

Transformation of sentences. The transformation of a sentence is all about changing its form without altering its meaning. We can, for example, transform an exclamatory sentence into an assertive sentence or vice-versa. We can also transform simple sentences into complex or compound sentences

Transformation of sentences

There are three types of Transformation of sentences. Those are –

Simple Sentences

Complex Sentences and

Compound Sentences

What is Clause?

The clause is where there will be a subject and a predicate as a group of words, but that will not be considered as a full sentence. The clause can be of two types. Those are –

1. Independent Clause:

A Clause that –

contains both a subject and a predicate.

can stand alone as a sentence or

can be a part of a multi-clause sentence.

uses conjunctions such as – or, for, nor, so, yet, and, but.

Example: We visited Agra, but we did not go to Taj Mahal.

2. Dependent Clause:

A Clause that is –

that have a subject and a predicate

cannot stand alone as a sentence

always be a part of a sentence, on which it depends for meaning.

A dependent clause is of three types – Adjective Clause, Adverb Clause, and Noun Clause.

1. Adjective Clause or Relative Clause:

An adjective clause or relative clause is like an adjective which comes before to change or modify the noun or pronoun by – who, which, that, where, when, whose, whom, whoever, etc.

Example:

This is a resort that we saw on the TV.

The Lady who was our tour guide is a American.

2. Adverb Clause or Adverbial Clause:

An adverbial clause or subordinate clause is a type of dependent clause which starts with subordinating conjunctions like – because, although, when, if, until, as if etc.

Example:

The homeless guy spent the night on the road.

We wanted to go to the Bashundhara Cineplex.

3. Noun Clause:

In a sentence when a clause functions as the complement, subject or object is called noun clause. It starts with the same words that begin adjective clauses, e.g., that, who, when, which, where, whether, why, how.

Example:

What we saw at the Thor movie was amazing.

To understand the types of transformation of sentences we need to know the definition of the Simple Sentences, Complex Sentences, and Compound Sentences.

Simple Sentence:

When in a sentence that has one independent clause it is called simple sentence.

Example: He confessed his illegal act.

Complex Sentence:

When in a sentence that has one clause and one or more subordinate clauses it is called a complex sentence.

Example: He confessed that he was guilty of his illegal act.

Compound Sentence:

When in a sentence that has more than one main clause it is called the compound sentence.

Example: I went to watch a movie named Justice League, but the movie was already houseful.

Transforming Simple Sentences into Complex Sentences:

Converting Simple Sentences into Complex Sentences can be done easily. And this can be done by simply expanding a word or a phrase into a clause. Moreover, we can do the same thing when we want to change the Complex Sentences into Simple Sentences. And this can be done by eliminating a clause into a word or a phrase.

Few examples are given below to understand the concept and conventional rules of transforming between Simple Sentence and Complex Sentences:-

Rule: 1:

"Present participle" in a simple sentence, to convert into complex sentences by adding "since/as/when" at the first half of the sentence.

Simple Sentence: Closing the door, I went back to school.

Complex Sentence: When I closed the door, I went back to school.

Rule: 2

"Being/ Verb+ing" in a simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding "as/when/since" at the first half of the sentence.

Simple Sentence: After winning a beauty contest she cried.

Complex Sentence: As she won the beauty contest, she cried.

Rule: 3

"Too...to" in a simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding "so...that (negative)".

Simple Sentence: He is too weak to carry the box.

Complex Sentence: He is so weak that he cannot carry the box.

Rule: 4

"To" in the simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding "so that" in the sentence.

Simple sentence: We eat to live.

Complex Sentence: We eat so that we can live.

Rule: 5

In the simple sentence "in spite of/ despite", to convert into the complex sentence by adding "though/ although" in the sentence.

Simple Sentence: In spite of being rich, she is hard working.

Complex Sentence: Though she is rich, she is hard working.

Rule: 6

"Because of" in the simple sentence, to convert it to the complex sentence by adding "since" at the beginning of the sentence.

Simple Sentence: Because of his illness, he could not join the meeting.

Complex Sentence: Since he was ill, he could not join the meeting.

Rule: 7

"Subject + verb + object + present participle" type of simple sentence, to convert it to the complex sentence by "subject + verb + object + relative pronoun of the object + be verb according to relative pronoun and tense + rest of the sentence".

Simple Sentence: I saw a bird flying.

Complex Sentence: I saw a bird which was flying.

Rule: 8

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Complex Sentence: I saw a bird which was flying.

Rule: 8

In the simple sentence starts with "without", by adding "if/ in case" is converted into the complex sentence.

Simple Sentence: Without adding the sugar the dish will taste bad.

Complex Sentence: If you do not add sugar the dish will taste bad.

Rule: 9

In the simple sentence "at the time" will be converted into "when" in the complex sentence.

Simple Sentence: She woke up at the time of load shedding.

Complex Sentence: She woke up when it was load shedding.

