Université Badji Mokhtar, Annaba.

Module T.C.E Anglais 1ère année LMD (TCSNV)

**Relative Pronouns/Modals + Nominalization**

Relative pronouns are ones that are used to refer to a noun mentioned previously whether they are people, places, things, animals or ideas… They can be used to join sentences.

Relative pronouns are: which, that, who, whom, whose, where, when, what, whenever, wherever…

→ Consider the following sentences:

* We use “that” to refer to both objects and persons.

-The plants that I bought yesterday are already stained.

-The woman that is standing on the corner is his mother.

* We use “who” to refer to a person (subject of the verb)

-The driver who ran the stop sign was careless.

-The man who drives that car is my neighbor.

* We use “which” to refer to animals and objects.

-The car which is red is mine.

* We use “whom” to refer to the object of the verb.

-The children whom we love need better education.

* We use “whose” for possession.

-Whose pen is this?

-The girl whose name is Jessica is my sister.

-I have a friend whose father is a famous actor.

* We use “where” to refer to a place.

-The city where I live is so beautiful

-Algeria is the country where I was born

* We use “when” to refer to a date, a period of time or duration.

-The day when the party takes place is Sunday

-2000 is the year when I was born.

**NB: do not confuse between “who” and “whom”**

**Whom** should be used to refer to the object of the verb. When you feel confused, try this simple trick: If you can replace the word with **“he”** or **“she”** use **who**. If you can replace it with **“him”** or **“her,”** use **whom.**

**Eg:**

-Jim is the boy who ate the cake.

In this sentence, the pronoun who refers to a subject which is “he”

Eg:

-The boy whom I gave my keys to is my son.

In this sentence, the pronouns whom refers to an object which is “him”

This boy is my son. I gave him my keys.

-You are the only one whom I will miss.

You are the only one. I will miss you.

-This is the person with whom I spend my whole time.

This is the person. I spend my whole time with him.

→ Consider the following sentences:

-Mutation may produce viable offspring that have differences. (possibility)

-It might rain today. (Possibility but less possible than may)

-I must go now. (obligation)

-I can speak Chinese. (ability) +stem

-Could you wait a moment, please? (polite request)

-You are sick; you should see a doctor. (advice)

-Shall I carry you home? (suggestion)

**Activity 1**: Fill in the blanks with the suitable modal.

It is a hospital. You ………smoke.

Drivers………. stop when the traffic lights are red.

He is amazing; he………. speak five languages.

If you want to get good marks, you ………... revise well.

…………. you help me doing my homework please?

If you revise the night before the exam, you…………forget the lesson.

He…………. Sell his house because he needs money.

**Activity 2:** Fill in the blanks with the suitable relative pronoun.

I talked to the girl…………...car had broken down.

I live in a house …………. is in North California.

This is the boy……... had a car accident.

The book………...you gave me is great.

**Activity3:**

Write a sentence containing the following relative pronouns: that, which, whose, whom, where and when.

Nominalization

In English grammar, nominalization is a type of word formation in which a verb or an adjective (or another part of speech) is used as (or transformed into) a noun. The verb form is nominalize. It is also called nouning. And it is one of the characteristics of the scientific text.

Formal written English uses nouns more than verbs. For example, "judgement" rather than "judge", "development" rather than "develop", "admiration" rather than "admire". Changing a verb or other word into a noun is called nominalization.

-Instead of saying: This information enables us to formulate precise questions.

-we would say: This information enables the formulation of precise questions.

Another example:

-Organisms reproduce. This is a major characteristic of life.

-Reproduction is a major characteristic of life.

In general, they mean the same, but sentence 2 is expressed more concisely. It uses the word “reproduction”, whereas sentence 1 uses the word “reproduce”. Here, the word “reproduce” is a verb. “Reproduction” is a noun made from the verb “reproduce”. We call this process **nominalization.**

We can form nouns by adding “tion” to the verb. However, not all nominalized words end in “tion”

Other nouns are formed with:

-ity: ability, similarity, complexity

-ness: blindness, darkness, preparedness

-ment: development, encouragement

-ship: friendship, relationship

-age: mileage, storage

-ery: robbery, bribery

-al: arrival, refusal

-ance: assistance, resemblance

There are also other ways to nominalize:

 -Some verbs are also used as nouns: plan, increase, influence, survey.

 -Some involve a slight change: sell → sale, choose → choice.

 -You can use the “ing” form of the verb: selling, developing.

 You can make, also, nominalizations from adjectives by adding -ness, -ism, or –ity.

**Activity 1:** Complete the table below by nominalizing the verbs or the adjectives.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Verb/adjective | Noun |
| Reproduce |  |
| Vary |  |
| Duplicate |  |
| Divide |  |
| Combine |  |
| Adapt |  |
| Contract |  |
| Expand |  |
| React |  |
| Rotate |  |
| Appropriate |  |
| Produce |  |
| Extinct |  |
| Mutate |  |

**Activity 2:** Nominalize the following sentences.

-This information enables us to formulate precise questions.

-The temperature of the planet is rising as a result of global warming.

-A team of scientists analyzed the data in the lab before they wrote their report.

-Mathematics and physics experts have produced a mathematical formula.

-Local economic strategies failed to stimulate and sustain economic growth.

-We demonstrated the effect of pH.

-We concluded that pH determined the rate.