



Department of Electrical Engineering

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Q 1

How Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech?

Answer: In English grammar, traditionally, there are eight parts of speech.

Parts means 'Sections' and speech means 'Speaking'

The first part of speech is Noun.

(i) Noun: It is a name of person, place or thing.

e.g. boy, school, pencil etc. Some kinds of

noun are following.

(i) Common noun (ii) Proper noun

(iii) Abstract noun (iv) Material

Noun (v) Concrete noun.

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In English grammar, the second part of speech is pronoun.

(2) Pronoun: It is made up of two words 'Pro' and 'Noun'. Pro means 'instead' and Noun means 'Name'. So a word that is used instead of noun in a sentence in order to avoid the repetition of a noun is called Pronoun.

e.g. Nouman Asad studies electrical engineering.

He is very punctual.

Here the word 'He' is pronoun

which is used or

which has been used

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instead of Nauman Asad in order to avoid the repetition of the noun Nauman Asad.

(3) Verb: In English grammar, verb plays an important role, without verb, usually, a sentence is considered incomplete.

Verb shows an action, existence and state of being.

e.g., Nauman Asad plays cricket.

e.g., I am in the room.

e.g., I am a doctor.

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(4) Adjective: It is word that add something to the meaning of noun or Pronoun.

OR  
It gives us information about noun or Pronoun.

e.g Nauman Asad is a good boy.

Here 'good' describes Nauman Asad, therefore it is called adjective.

these are three degrees of adjective

(1) Positive degree (2) Comparitive degree

(3) Superlative degree.

(5) Adverb: It is a word

that tells us about

Verb, an adjective or sometimes about another adverb.

e.g. He runs slowly.

Here in this example the word 'slowly' is an adverb that tells us about the action 'run', therefore, it is called adverb.

e.g. She is very beautiful.

e.g. She runs very fast.

(6) Preposition: The compound word 'preposition'

is composed of two words, 'pre'

which means 'before' and 'position'

that means 'place', so it tells

us about the position

of noun.

Preposition <sup>or</sup> shows relation between

of a noun with the rest of the sentence.

e.g. The book is on the table.  
prop

(7) Conjunctions: It is a word that

connects two words, sentences, or clauses.

e.g. Jawad is my friend. Aslam is my friend.

e.g. Jawad and Aslam are my friends.

(8) Interjection: It shows some

sudden feelings or emotions

e.g. Hurrah! We have won the match.

eg. Alas! he is dead.

So these are the eight parts  
of speech which are traditionally  
used in English grammar.

X — X — X — X — X





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Q2:

Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. According to rules of grammar, sentence structure can sometimes be quite complicated. For the sake of simplicity, discuss the basic sentence.

Ans:- As a matter of fact, every word has a specific role in a sentence. Sometimes we come across with such sentences which are very complicated in

Structure.

Basic Structure of a Sentence:

Subject: A doer of an action or the initial word of a sentence is called Subject.

e.g.: Aslam plays cricket.

Here 'Aslam' is a subject that does something.

Predicate: It tells us what is being said about the subject.

e.g., Jawad is a nice cricketer.

Here, Jawad is a subject and

the rest part of the sentence

is called predicate.

Object :- It is a word that receives an action in a sentence.

The receiver <sup>OR</sup> of an action is called ~~the~~ object.

e.g. Jawad plays cricket.

e.g. Aslam slapped Jawad.

Here 'Aslam' is the doer of an action and 'Jawad' is the receiver of an action.

So here, the object is Jawad.

Direct Object: It receives the action first in a sentence.

e.g. Aslam bought a bike for Jawad.

Here 'bike' is a direct object.

Indirect Object: It is an object

which gets advantage from direct object.

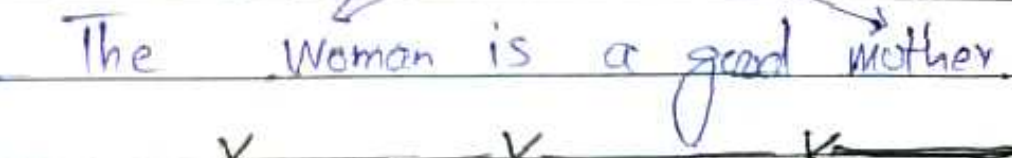
e.g. Aslam bought a bike for Jawad.

In this example 'Jawad' is an indirect

object which will get advantage from <sup>the</sup> bike.

Subject Complement: It describes  
the subject.

e.g. The woman is a good mother.



Q 3:

Why a verb can be described as transitive or intransitive?

Ans:- A verb can be described as a transitive or intransitive because

Sometimes a verb needs an object to give us a complete sense, but

Sometimes the same verb ~~does~~ does not

need an object to complete the sense.

A verb that need an

Object to complete the sense is called transitive verb.

e.g. I bought (a book) ~~hide~~.

Now here, in this example, it questions

What did you buy, so you definitely need an object to complete the meaning.

A verb that does not need an object to complete its meaning is

called an intransitive verb.

e.g. Nauman Asad sleeps at 11:pm.

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

Sometimes a verb can be used both as a transitive or intransitive depending on how they are being used.

e.g Nauman sang.

e.g Nauman sang national anthem at Niazi Cricket Stadium.

In first example, the verb 'sang'



does not need an object to complete the sense.

but, in the second example, there is an object National anthem. So that why a verb can be described as transitive or intransitive.

"The End"