Rule: 10:

In the simple sentence, "adjective" will be converted into "that/which" in the complex sentence.

Simple Sentence: It was a blue shirt.

Complex Sentence: It was a shirt which was blue.

Class comments

Transformation of Sentences

Transformation-of-Sentences is done in various ways.

The nature of the sentences can be changed without changing the meaning of the sentences.

1. Sentences containing the adverb 'too':

Example-1:

- My friend is too rich to be my consort.

You can see How the Transformation-of-Sentences, containing the adverb 'too', takes place without changing the meaning of the sentence.

- My friend is so rich that he can not be my consort.

Example-2:

- The news is too good to be true.

You can see How the Transformation-of-Sentences takes place into the following version without changing the meaning of the sentence.

- The news is so good that it can not be true.

Example-3:

- He drove too fast for the police to catch.

This sentence can be changed into the following version without changing the meaning of the sentence.

- He drove so fast that the police can not catch him.

The Transformation-of-Sentences takes place by removing the adverb 'too' and by adding a conjunction 'so...that'.

In this way, the following sentences have been changed for your attention.

Examples:

- He is too proud to beg.
- He is so proud that he will not beg.
- It is never too late to mend.
- It is not so late that it can not be mended.
- He is too ignorant for the post of a postman.
- He is so ignorant that he is not suitable for the post of a postman.
- This shirt is small for me.
- This shirt is so small that it is not suitable for me.
- He speaks too fast to be understood.
- He speaks so fast that he can not be understood.

2. Interchange of Degrees of Comparison: :

The Transformation-of-Sentences, containing comparatives, can be done as follows without changing the meaning of the sentences.

Example-1:

- I am as strong as him.

This sentence is in positive degree.

This sentence can be changed into a sentence of

Example-1:

- I am as strong as him.

This sentence is in positive degree.

This sentence can be changed into a sentence of comparative one.

- I am not stronger than him

This sentence conveys the same meaning as the above sentence.

Example-2:

- Positive: This razor is not as sharp as that one.
- Comparative: That razor is sharper than this one.

Example-3:

- Positive: Very few cities in India are as rich as Mumbai.
- Comparative: Mumbai is richer than most other cities in India.
- Superlative: Mumbai is one of the richest cities in India.

Example-4:

- Superlative: Upshaw is not the tallest girl in the class.
- Comparative: Upshaw is not taller than many girls in the class.

The Transformation-of-Sentences, according to the nature of the sentences, takes place into either negative or affirmative sentences.

3. Interchange of Active and Passive voice:

A sentence in the Active form can be changed into Passive form.

Example-1:

- Active: Brutus stabbed Caesar.
- Passive: Caesar was stabbed by Brutus.

The proper Auxiliary verb and 'by' are used in the Passive form.

Example-2:

- Active: The members will make him the President of this organization.
- Passive: He will be made the President of this organization by its members.

Example-3:

- Active: The audience loudly cheered the Mayor's speech.
- Passive: The Mayor's speech was loudly cheered.

Whenever it is evident who the agent (doer of the action) is, it is not necessary to mention him in the passive voice and this omission gives the sentence a beauty.

In the example-3, it is evident that only the audience would have cheered the speaker. So, it has been avoided and such an omission adds only a touch of beauty to the sentence.

Example-4:

The same way, the proper Pronoun form and the proper verb should be added in the active sentence when the passive sentences is changed into active sentences.

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The same way, the proper Pronoun form and the proper verb should be added in the active sentence when the passive sentences is changed into an active sentence.

- Passive: She is known to me.
- Active: I know her.

Example-5:

- Passive: Promises should be kept.
- Active: One should keep one's promises.

The Active Voice is used to make the agent prominent.

The Passive Voice is used to make 'the action of the verb' prominent.

The Passive Voice can be used when the agent is unknown.

Example-6:

- Active: We admire the brave.
- Passive: The brave is admired.

In this sentence, the agent 'we' has been omitted to generalize the statement that the brave is admired.

Although, the Active-sentence has used the pronoun 'we'.

4. Interchange of affirmative and negative sentences:

The affirmative sentence can be changed into a negative sentence by using 'not'.

Example-1:

- Affirmative: I was doubtful whether it was you.
- Negative: I was not sure that it was you.

The affirmative sentence can be changed into a negative sentence by using 'not'.

Example-1:

- Affirmative: I was doubtful whether it was you.
- Negative: I was not sure that it was you.

Example-2:

- Affirmative: Everybody was present.
- Negative: Nobody is absent.

Example-3:

- Affirmative: All cheered.
- Negative: There was no one present who did not cheer.

In this way the negative sentences can be changed into affirmative sentences as follows.

Example-4:

- Negative: God will not forget the cry of the humble.
- Affirmative: God will heed the cry of the humble.

The 'not' in the negative sentences should be removed to convert them into affirmative sentences.

Example-5:

- Negative: No one could deny that she is pretty.
- Affirmative: Every one accepts that she is pretty.