# Transformation of Sentences:-

# Sentences can be classified into affirmative, negative, imperative, interrogative, assertive (declarative) and exclamatory sentences. These sentences can be transformed into different form without changing the meaning of the sentence. This process is known as transformation of sentences. The various types of transformation can be:-

# 1. Affirmative Sentence

# Affirmative sentence means the sentences which are used to describe any general action, event, speech, or expression.

# Examples:-

# Every student is present today.

# He was always punctual.

# 2. Assertive or Declarative Sentence

# A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called an assertive or declarative sentence. Assertive sentence ends with a period.

# Examples

# He goes to school

# He likes to play chess.

# They are singing a song.

# 3. Interrogative Sentence

# A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence. Interrogative sentence ends with question mark.

# Examples.

# Where are you going?

# Do you use your laptop?

# 4. Imperative Sentence

# A sentence that expresses a request, command or advice is called an imperative sentence.

# Examples

# Open the door. (an order)

# Please help me. (a request)

# 5. Exclamatory Sentence

# A sentence that expresses strong feelings or emotions is called an exclamatory sentence. These sentences express surprise, joy, sorrow, appreciation, love excitement, frustration, anger etc. An exclamatory sentence ends with exclamation mark.

# Examples

# What a beautiful flower it is!

# How nicely she is singing!

# That is fantastic!

# Hurrah! We won the match!

### Transformation of Affirmative Sentences to Negative Sentences -

Affirmative sentence is a term used to refer to sentences that are positive. Negative sentences, on the other hand, are those sentences that refer to the non-occurrence of an action or the absence of a quality.

Transforming an Affirmative Sentence into a Negative Sentence – Rules:

Changing a sentence from the positive to negative can be done easily by adding ‘not’ or the contraction ‘nt. Go through the following points to learn how exactly it has to be done.

* The first thing you will have to do is to locate the principal verb or the [main verb](https://byjus.com/english/main-verbs/) in the sentence.
* Once you do, the next step is to add ‘not’ after all forms of the ‘to be’ verb (am, is, are, was, were).
* Sentences with [modal verbs](https://byjus.com/english/modal-verbs/) (will, would, shall, should, can, may, might, etc.) can be made negative by adding ‘not’ in between the modal auxiliary and the main verb.
* Sentences with [helping verbs](https://byjus.com/english/helping-verbs/) including ‘have’, ‘has’ and ‘had’ can be transformed into a negative sentence by adding ‘not’ after the helping verb.
* When verbs such as ‘have’, ‘has’ and ‘had’ are used as main verbs, you will need to use the [verb forms](https://byjus.com/english/verb-forms/) of ‘do’ followed by ‘not’ and ‘have’ to make the sentence negative.
* For all positive sentences having ‘do’ forms of verbs (do, does, did) as the main verb, converting it into negative can be done by adding ‘not do’ after the verb.
* A positive sentence with one main verb can be changed to negative by using various forms of the ‘do’ verb (do, does, did) followed by ‘not’ and the main verb.
* In a sentence containing two verbs – one or more [auxiliary verbs](https://byjus.com/english/auxiliary-verbs/) and a main verb – see to it that you add ‘not’ in between the helping verb and the main verb.

