

Mid term Exam

Subject Functional English.

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Q. How Traditional Grammar classifies words based on Eight parts of speech?

Ans.

The Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech.

- ① Noun
- ② pronoun
- ③ Verb
- ④ Adjective
- ⑤ Adverb
- ⑥ Preposition
- ⑦ Conjunction
- ⑧ Interjection

→ It is the body of language.
→ The all parts of speech explains not what the word is, but how the word is used.

① noun :-

A noun is the name of a person, place, animal, idea, thing or the quality. Its function is a subject, a direct subject, an indirect subject

example Late last year our neighbours bought a goat.

Examples Boy, city, freeway, tree, plant, Joy.

Types

- ① Proper nouns - Start with capital letters -
- ② Common nouns - Referring to a person, place or thing in ^{general} sense.
- ③ Concrete nouns - The nouns that you can perceive through ^{physical} sense.
- ④ Abstract nouns - which are not perceived through your ^{physical} sense.
- ⑤ countable nouns - which you can count -
- ⑥ Non countable nouns. which you can't count.

① pronoun - A pronoun takes the place of a noun. used to replace a noun.

Examples - He, she, we, they, it, our, him, her, them, his, me.

Example - Sara is Pakistani, she is doctor.
She loves animals.

Types Personal pronouns - it refers to a specific person or thing and changes its form to indicate person, number, gender etc.

Possessive pronoun - who owns a particular object or person. The smallest gift is mine.

Intensive pronoun - used to emphasise its antecedent.
I myself believe that ---

② Verb - It is an action or state. it expresses action or being.

Examples - jump, writing etc
or a state of being - like 'is' or 'was'

Example - I am writing a letter.

Important part of speech.

I am doing my work.

④ Adjective x It describes a noun. and limits a noun. Tells about a noun. Identifying or quantifying words.

Examples - The truck-shaped balloon -
The small boat.

Nice, Cute, beautiful, innocent, Big, small.

⑤ Adverb x An adverb can describe or modify. Tells how an action occurred.

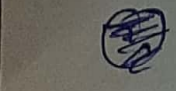
Examples x My dog eats quickly.
He is very hungry.
He eats really quickly.

Quickly, slowly, fast, carefully.

⑥ Preposition x It links nouns, pronouns & phrases to other words in a sentence.

The book is on the table.
The book is beneath the table.

on, Beneath, against, beside, over, during.



⑦ Conjunction - You can use it to link words, phrases, and clauses - Joins words or phrases connecting them

Examples for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. Both, and either, or neither but also, when

I like dogs and I like cats.

I like dogs but I don't like cats.

⑧ Interjection - Short exclamation sometimes inserted into sentence. To convey emotion

Example ouch, that hurts.

hey, put that down

oh, ah, ugh, phew

The old man, tired man was sitting under a tree and patiently waiting for his son to arrive

- ① Noun = man, tree, son
- ② pronoun = his
- ③ Verb = was sitting, waiting, to arrive.
- ④ Adverb = patiently.
- ⑤ Adjectives = old, tired.
- ⑥ preposition = under, for.
- ⑦ Conjunction = and
- ⑧ Interjection = oh.

Q 2x Discuss the Basic sentence structure? (5)

Answer

Sentence A. Sentence expresses a complete thought - A basic sentence is a complete thought or idea - subject + predicate - Object - indirect object & complement.

is for purpose - Every word in the sentence

The four basic types of sentence structures are

- ① A simple sentence
- ② A compound sentence.
- ③ A complex sentence
- ④ A compound complex sentence.

Examples ↓

- (i) Judy laughed.
- (ii) Judy laughed and Jimmy cried.
- (iii) Jimmy cried when Judy laughed.
- (iv) Judy laughed and Jimmy cried when the clowns ran past their seat.

(8)

Subject * The subject refers to the part of sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about.

ex- They went to school.

Ex- The black cat is sleeping.

predicate * The predicate is the verb in the sentence that makes a statement about the subject.

ex Zana works

Direct object * It is noun or pronoun that answers the question, "what or whom?" after the action verb and often receives the action of the verb.

ex- John ate the cake

Indirect object * It is noun or pronoun that tells to whom, for whom, to what or for what something is done.

ex- Haris bought Rasid a watch.

Subject complement ⑦

A subject complement completes a sentence in which the predicates is a linking verb.

ex. That boy seems rude.

ex. This boy looks tall.

Q 3x - Transitive and Intransitive Verbs?

Answer A verb can be described as transitive or intransitive based on whether it requires an object to express a complete thought or not.

Transitive verb - It is that verb

that only makes sense if it exerts its action on an object.

⑧

Transitive verbs are not just verbs
that can take an object;

They demand objects; without
an object to affect, the sentence
that a transitive verb inhabits will
not seem complete.

Example - Please Bring coffee.

I ^{took} my car to the stop
we ^{played} basketball yesterday.

Intransitive Verb - It will make sense

without one - Some verbs may
be used with adverbs. Intransitive
verbs do not take direct objects
because there is no action
to transfer. The thing or
person ^{to which} the verb is not
visible with in the sentence.

⑦

ex- Navir writing. improved.

ex we walked carefully.

ex The room flooded.

A transitive verb in the opposite of
transitive verb it does not require
object to act upon.

ex- They jumped.

ex The dog ran.

ex- She sang.

ex A light was shining.
