

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 ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

Traditional English grammar is largely based on the principals of Latin grammar, not on current Linguistics research in English. It is also known as School Grammar. In linguistics, a traditional grammar of language. Traditional grammar are commonly used in language education.

- **TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR CLASSIFIED WORDS**

Traditional grammar classified words based on Eight part of speech are, The verb, The noun, The pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, The preposition, The conjunction, and the interjection.

- **NOUN**

**DEFINATION**

The name of person, place, things, calendar

**EXPLAIN WORD**

Islamabad, Chair, Car, fan, Apple etc.

**EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

This sofa is very comfortable.

I live in Islamabad.

The pizza is very testy.

- **PRO-NOUN**

**DEFINATION**

It used lusted on noun.

**EXPLAIN WORD**

He, She, It

**EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

It is a very testy pizza.

Rohab is my best friend.

- **VERB**

- **DEFINATION**

- Verb is used to show an action.

**EXPLAIN WORD**

Woke, Sleep, Go, Eat, Sleep, Run etc.

**EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

I want to go home.

I want to sleep.

I want to live a happy life.

- **ADVERB**

- **DEFINATION**

- Adverb is use to tell something more about noun.

**EXPLAIN WORD**

Quickly, Lazy, Slowly, Commonly etc.

**EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

He work very quickly.

She woke slowly.

- **ADJECTIVE**

- **DEFINATION**

- Adjective is use to tell something more about noun.

**EXPLAIN WORD**

Beautiful, ugly, short, long, dirty etc.

**EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

He have short hair.

She has long nails.

- **PREPOSITION**

- **DEFINATION**

- A preposition is a word used with a noun, or pronoun to show how the person or thing connect by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else.

### **EXPLAIN WORD**

By, On, Off, In, Out etc.

### **EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

The horse is in the garden.

Ahmad is playing in ground.

- **CONJUNCTION**

#### **DEFINATION**

Conjunction is use to connect two or more then two words sentence or thoughts.

### **EXPLAIN WORD**

And, But, Then, That, Because etc.

### **EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

She is fast but missed the flat.

- **INJECTION**

#### **DEFINATION**

Injection is use to express sudden feeling and emotion.

### **EXPLAIN WORD**

Hurrah, OH, Wow, Opps , etc.

### **EXPLAIN SENTENCE**

Ali ! He dead.

Ahmad ! We won.

- **WORD EXAMPLES**

1) Ahmad ran very quickly to school.

**AHMAD** is a Noun

**VERY** is Adjective

**QUICKLY** is Adverb

**SCHOOL** is Noun

2) Fatima have very beautiful long hair.

**FATIMA** is Noun.

**HAVE** is Modal verb.

**VERY** is Adverb.

**BEAUTIFUL** is Adjective.

**LONG** is Adjective.

**HAIR** is Noun.

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**Q2. Re-Construct the following passage, remove the errors and give new shape by transforming the tenses?**

### **ANSWER**

Fashion refers to whatever was a sensation among the people. Fashion is a common expression of the esthetics. Most important, it's something that's been in vogue. Fashion has emerged in the proportions of clothes, footwear, accessories, cosmetics, hairstyles, lifestyle, and body. In addition, fashion is an term which is embraced by industry. People took fashion very seriously within the contemporary world. Fashion has permeated every facet of human culture.

A Fashion History. Wear was originally from the year 1826. Charles Frederick was possibly considered by everyone to be the world's first fashion designer. He is also building the first Parisian fashion house. Consequently, he starts the fashion houses tradition. In addition, he has given customers advice on what clothes should fit them. From 1826 to 1895, he retained prominence. Through this time artists were employed by several design houses. In addition, these artists had the task of designing innovative fabric designs. The customers will look at several different trends.

Then, they'd pick the one they want. Thus, a tradition of presenting patterns to customers and then stitching them began. New developments in fashion occur at the beginning of the 20th century. Those innovations definitely started first in Paris. We then spread to other parts of the world. In France, therefore, new projects come into being first. They had gone from Paris to other parts of the country. Paris thus became the world's luxury city. Fashion was also 'haute couture' in this period. This fashion style was for individuals exclusively. A transition happens in the mid-20th century. Already the mass manufacturing of the fashion garments was underway.

The rate of production of fashion garments has increased significantly. As a result, fashion garments were becoming more and more popular with people. A sense of fashion consciousness was quite powerful by the end of the 20th century. Now people were beginning to wear clothes based on their own choice for style. Consequently, people started to develop their own trends rather than rely 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?**

### **ANSWER**

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 voice, therefore, it is active rather than passive. And, finally, it is 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,' and an example

of a non-kernel sentence is 'The man did not open the door.'"

Even a sentence with an adjective, gerund, or infinitive is not a kernel sentence.

(i) This is a black cow is made of two kernel sentences.

This is a cow and The cow is black.

(ii) I saw them crossing the river is made of I saw them and they were crossing the river.

(iii) I want to go is made of I want and I go."

A kernel clause which is both a sentence and a simple sentence, like His engine has stopped or The police have impounded his car, is a kernel sentence. Within this model, the construction of any other sentence, or any other sentence that consists of clauses, will be reduced to that of kernel sentences wherever possible. Thus the following:

'The police have impounded the car which he left outside the stadium.'

is a kernel clause, with transforms Have the police impounded the car which he left outside the stadium? and so on. It is not a kernel sentence, as it is not simple. But the relative clause, which he left outside the stadium, is a transform of the kernel sentences He left a car outside the stadium, He left the car outside the stadium, He left a bicycle outside the stadium, and so on. When this modifying clause is set aside, the remainder of the main clause, The police have impounded the car, is itself a kernel sentence.

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