Let us look at a few examples to learn how

| **Affirmative Sentence** | **Verbs** | **Negative**  **Sentence** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Transforming Sentences with Main Verbs** | | |
| **I am a teacher.** | **Am** | **I *am not* a teacher.** |
| **He is confident.** | **Is** | **He *is not*confident.**  **(or)**  **He *isn’t* confident.** |
| **We are happy.** | **Are** | **We *are not* happy.**  **(or)**  **We *aren’t* happy.** |
| **It was a good day.** | **Was** | **It *was not*a good day.**  **(or)**  **It *wasn’t*a good day.** |
| **They were on their way to the station.** | **Were** | **They *were not* on their way to the station.**  **(or)**  **They *weren’t* on their way to the station.** |
| **I have a bike.** | **Have** | **I *do not have*a bike.**  **(or)**  **I *don’t have* a bike.** |
| **She has a younger brother.** | **Has** | **She *does not have*a younger brother.**  **(or)**  **She *doesn’t have*a younger brother.** |
| **They had a problem.** | **Had** | **They*did not have*a problem.**  **(or)**  **They *didn’t have*a problem.** |
| **We did it.** | **Did** | **We *did not do*it.** |
| **Nina does her own laundry.** | **Does** | **Nina *does not do*her own laundry.** |
| **I do everything myself.** | **Do** | **I *do not do* everything myself.** |
| **Transforming Sentences with Modal Auxiliary Verbs** | | |
| **I can play the guitar.** | **Can, play** | **I *cannot play*the guitar.**  **(or)**  **I *can’t play* the guitar.** |
| **She could help you with it.** | **Could, help** | **She *could not help*me with it.**  **(or)**  **She*couldn’t help* me with it.** |
| **Rahul might find it difficult to assemble the apparatus.** | **Might, find** | **Rahul *might not find* it difficult to assemble the apparatus.** |
| **You may find the book interesting.** | **May, find** | **You *may not find* the book interesting.** |
| **They will do it.** | **Wil, do** | **They *will not do*it.**  **(or)**  **They *won’t do*it.** |
| **Tharun would know how to solve this equation.** | **Would, know** | **Tharun *would not know* how to solve this equation.**  **(or)**  **Tharun *wouldn’t know* how to solve this equation.** |
| **He should finish it by next week.** | **Should, finish** | **He *should not finish*it by next week.**  **(or)**  **He *shouldn’t finish*it by next week.** |
| **Sharan must take care of himself.** | **Must, take care** | **Sharan *must not take care*of himself.**  **(or)**  **Sharan *mustn’t take care of*himself.** |
| **Binu needs to figure out a way to rectify this mess.** | **Needs to figure out** | **Binu *need not figure out* a way to rectify this mess.**  **(or)**  **Binu *needn’tfigure out*a way to rectify this mess.** |
| **Transforming Sentences with Regular and Irregular Verbs as Main Verbs** | | |
| **I bake fresh cream cakes.** | **Bake** | **I *do not bake*fresh cream cakes.** |
| **He speaks Spanish.** | **Speaks** | **He *does not speak*Spanish.** |
| **They spent their time walking in the park.** | **Spent** | **They *did not spend*their time walking in the park.** |
| **Transforming Sentences with Different Tenses (Helping Verb and Main Verb)** | | |
| **I work at a hospital.** | **Work**  **(Simple Present Tense)** | **I *do not work*at a hospital.** |
| **She is singing.** | **Is, singing**  **(Present Continuous Tense)** | **She *is not singing.*** |
| **They are playing football.** | **Are, playing**  **(Present Continuous Tense)** | **They *are not playing*football.** |
| **We have reached the airport.** | **Have, reached**  **(Present Perfect Tense)** | **We *have not reached*the airport.** |
| **Srinivasan has filed a complaint.** | **Has, filed**  **(Present Perfect Tense)** | **Srinivasan *has not filed*a complaint.** |
| **I have been wanting to buy a new mobile phone.** | **Have, been, wanting**  **(Present Perfect Continuous Tense)** | **I *have not been wanting*to buy a new mobile phone.** |
| **She gave me an apple.** | **Gave**  **(Simple Past Tense)** | **She *did not give*me an apple.** |
| **He was looking for you.** | **Was, looking**  **(Past Continuous Tense)** | **He *was not looking*for you.** |
| **They were waiting for us.** | **Were, waiting**  **(Past Continuous Tense)** | **They *were not waiting*for us.** |
| **They had worked hard on their project.** | **Had, worked**  **(Past Perfect Tense)** | **They *had not worked hard* on their project.** |
| **It had been raining.** | **Had, been, raining**  **(Past Perfect Continuous Tense)** | **It *had not been raining.***  **(or)**  **It *hadn’t been raining.*** |
| **I will go to the clinic tomorrow.** | **Will, go**  **(Simple Future Tense)** | **I *will not go* to the clinic tomorrow,**  **(or)**  **I *won’t go* to the clinic tomorrow.** |
| **Sunil will be driving.** | **Will, be, driving**  **(Future Continuous Tense)** | **Sunil *will not be driving.*** |
| **They will have found the evidence by tomorrow morning.** | **Will, have, found**  **(Future Perfect Tense)** | **They *will not have found*the evidence by tomorrow morning.** |
| **We will have been climbing uphill by that time.** | **Will, have, been, climbing (Future Perfect Continuous Tense)** | **We *will not have been climbing* uphill by that time.** |

