Nominalisation: Suffixes and Noun Phrases

***Instructions:*** *Change these verbs into nouns*

1. perform
2. assess
3. hope
4. investigated
5. invaded
6. illustrates
7. Intense
8. means
9. appear
10. continue

***Instructions:*** *Change these verb phrases into noun phrases – first one is done but can you make it even more concise?*

1.The journal reported that prehistoric remains had recently been discovered in Colombia.

The journal reported \_\_\_\_\_the discovery of prehistoric remains in Colombia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The report had not recognised how severe global warming would be in this century.

The report had underestimated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The only way to diagnose the disease accurately is to obtain a blood sample.

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depends on obtaining a blood sample.

4. Many countries are dangerously dependent on oil as a source of energy.

Many countries have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a source of energy.

5. You can insure yourself against losing your income if you become unemployed.

There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Piaget is known for his studies of the way children developed intellectually.

Piaget is known for his studies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Instructions:*** *In these sentences, identify the verbs and convert them to nouns. Rewrite the sentences in a more dense and complex manner.*

1. He failed, which angered his parents.
2. The police investigated but uncovered no evidence.
3. David loves junk food, which causes him to be obese.
4. The professor refused to extend the deadline, which made the students feel annoyed.
5. The course was difficult, so many students performed poorly.

Characteristics of Formal Language

**Characteristic Group 1 - Nominalisation and long complex sentences**

Week 2: *In this paragraph, identify the verbs/verb phrases and convert them to nouns/noun phrases. Decide which verbs to eliminate. Rewrite the sentences in a denser, more complex manner. You can combine and lengthen sentences.*

Oliver has a direct approach with his language as it sounds instructional and unscripted. Oliver expresses his purpose of making Christmas about spending time with family through his language, as he engages his audience in a friendly and candid way. However, Lawson uses creative and sophisticated language to express her purpose through depicting Christmas as a time to spend with friends, entertain and indulge in the “naughty” foods she cooks.

On every page in the documentary there are visual effects playing in the background as the audience reads the text and information given. Most of the time it is just a short video playing in the background, displaying an image relevant to the words on the screen. Each time it helps the reader to envisage what the main point of the writing is and, like the music, puts them there in the moment, visually representing it to them. An example is when the documentary talks about Mahmuda’s neighbours and friends and tells of their experience at Rana Plaza. When they are mentioned, a photo of them is shown. Here, the audience can visually see the emotion portrayed through facial expressions and are able to connect with them on a personal level. These expressions are very sombre.

Characteristics of Formal Language

**Characteristic Group 2 - No colloquialisms, contractions, metaphors, no first/second person or addressing audience (not conversational/spoken style)**

Week 3: *Highlight the non-formal elements (as above) of the following and then rewrite it in a more formal manner.* *There are at least 8 changes.*

From reviewing the emotive language in both poems, we can see that *Ozymandias* is trying to say that no matter what a person does in his life, when he dies, he and his actions will be forgotten. However, in *Do not go gentle into that good night,* it is trying to say that death will happen, but the person could go out with a bang and people would remember them. We can see proof of this in the line, “though your words have forked no lightning/you do not go gentle into that good night”.

Orwell shows blind conformity a lot through the animals in *Animal Farm*. One of the main animals he uses is Benjamin. Benjamin knew what the pigs were up to because he spied on them but he didn’t do anything about it and kept doing what they were telling him to do. Boxer worked as hard as he could for the pigs because he was brainwashed.

***Bonus marks for nominalising at least one of these paragraphs also.***

Characteristics of Formal Language

**Characteristic Group 3- Precise, specific language (not waffling)**

Week 4 *Highlight the non-formal elements (as above) of the following and then rewrite it in a more formal manner. There are at least 5 areas to change. Bonus marks if you also look out for the things from last week.*

By using these words, the author is trying to cast the darkest light they can on death. On the contrary, the writer of *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night* is trying to cast a more positive light on the theme of death. The author does this by saying that there is still a little bit of hope left. Both poems talk about death.

It is trying to say that war may seem noble, and honourable, but really it is a horrible, sad and lonely concept the messages of the poem is that war may seem heroic, but really, it isn’t worth it to die for your country because you will not be remembered.

***Bonus, Bonus marks for nominalising at least one of these paragraphs also.***

Characteristics of Formal Language

**Characteristic Group 4 - Objective tone (not emotional)**

Week 5: *Highlight the non-formal elements (as above) of the following and then rewrite it in a more formal manner. There are at least 9 changes. Bonus marks for also identifying the problems of the last 2 weeks.*

For example *Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night* is mainly talking about not giving in to death and that you must overcome death even though you can’t but you should still try to overcome death, but in *Ozymandias* the approach from the writer is that you can’t live for ever and when you die you will be eventually forgotten.

This all links into Pol Pot and how he made his army of young men and they were fully brainwashed and totally scared into doing everything he said. Orwell is showing blind conformity in a lot of ways throughout his book and history repeats itself because really bad blind conformity happened in Cambodia as well.

***Bonus, Bonus marks for nominalising at least one of these paragraphs also.***