



University Centre
Abdelhafid
Bousouf **E-**
learning Centre



English –
MA.2

Lesson Six:
Substitution

Pedagogical Staff

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Students Concerned- Semester 1

<i>Institute</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Specialty</i>
<i>Economic Science</i>	<i>Economic & Commercial Science</i>	<i>Master Two</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>All specialties</i>

Objectives of the lesson:

- The purpose of this lesson is to teach students how to prevent unnecessary repetition and to familiarize them with various methods of doing so.

Substitution

Substitution: is the replacing of one or more words in order to avoid repetition.

1. Avoiding repetition of nouns in formal situation using ‘**THAT/ THOSE**’

- There are people who support this idea just as there are those who are against it.
- They perform an essential function: that of reminding us of the human cost when

we get things wrong.

2. Avoiding repetition of nouns in informal situation using ‘**ONE/ ONES**’

- ‘**One**’ is used instead of repeating a singular countable noun.

- Can I get you a drink? It’s okay, I’ve already got **one** (= **a drink**).
- Is this your umbrella? No, mine is the big blue **one** (= **umbrella**).

- ‘**Ones**’ is used instead of repeating a plural noun.

- I think his best poems are his early ones (= poems).
- People who smoke aren’t the only ones (= people) affected by lung cancer.

Note:

We cannot use ‘**ones**’ without additional information (e.g. small ones, ones with blue laces). Instead, we use ‘**some**’.

- “We need new curtains.” “Okay, let’s buy green **ones** this time.”
- “We need new curtains.” Okay, let’s buy **some**.

3. Avoiding repetition of a verb and its object complement using ‘**DO SO**’

- “Put the car away, please.” “I’ve already done **so**.” (= put the car away)
- She won the competition on 1997 and seems likely to do **so** (= win the competition)

again this year.

- In informal English we can use **'do it'** or **'do that'**.
 - Mrs. Smith waved as she walked past. She **does it/** does that every morning.
 - Ray told me to put in a new battery. **I did it/ did that**, but the radio still doesn't work.

4. Avoiding repetition of a that-clause after certain verbs (think, hope, believe, suppose, reckon, guess, be afraid) using **'SO'**

- "Our team will win today's match." "Yeah, I hope **so.**" (= that our team will win today's match)
- "Is Alex here?" "I think **so.**" (= that Alex is here)

Note:

It can be made into negative in 2 ways:

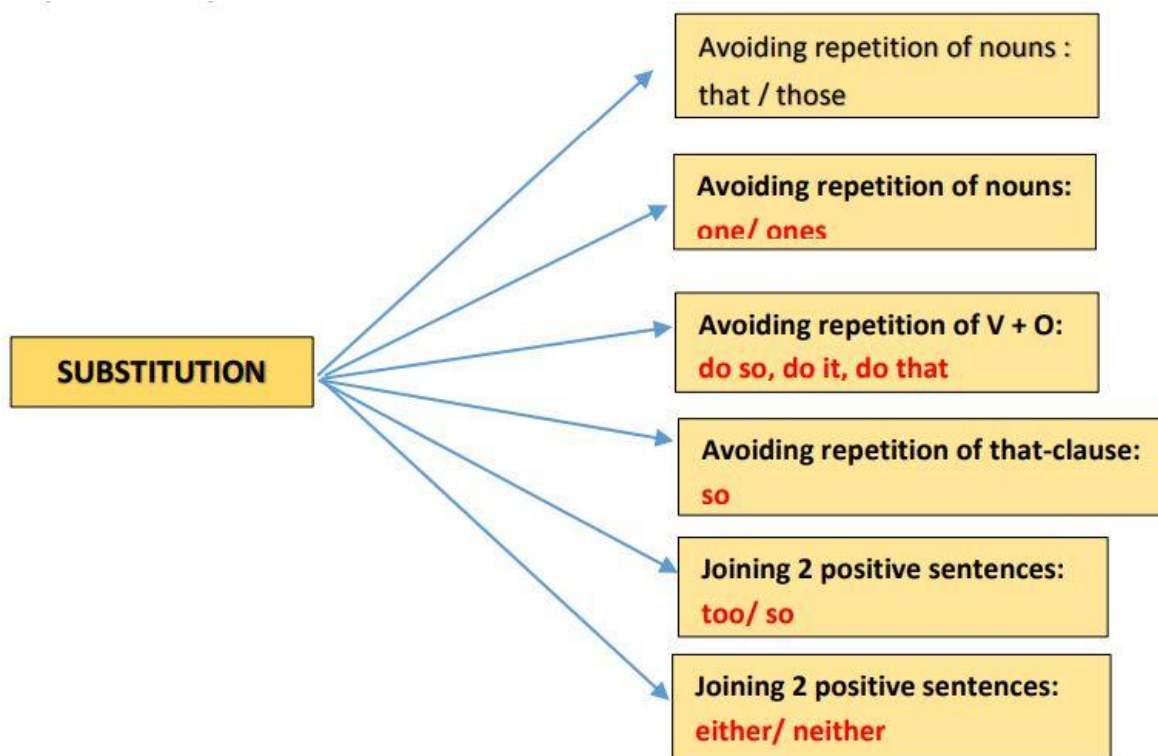
- **Negative verb + so**
 - "He will arrive on time." "No, I don't believe so."
- **Affirmative verb + not**
 - "He will arrive on time." "No, I believe not."
 - For the verb 'hope', use affirmative verb + not => hope not
 - For the verb 'think', use negative verb + so => don't think so

5. Joining two positive sentences which have different subjects using **'TOO/ SO'**

- I love fishing. My brother loves fishing. **X**
- I love fishing and my brother does too. ✓
- I love fishing and so does my brother. ✓

6. Joining two negative sentences which have different subjects using ‘EITHER/NEITHER’

- I don't like reading books. He doesn't like reading books. **X**
- I don't like reading books and he doesn't either. ✓
- I don't like reading books and neither does he. ✓



References

<https://wulaningangela.files.wordpress.com/2015/08/substitution-ellipsis.pdf>