**Change in Pronouns/Verbs/Adjectives/Adverbs in Sentence Transformation**

When changing positive sentences into negative sentences, you might have to sometimes change the [pronoun](https://byjus.com/english/pronouns/), [verb](https://byjus.com/english/verbs/), [adjective](https://byjus.com/english/adjectives/) or [adverb](https://byjus.com/english/adverbs/) in the sentence. When you are required to do so, make sure you do not change the meaning of the sentence. In order to do that, you will have to change the pronoun as well as the verb/adjective in the sentence. Check out the following table for examples.

| **All** | **No** | * **All students are talented.**   ***No student* is *without talent.*** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Everybody** | **Nobody** | * **Everybody is clever.**   ***Nobody* is *stupid*.** |
| **Everyone** | **No one** | * **Everyone loves music and art.**   ***No one hates* music *or* art.** |
| **Many** | **A few** | * **Many were present for the introductory ceremony.**   ***A few* were *absent*for the introductory ceremony.** |
| **A little** | **Not much** | * **I have a little food left.**   **I *do not have much* food left.** |
| **Only** | **None but** | * **Only you can help me now.**   ***None but you* can help me now.** |
| **As (adjective) as** | **Not less (adjective) than** | * **Sam is as tall as Finn.**   **Finn is*not less taller than Sam.*** |
| **For the last time** | **Never again** | * **I am telling you this for the last time.**   **I am*never* telling you this *again.*** |

# Interchange of Affirmative and Negative Sentences

# Affirmative ————————————- Negative

# Always  ————— Never (Opposite word   of Verb, Adjective and Noun)

# If we find the word “Always” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Never” instead of that word [Always] and make opposite word of verb, adjective and noun at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative:  I will always remember you.

# Negative: I will never forget you.

# Affirmative: He is always present.

# Negative: He is never absent.

# Affirmative: you should always speak the truth.

# Negative: You should never tell a lie.

# Sometimes——— (Not) always (Opposite word of Verb, Adjective, Noun)

# If we find the word “Sometimes” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word not “Always” instead of that word [Sometimes] and make opposite word of verb, adjective and noun at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative: He sometimes smokes.

# Negative: He does not always smoke.

# Affirmative: The rich are sometimes happy.

# Negative: The rich are not always happy.

# Affirmative: A scholar is sometimes wrong.

# Negative: A scholar is not always right.

# Must —————- cannot but/ cannot help

# If we find the word “Must” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Cannot but/ cannot help” instead of that word [Must] at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative: He must buy a grammar book.

# Negative: He cannot but buy a grammar book.

# Or He cannot help buying a grammar book.

# Affirmative: We must love one another.

# Negative: We cannot but love one another.

# Or We cannot help loving one another.

# Affirmative: You must listen to your teacher.

# Negative: You cannot but listen to your teacher.

# All ————— No (Opposite word of Adjective, Verb)

# If we find the word “All” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “No” instead of that word [All] and make opposite word of verb, adjective and noun at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative: All men are mortal.

