

Department of Art & Design
Assignment
Subject: Functional English

Total Marks: 30
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?

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.

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?

Paragraph

Traditional grammar is a framework for the description of the structure of language. It refers to the type of grammar that study prior to the beginning of modern linguistics. Traditional grammar generally classify words into parts of speech. Grammar, in this traditional sense, is the study of the structure and formation of the words sentences, usually without much reference to sound and meaning. The main characteristics of traditional grammar relate to usage, diction, style, and punctuation, "A group of words that makes a sentence are called **Parts of Speech**". Traditional grammar name eight parts of speech: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection. i. **Noun**, is a naming word. It can be the name of a thing, place, person, animal or feeling. **For example**, Ali, Quaid e Azam, Book, Holy Quran Team, Milk, Pencils etc. There are 10 types of noun i.e. **Proper noun, Common noun, Collective noun, Possessive noun, Number noun, Compound noun, Countable noun, Uncountable noun, Masculine noun, Feminine noun.** **Pronoun**, is a word that replaces noun in a sentence. Pronoun are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again. **For example**, I, we, you, they, he, she, it, myself, ourselves, himself etc. There are several different kinds of pronoun, **Personal pronoun, Demonstrative pronoun, Interrogative pronoun, Indefinite pronoun, Possessive pronoun, Reciprocal pronoun, Relative pronoun, Reflexive pronoun, Intensive pronoun.** iii. **Adjective**, describes or modifies noun and pronoun in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feeling, content, and more about a noun or pronoun. **For example**, Beautiful, keen, mine, many, much, some etc. There are eight types of adjective i.e. **Quantitative, Demonstrative, Descriptive, Interrogative, Possessive, Article as adjective, Distributive, Indefinite.** **Verb**, is a word or combination of words that indicates action or a state being or condition. A verb is the part of a sentence that tells us what that subject performs. **For example**, walking, playing, eating, sleeping etc. There are different types of verb i.e. **Finite verb, Infinitive verb, Action verb, Linking verb, Auxiliary verb, Modal verbs.** **Adverb**, is a word/a set of words that modifies verb, adjective and other adverbs. It tells when, where and how an action is performed or indicated the quality or degree of action. **For example**, quickly, Angrily, Rudely, top, high, ahead, bottom, usually, frequently etc. Different types of adverbs are **Adverb of frequency, Adverb of manner, Adverb of time, Adverb of place, Adverb of degree, Adverb of Evaluation.** **Preposition**, is a word that connect nouns, pronouns, or phrases to the other words within a sentence. **For example**, of, to, far, with, on, at, .Types of preposition are **Simple preposition, Double preposition, Compound preposition, Participle Preposition, Disguised preposition, phrase preposition.** **Conjunction**, is a word that join words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. **For example**, but, yet, and, or, nor, because, since, unless, while, where etc. Types of conjunction are **Coordinating, Subordinating, correlative .** **Interjection**, a word that is used to show a sudden expression of emotion. **For example**, Oh, Oops, Alas, Hurrah, ouch, Wow etc. It is divided into some types i.e. **Interjection for greeting, Interjection for joy, Interjection for Approval, Interjection for Attention, Interjection for surprise, Interjection for sorrow and pain, Interjection for grief/pain, Interjection for Bidding farewell, Interjection for expressing doubt or Hesitation, Interjection for Calling.**

Question no:2:-

Fashion

Fashion involves an increasing number of people doing something increasingly often, it is a popular aesthetic expression. Most importantly, it is something that is in vogue. Fashion appears in clothing, footwear, accessories, makeup, hairstyles, lifestyle, and body proportions. Furthermore, Fashion is an industry-supported expression. In the contemporary world, people take fashion very seriously. Fashion is something that has permeated every aspect of human culture.

History of Fashion:

Fashion originated from the year 1826 and Mr. Charles Frederik was considered the first fashion designer in the world because he has established the first fashion house at Paris. Resultantly, he started the tradition of fashion houses in which he advised his customers which clothes will suit them. He was a famous fashion designer from period 1826 to 1895, looking at him at that time, many design houses hired designers, the work of the designers was to create new and fashionable clothes of different designs and at the end, many choices were available for the customers and all they have to do was stitch them.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a huge development in fashion which obviously first took place at Paris and then at other places in the world and because of that new designs were first available in Paris, France. Hence, Paris became the fashion capital of world. In that era, fashion was “Haute Couture” meaning that fashion designers were serving only certain individuals but in the midst of the 20th century, change took place and fashion garments were mass-produced and served a huge segment of the world and at the end of the 20th century, there was a very strong sense of fashion prevailing among the people of the world. Now these people chose clothes according to their choices and preferences and created their own trends, instead of relying on available trends.

Question no:3:-

Kernel sentences

A kernel sentence is a simple declarative construction with only one verb. A kernel sentence is always active and affirmative. Also known as a basic sentence or a kernel.

Syntactic Structure

The study of the rules whereby words or other elements of sentence structure are combined to form grammatical sentences

Kernel Clause structure

A kernel clause in grammar is a simple subject and a simple predicate forming the basis of all sentences. A kernel clause may stand alone as a simple sentence (independent sentence), or it is dependent on and joins with another independent clause to form a longer, more complicated sentence.

Voice

Definition:-

Voice is the form of verb which shows whether the subjects acts or acted upon. There are two types of voice i.e. **Active voice, Passive voice.**

Active voice:-

Voice occurs when the subject of the sentences is performing the action of the verb.

For example:-

Anna painted the house.

Passive voice:-

Passive voice occurs when the subject is not doing the action of the sentences but rather is being acted upon.

For example:-

The house was painted by anna.

voices can transform syntactic structures and kernel sentences with the help of some rules and regulations which are give below:-

- a). Subject moves to the place of object.
- b). Object come to the place of subject.
- c). 3rd Form of the verb will be in passive voice.
- d). "By" will be use in Passive voice.
- e). Perfect Continuos or Tenses will not be converted in the passive voice.
- f). Future continuos tense cannot be converted into passive voice.
- g). "Been" is added in perfect tense in passive voice.
- h). "Being" is added in continuos tense passive voice.
- i). Without an object a sentence can not be converted into passive voice.
- j). Certain pronoun will change in passive voice.

i.e.

He	into	Him
She	into	Her
You	into	You
We	into	Us
I	into	Me
They	into	Them

- k). Helping verb of particular tense will be used in particular parrive voice.