, because, since, when) or a relative pronoun (that, which, who)

E.g

Because Saad was playing game, I did not see him.

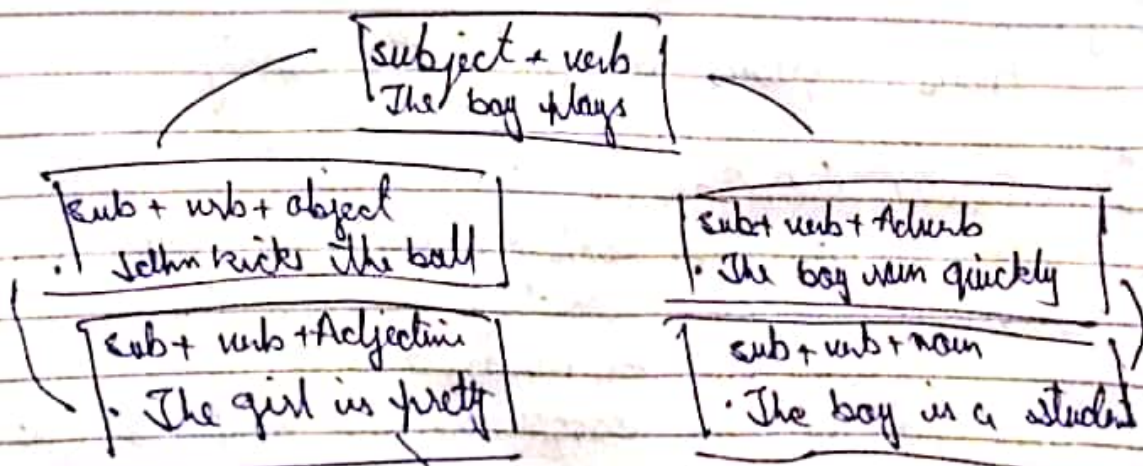
D. COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE:-

A compound-complex sentence is a sentence consists of two or more independent clauses (main clauses) and at least one dependent (subordinate clause)

E.g

Although she worked hard to gain recognition many people did not know who she was, and her friends did not even appreciate her work.

Sentence Structures



Q3 Why a verb can be described as transitive or intransitive?

A verb can be describe as transitive or intransitive based on whether it requires an object to express a complete thought or not. A transitive verb is one that only makes sense if it exerts its action on an object. An intransitive verb will makes sense without one. Some verbs may be used both ways.

TRANSITIVE VERB:-

Transitive verbs are used with a direct object

He wrote a letter. subject transitive verb direct object

INTRANSITIVE VERB:-

Intransitive verbs are used without a direct object

John is sleeping. subject intransitive verb no direct object

TRANSITIVE OR INTRANSITIVE:-

Many verbs have two forms:-

• I ate meat. (TRANSITIVE)

• I eat at seven o'clock (INTRANSITIVE)