# Negative: No man is immortal.

# Affirmative: All must die.

# Negative: No one can escape death.

# Affirmative: All must submit to destiny.

# Negative: No one can escape his destiny.

# For good/ forever ———— Never (Opposite word of Verb)

# If we find the word “For good/ forever” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Never” instead of that word [For good/ forever] and make opposite word of verb at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative: I have sold the house for ever.

# Negative: I will never buy the house.

# Affirmative: He has left the village forever.

# Negative: He will never come to the village again.

# Affirmative: I have given up smoking forever.

# Negative: I shall never smoke again.

# Every ——————– No (Opposite word of Verb, Adjective)

# If we find the word “Every” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “No” instead of that word [Every] and make opposite word of verb and adjective at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative: Everybody is dependent.

# Negative: Nobody is independent.

# Affirmative: Everyone loves flowers.

# Negative:  No one hates flowers.

# Affirmative: Everyone loves him.

# Negative: No one hates him.

# Or There is no one who does not love him.

# Or   There is no one but loves him.

# Have to/ has to ——————— cannot but / cannot but help v-ing

# If we find the word “Have to/ has to” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Cannot but/ cannot but help v-ing” instead of that word [Have to/ has to] at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative: I have to buy a new house.

# Negative:  I cannot but buy a new house.

# OR I cannot help buying a new house.

# As soon as ——————- No sooner had —than

# If we find the word “As soon as” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “No sooner had—- than” instead of that word [As soon as] at the time of negative sentence.

# For Example:

# Affirmative: As soon as I arrived house, it began to rain.

# Negative: No sooner had I arrived house than it began to rain.

Affirmative: As soon as the man saw the tiger, he ran away.

Negative: No sooner had the man seen the tiger than he ran away.

**Many ———————- (Not) a few**

If we find the word “Many” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word not “A few” instead of that word [Many] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: I have many friends.

Negative: I do not have a few friends.

Affirmative: They gave me many gifts on my birthday.

Negative: They did not give me a few gifts on my birthday.

**A few ————————- (Not) many**

If we find the word “A few” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word not “Many” instead of that word [A few] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: I have bought a few books.

Negative: I have not bought many books.

Affirmative: He ate a few mangoes.

Negative: He did not eat many mangoes.

**Much ——————– (Not) a little**

If we find the word “Much” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word not “Little” instead of that word [Much] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: He wants much water.

Negative: He does not want a little water.

Affirmative: Ramesh has sold much honey.

Negative: Ramesh has not sold a little honey.

**A little ——————— (Not) much**

If we find the word “A little” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word not “Much” instead of that word [A little] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: I want a little milk.

Negative: I do not want much milk.

Affirmative: We sold a little honey.

Negative: We did not sell much honey.

**Only (Person) ———————– None but**

If we find the word “Only” after that any person in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “None but” instead of that word [Only] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Only god can help us.

Negative: None but God can help us.

Affirmative: Only he can do the sum.

Negative: None but he can do the sum.

**Only (Thing) ———————— Nothing but**

If we find the word “Only” after that anything in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Nothing but” instead of that word [Only] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Only the moon was visible.

Negative: Nothing but the moon was visible.

Affirmative: I played only cricket.

Negative: I played nothing but cricket.

Affirmative: I like only mango.

Negative: I like nothing but mango.

**Only (Number/age) ——— Not more than/ not less than**

If we find the word “Only” after that any number and age in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Not more than/ not less than” instead of that word [Only] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Amit is only 16 years old.

Negative: Amit is not less than 16 years old.

Affirmative: You got only 50 % marks in English.

Negative: You got not more than 50 % marks in English.

**Both\_\_\_ and ———————– Not only \_\_ but also**

If we find the word “Both\_\_\_ and” after that any number and age in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Not only \_\_ but also” instead of that word [Both\_\_\_ and ] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Both Rita and Gita were beautiful.

Negative: Not only Rita but also Gita was beautiful.

