

*The knowledge of word structure and sentence structure is of great importance as it helps in changing the form of a word and formation of correct sentence with proper placing of parts of speech.*

# WORD AND SENTENCE

A type of word formation in which a verb or an adjective (or other part of speech) is transformed into a noun is called nominalisation.

Nominalisation leads to the formation of a noun from a verb or an adjective.

e.g. (i) Occur (Verb) - Occurrence (Noun)

(ii) Easy (Adjective) - Ease (Noun)

## Formation of Nouns from Verbs

Nouns are usually formed by adding a suffix to the verb. Given below are the examples of the nouns that are formed by adding a suffix to the verb.

### 1. By adding 'ation'

Verb	Noun
Agitate	Agitation
Adapt	Adaptation
Alienate	Alienation
Animate	Animation
Admire	Admiration
Activate	Activation

Verb	Noun
Accelerate	Acceleration
Civilise	Civilisation
Cancel	Cancellation
Combine	Combination
Conform	Conformation
Devastate	Devastation
Exam	Examination
Intimate	Intimation
Oblige	Obligation
Prepare	Preparation
Resign	Resignation

## 2. By adding 'ication'

Verb	Noun
Amplify	Amplification
Authenticate	Authentication
Apply	Application
Certify	Certification
Glorify	Glorification
Imply	Implication
Justify	Justification
Multiply	Multiplication
Modify	Modification
Quantify	Quantification
Signify	Signification

## 3. By adding 'ment'

Verb	Noun
Appoint	Appointment
Abandon	Abandonment
Align	Alignment
Amaze	Amazement
Depart	Department
Enact	Enactment
Employ	Employment

Verb	Noun
Improve	Improvement
Nourish	Nourishment
Procure	Procurement
Settle	Settlement
Wonder	Wonderment

## 4. By adding 'ure'

Verb	Noun
Close	Closure
Context	Contexture
Enclose	Enclosure
Expose	Exposure
Fail	Failure
Please	Pleasure

## 5. By adding 'ance'

Verb	Noun
Accept	Acceptance
Absorb	Absorbance
Allow	Allowance
Avoid	Avoidance
Clear	Clearance
Comply	Compliance
Disturb	Disturbance
Govern	Governance
Hinder	Hindrance
Insure	Insurance
Perform	Performance

## 6. By adding 'ion'

Verb	Noun
Abort	Abortion
Act	Action
Attract	Attraction
Celebrate	Celebration
Calculate	Calculation
Collect	Collection
Contradict	Contradiction

Verb	Noun
Disperse	Dispersion
Duplicate	Duplication
Demote	Demotion
Generate	Generation
Incubate	Incubation

### 7. By adding 'ence'

Verb	Noun
Absent	Absence
Emerge	Emergence
Exist	Existence
Excel	Excellence
Insist	Insistence
Occur	Occurrence
Prefer	Preference
Reside	Residence

### 8. By adding 'age'

Verb	Noun
Assemble	Assemblage
Block	Blockage
Carry	Carriage
Cover	Coverage
Drain	Drainage
Link	Linkage
Marry	Marriage
Pack	Package
Pass	Passage
Post	Postage

### 9. By adding 'al'

Verb	Noun
Disapprove	Disapproval
Dismiss	Dismissal
Propose	Proposal
Try	Trial
Survive	Survival

### 10. By adding 'sion'

Verb	Noun
Admit	Admission
Concede	Concession
Emit	Emission
Omit	Omission
Permit	Permission
Submit	Submission

## Formation of Nouns From Adjectives

### 1. By adding 'ness'

Adjective	Noun
Fit	Fitness
Hard	Hardness
Rough	Roughness
Rude	Rudeness
Smart	Smartness
Soft	Softness
Sweet	Sweetness
Sharp	Sharpness
Tough	Toughness
Happy	Happiness

### 2. By adding 'ry'

Adjective	Noun
Brave	Bravery
Gallant	Gallantry

### 3. By adding 'th'

Adjective	Noun
Deep	Depth
Long	Length
True	Truth
Warm	Warmth
Wide	Width

#### 4. By adding 'ity'

Adjective	Noun
Active	Activity
Curious	Curiosity
Generous	Generosity
Extreme	Extremity
Clear	Clarity
Able	Ability
Brief	Brevity
Capable	Capability

#### 5. By adding 'ty'

Adjective	Noun
Cruel	Cruelty
Poor	Poverty

#### 6. By replacing 'nt' with 'nce'

Adjective	Noun
Intelligent	Intelligence
Brilliant	Brilliance
Excellent	Excellence
Dependant	Dependence
Prudent	Prudence
Confident	Confidence

## Sentence Structure

A sentence is a group of words giving a complete thought. A sentence can consist of a single clause or several clauses.

A group of related words containing a subject and a verb, is called clause.

## Types of Clause

### Principal Clause

The clause that does not start with any conjunction is called Principal clause. The

principal clause (also called Independent clause) expresses a complete thought.

e.g. He is sad because he lost the match.

↑

Principal clause

### Subordinate Clause

The clause that starts with a conjunction is called, Subordinate clause. Subordinate clause is also called Dependent clause.

