# CHAPTER 05

# 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'

Noun
Agitation
Adaptation
Alienation
Animation
Admiration
Activation

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.

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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

#### **WORD AND SENTENCE**

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
Нарру	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

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#### 4. By adding 'ity'

Activity
Curiosity
Generosity
Extremity
Clarity
Ability
Brevity

#### 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.

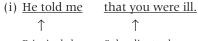
e.g. He is sad because he lost the match.



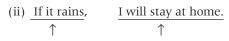
Principal clause

#### **Subordinate Clause**

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



Principal clause Subordinate clause



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 <u>who teaches us</u> 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 (d) Fearing
- (c) Frightening
- 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 (d) Miserly
- 19. Softness
  - (a) Softly
- (b) Soft
- (c) Softed

(c) Miserity

- (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

(a) where

- (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. (c) what (b) when

**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**

1	(c)	2	(a)	3	(d)	4	(a)	5	(c)	6	(a)	7	(c)	8	(b)	9	(c)	10	(d)
11	(b)	12	(a)	13	(c)	14	(b)	15	(d)	16	(b)	17	(c)	18	(d)	19	(b)	20	(a)
21	(c)	22	(d)	23	(a)	24	(b)	25	(c)	26	(b)	27	(a)	28	(c)	29	(a)	30	(d)
31	(b)	32	(b)	33	(b)	34	(b)	35	(c)										