Affirmative: Ramen is both honest and faithful.

Negative: Ramen is not only honest but also faithful.

**As- as ————— Not less- than/ not com (adj) than**

If we find the word “As\_\_\_ as” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Not less- than/ not com (adj) than” instead of that word [As\_\_\_ as] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Rupali is as beautiful as Sonali.

Negative: Rupali is not less beautiful than Sonali.

Affirmative: Hasan is as strong as Karim.

Negative: Hasan is not less strong than Karim.

OR Karim is not stronger than Hasan.

**For the last time ————— Never**

If we find the word “For good/ forever” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Never” instead of that word [For good/ forever] and make opposite word of verb at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: I warn you for the last time.

Negative: I shall never warn you again.

Affirmative: They came here for the last time.

Negative: They will never come here.

**Alone (Person) ————— None but**

If we find the word “Alone” after that any person in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “None but” instead of that word [Alone] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: God alone can help me in this situation.

Negative: None but God can help me in this situation.

Affirmative: Mother alone loves her child.

Negative: None but mother loves her child.

**Too—-to So—that**

If we find “Too—to” in affirmative sentence, we will use “So—– that” instead of that word [Too — to] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: He is too weak to walk.

Negative: He is so weak that he cannot walk.

Affirmative: The child was too tiny to climb up the tree.

Negative: The child was so tiny that he could not climb up the tree.

**Superlative degree (The best) ———— No other**

If we find “Superlative degree (The best)” in affirmative sentence, we will use “No other” instead of that word [Superlative degree (The best)] at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Arun is the best boy in the class.

Negative: No other boy in the class is as good as Arun.

Affirmative: Tendulkar is the best batsman in India.

Negative: No other batsman in India is as good as Tendulkar.

**Than any other/ than all other ————- No other**

If we find “Than any other/ than all other” in affirmative sentence, we will use “No other” instead of that word [Than any other/ than all other at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Sumit is better than any other boy in the class.

Negative: No other boy in the class is as good as Sumit.

Affirmative: Mumbai is bigger than all other cities in India.

Negative: No other city in India is as big as Mumbai.

**Using helping verb + not without**

For Example:

Affirmative: You have power.

Negative: You are not without power.

Affirmative: I hate you.

Negative: I am not without hate for you.

Affirmative: We respect you.

Negative: We are not without respect for you.

**Using of “Not fail to”**

For Example:

Affirmative: He plays football.

Negative: He does not fail to play football.

Affirmative: Speak the truth.

Negative: Don’t fail to speak the truth.

Affirmative: I saw the Victoria Memorial Hall.

Negative: I did not fail to see the Victoria Memorial Hall.

**Making double Negative**

Every will be “No” and “Un” will be added with verb

For Example:

Affirmative: He answered every question.

Negative: He left no question unanswered.

Affirmative: You read every story.

Negative: You left no story unread.

Affirmative: The boy solved every problem.

Negative: The boy left no problem unsolved.

**If the sentences are universal truth, you should make the sentences interrogative negative.**

For Example:

Affirmative: The sun rises in the east.

Negative: Does not the sun rise in the east?

Affirmative: The earth is round.

Negative: Is not the earth round?

Affirmative: Honesty is the best policy.

Negative: Is not honesty the best policy?

**Am, is, are, was, were + adjective ————– negative and opposite word of adjective**

If we find the word “Am, is, are, was, were + adjective” in affirmative sentence, we will write the word “Not” instead of that word [Am, is, are, was, were + adjective] and make opposite word of adjective at the time of negative sentence.

For Example:

Affirmative: Man is mortal.

Negative: Man is not immortal.

Affirmative: She is present.

Negative: She is not absent.

Affirmative: My brother is a good boy.

Negative: My brother is not bad boy.

