Transformation of Sentences

What is Transformation of Sentences?

Transformation of sentences means changing the form of a sentence without changing its meaning. It helps in expressing the same idea in different ways for better writing and understanding.

Types of Sentence Transformations

A. Interchanging Affirmative and Negative Sentences

- **Affirmative Sentence:** Positive statement
- **Negative Sentence:** Statement using "not", "never", "no", etc.

    Examples:

    ❖ **Affirmative:** He was doubtful if he would come.

      Negative: He was not sure if he would come.

    ❖ **Affirmative:** Only a friend can understand this.

      Negative: None but a friend can understand this.

Rules:

- Use opposite words + negative words.
- Replace "Only" with "None but".
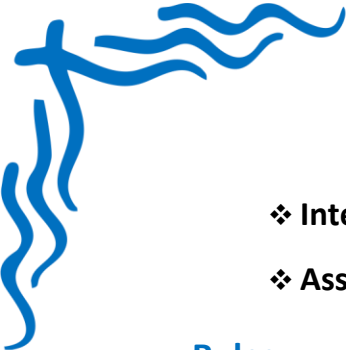- **Change "everyone"** → "no one" (and vice versa) for transformation.

B. Interchanging Assertive and Interrogative Sentences

- **Assertive:** Statement
- **Interrogative:** Question

    Examples:

    ❖ **Interrogative:** Who does not know Bhagat Singh?

    ❖ **Assertive:** Everyone knows Bhagat Singh.

❖ **Interrogative:** Is smoking not injurious to health?

❖ **Assertive:** Smoking is injurious to health.

Rules:

- Negative questions imply positive statements and vice versa.

- Use opposite format to keep the meaning intact.

C. Interchanging Exclamatory and Assertive Sentences

Exclamatory: Express strong feelings

Assertive: State facts calmly

Examples:

❖ **Exclamatory:** What a lazy boy he is!

o **Assertive:** He is a very lazy boy.

❖ **Exclamatory:** Hurrah! We have won the match.

o **Assertive: It is a joy that we have won the match.**

D. Interchanging Degrees of Comparison

Change between:

- **Superlative:** Rohit is the tallest boy.

- **Comparative:** Rohit is taller than any other boy.

- **Positive:** No other boy is as tall as Rohit.

Common Phrases:

- "**Most**" → "more than any other" or "very few"

- "**No other**" → "as … as"

Changing Sentence Types (Simple / Compound / Complex)

E. Changing Simple → Compound

Use conjunctions: and, but, so, or, therefore, yet, for, either…or

Example:

❖ He came here to meet me. (Simple)

→ He came here and met me. (Compound)

F. Changing Compound → Simple

Use:

- Infinitives (to + verb)
- Participles (verb + ing)
- Prepositions

  Example:

  ❖ We must breathe, or we cannot live. (Compound)

  → We must breathe to live. (Simple)

G. Changing Simple → Complex

Use subordinating conjunctions:

because, although, while, when, where, so that, that

Example:

❖ He worked hard to earn money.

→ He worked hard so that he might earn money.

H. Changing Complex → Simple

Use noun phrases or participial phrases:

Example:

❖ When the dog is away, the cat will play.

→ In the absence of the dog, the cat will play.

I. Changing Compound → Complex

Change one main clause into a subordinate clause.

Example:

❖ The doctor must come or the patient may die.

→ If the doctor does not come, the patient may die.

J. Changing Complex → Compound

Convert subordinate clause to a main clause using coordinating conjunctions.

Example:

❖ If you do not hurry, you will miss the bus.

→ You must hurry or you will miss the bus.

Important Tips (Points to Remember)

- Use opposite meanings for negative transformation.

- Retain the main idea while transforming.

- Use correct conjunctions based on meaning.

- Ensure tense and subject consistency.