(i) He told me that you were ill.

↑

↑

Principal clause

Subordinate clause

(ii) If it rains, I will stay at home.

↑

↑

Subordinate clause

Principal clause

## Types of Subordinate Clause

### (a) Noun Clause

A noun clause is a subordinate clause that acts as noun. These clauses start with that, how, what, when, where, who etc.

e.g. (i) He asked me what I needed.

(ii) She informed us that her brother had died.

### (b) Relative Clause

These clauses start with relative pronoun and adverb like who, which, when, where etc.

e.g. (i) He knows the teacher who teaches us English.

(ii) I went into the kitchen where my mother was cooking food.

### (c) Adverb Clause

Adverb clause is a subordinate clause that acts as adverb in a sentence. These clauses start with conjunctions of time like when, before after, till, until etc and with conjunction of condition like if, unless, as long as etc.

e.g. (i) We will wait till he comes.

(ii) If you want to pass, you must work hard.

# PRACTICE EXERCISE

**Directions (Q.Nos 1-5)** Give the Noun form of the following verbs.

1. Admit  
(a) Admitting (b) Admitted  
(c) Admission (d) Admits
2. Appreciate  
(a) Appreciation (b) Appreciating  
(c) Appreciated (d) Appreciates
3. Settle  
(a) Settled (b) Settling  
(c) Settles (d) Settlement
4. Correct  
(a) Correction (b) Corrected  
(c) Corrects (d) Correcting
5. Close  
(a) Closes (b) Closing  
(c) Closure (d) Closed

**Directions (Q.Nos 6-10)** Give the verb form of the following noun.

6. Success  
(a) Succeed (b) Successful  
(c) Successfully (d) Successive
7. Certification  
(a) Certificate (b) Certified  
(c) Certify (d) Certificates
8. Insurance  
(a) Insurable (b) Insure  
(c) Insured (d) Insuringly
9. Action  
(a) Actor (b) Acting  
(c) Act (d) Actress
10. Failure  
(a) Failed (b) Failures  
(c) Fault (d) Fail

**Directions (Q.Nos 11-15)** Give the noun form of the following adjectives.

11. Clear  
(a) Clearly (b) Clarity  
(c) Clarify (d) Cleared
12. Fearful  
(a) Fear (b) Feared  
(c) Frightening (d) Fearing
13. Friendly  
(a) Friendfully (b) Friendliest  
(c) Friend (d) Friendlier
14. True  
(a) Trueness (b) Truth  
(c) Truthful (d) Truly
15. Able  
(a) To be able (b) Abled  
(c) Ableness (d) Ability

**Directions (Q.Nos 16-20)** Give the adjectives form of the following Nouns.

16. Confide  
(a) Confirm (b) Confident  
(c) Confide (d) Confided
17. Bravery  
(a) Braveness (b) Braved  
(c) Brave (d) Braveful
18. Miser  
(a) Miserable (b) Misery  
(c) Miserity (d) Miserly
19. Softness  
(a) Softly (b) Soft  
(c) Softed (d) Softful
20. Civilisation  
(a) Civilised (b) Civil  
(c) Well-civilised (d) Sub-civilised

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 21-25) *Complete the following sentences with the most suitable clause.*

21. Yesterday, we found a pen .....  
(a) who was shining (b) whom was shining  
(c) which was shining (d) where was shining
22. I will stay here .....  
(a) that you come back (b) so you come back  
(c) as you come back (d) until you come back
23. Kavita is walking fast .....  
(a) so that she may reach school on time  
(b) because she may reach school on time  
(c) when she may reach school on time  
(d) where she may reach school on time
24. .... he will get the highest marks.  
(a) Although he studies hard  
(b) If he studies hard  
(c) And he studies hard  
(d) Because he studies hard
25. We do not know the reason .....  
(a) When he is upset (b) that he is upset  
(c) why he is upset (d) what he is upset

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 26-30) *Fill in the blanks with suitable option of the following sentences.*

26. Alexander Fleming was the man .....  
discovered Penicillin.  
(a) what (b) who (c) which (d) how

27. The school ..... I was educated, has been demolished.  
(a) where (b) when (c) which (d) why
28. I remember the year ..... I passed the high school.  
(a) who (b) which (c) when (d) what
29. The watch ..... he was wearing, was mine.  
(a) which (b) who (c) when (d) why
30. I like the people ..... respect their elders.  
(a) where (b) when (c) what (d) who

**Direction (Q.Nos. 31-35)** Find the error part in the following sentences.

- 31.** She told me which she would be delighted to come.  
(a) She told (b) me which  
(c) she would be (d) delighted to come
- 32.** Pay attention to whom I am going to say.  
(a) Pay attention (b) to whom  
(c) I am going (d) to say
- 33.** I don't know which I can get out of this mess.  
(a) I don't know (b) which I can  
(c) get out of (d) this mess
- 34.** He asked me what I knew his name.  
(a) He asked (b) me what  
(c) I knew (d) his name
- 35.** I want to know which she is angry with me.  
(a) I want (b) to know  
(c) which she is (d) angry with me

# Answers

[illegible]