**Department of Art & Design Assignment**

**Subject: Functional English**

**Total Marks: 30 Student ID: 16924 April 17, 2020**

**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?**

**Answer:** Traditional grammar a framework for the description of the structure of a language organizes words based on eight different parts of speech which are verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjective, adverbs, preposition, conjunctions and interjection. Each word functions as different part of speech. Their identification is important in determining how sentences are organized and punctuated. Within the sentence the part of speech indicates how the word function in meaning as well as grammatically. Noun is a word for a person, place or thing. Proper noun starts with a capital letter while common nouns do not. Within a sentence nouns can function in different roles; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement or object of a preposition. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher and then she quickly disappeared. Pronoun a pronoun is a word which is used in place of a noun. For example she can sing. Sing is the main verb while can is the helping verb. Adjective a word used to modify or describe a noun or a pronoun usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many (Articles [a, an, the] are usually classified as adjectives) Adverb an adverb describes or modifies a verb an adjective, or another adverb, but never a noun. It usually answers the question of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in “ly". For example

Gently, extremely, carefully. Preposition a word placed before a noun or pronoun forming a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. Therefore a preposition is always function as an adjective or as an adverb. For example by, with, about, until. Conjunction joins words, phrases or clauses which indicates relationship between the elements joined. Coordinating conjunctions connect grammatically equal elements. And but, or, nor, for, so, yet. Subordinating conjunction connect clauses that are not equal. Because, although, while, since, etc. Interjection an interjection is a word used to express emotion. It is often followed by an exclamation point. For example oh! , who! , oops!

**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 an industry-supported expression. In the contemporary world, people took fashion very seriously. Fashion is something that has permeated every aspect of human culture.**

**History of Fashion: The origin of Fashion was from the year 1826. Probably everyone believed Charles Frederick 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 from 1826 to 1895. During this period, many design houses hired artists. Furthermore, the job of these artists were 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 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 come into existence in France. From Paris, they gone 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 takes 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 base on their own style preference. Hence, people began to creating their own trends instead of relying on existing trends.**

**Answer:** Fashion refers to anything that become a craze passion and taste among the people. It is intend especially in clothing including its mode, style & considered to be mostly favored aesthetic expression. It also includes footwear accessories make up, hairstyles, and lifestyle and body protection. Fashion is considered as an industry that another the economic condition of a country, took very seriously all over the world. It has imbued every aspect of human culture

History fashion industry was originated in the year 1826. Cholera Frederick establishes the first fashion house in Paris and was believed to be the first fashion designer of the word. He was successful in the middle of 18th century (1826 \_ 1895) during this period he provoked in selecting the suitable fashion which would suit them. For this purpose he hired many workers. Their work was to develop. New design for garments, giving them new patterns and enamine them carefully, according to the need of the client / customer

New designs were offered to them making the fashion industry popular in 20th century new developments took place started from Paris first and later on it spread in the rest of the world. Consequently new design first came into existence in France. Paris emerged as the fashion capital fashion during this period was mostly haute couture exclusively designed for individual in the mid of 20th century fashion garments began to be mass – produced. The bulk of production increased and people began to have more choice of garments by the end of 20th century fashion awareness among people increased and they started selecting their clothes for based on comfort and their own style instead of relying on the trends prevailing in the market.

**Q.3: 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?**

**Answer:** Kernel sentence consists of a simple declaration with only verb. It is always active and affirmative. The concept of the kernel sentence was introduced by linguists Z.S. Harris in 1957 and featured in the early work of linguist Noam Chomsky. A kernel sentence does not contain any optional expression and is simple in the sense that it is unmarked in mood, therefore, it is indicative. It is also unmarked in polarity, therefore, it is a positive rather than a negative sentence.

An example of a kernel sentence is ‘the man opened the door.