**There is a short cut method to memorize the rules of inter change of sentences from affirmative to negative sentences.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Affirmative Negative**  Always ———–Never (Opposite word of Verb, Adjective and Noun)  Sometimes —— (Not) always (Opposite word of Verb, Adjective, Noun)  Must —————————— Cannot but/ cannot help  All ——————————— No (Opposite word of Adjective, Verb)  For good/ forever ———— Never (Opposite word of Verb)  Every —————————— No (Opposite word of Verb, Adjective)  Have to/ has to —————– Cannot but / cannot but help v-ing  As soon as ———————— No sooner had —than  Many —————————— (Not) a few  Many —————————— (Not) a few  A few —————————— (Not) many  Much —————————— (Not) a little  A little —————————– (Not) much  Only (Person) ——————– None but  Only (Thing) ———————- Nothing but  Only (Number/age) ———— Not more than/ not less than  Both\_\_\_ and ——————– Not only \_\_ but also  As- as —————————— Not less- than/ not com (adjective) than  For the last time —————- Never  Alone (Person) —————— None but  (Too—-to) ———————— So—that  Superlative degree (The best) ———— No other  Than any other/ than all other ————- No other |

# Transformation Of sentences: ASSERTIVE TO INTERROGATIVE

# 1. If a sentence is in the affirmative it is changed into negative interrogative. If it is in negative then it has to be changed into bare interrogative.

# Examples:

# He was very gentle. (Assertive)

# Wasn’t he very gentle? (Interrogative)

# He is not a good person. (Assertive).

# Is he a good person? (Interrogative)

# 2. If there is no auxiliary verb in the sentence change it by using do/does/did Or don’t /Doesn’t /didn’t.

# Examples:

# He plays football. (Assertive). Does he not play football? (Interrogative)

# They did not play football yesterday. (Assertive). Did they play football yesterday? (Interrogative

# 3. Never is replaced by ever in interrogative sentences.

# Examples:

# I never drink tea. → Assertive

# Do I ever drink tea? → Interrogative

# 4. Everybody/everyone/all is replaced by Who+ don’t / doesn’t / didn’t.

# Examples:

# Everybody wishes to be happy. → Assertive

# Who doesn’t wish to be happy?→  Interrogative

# 5. Every + noun is replaced by is there any +noun +who don’t /doesn’t / didn’t.

# Examples:

# Everyman wishes to be happy. → Assertive

# Is there any man who doesn’t wish to be happy? → Interrogative

# 6. Nobody/no one/ none is replaced by Who.

# Examples:

# Nobody could count stars in the sky. → Assertive

# Who could ever count stars in the sky.→  Interrogative

# 7. There is no is replaced by is there any/ who (person/ what (thing).

# Examples:

# What is the use of this law? → Interrogative

# There is no man happier than Ram.→  Assertive

# Who is happier than Ram?→ Interrogative

# 8. It doesn’t matter is replaced by what though/does it matter.

# Examples:

# It does not matter if you fail in the exam.→ Assertive

# What though if you fail in the exam?→ Interrogative

# Change interrogative sentences into assertive sentences

# Notes

# While transforming interrogative sentences into assertive sentences, we add 'not' if the interrogative sentence is in the affirmative.

# An example is given below.

# Interrogative: Is he not a bright student?

# Assertive: He is a bright student.

# Exercise

# 1. Was she upset with him?

# 2. Were they not impressed with her performance?

# 3. Will they attend the party?

# 4. Has he finished his work?

# 5. Has he not returned from work yet?

# 6. Doesn�t she work here?

# 7. Did she offend you?

# 8. Did she accept the invitation?

# 9. Does he know the answer?

# 10. Was he kind to you?

# 11. Were they interested in the offer?

# 12. Can she speak English?

# 13. Can you not solve this problem?

# 14. Is he intelligent?

# 15. Doesn't he live with his parents?

# 16. Did he complete the work?

# Answers

# 1. She was not upset with him.

# 2. They were impressed with her performance.

# 3. They will attend the party.

# 4. He has not finished his work.

# 5. He has returned from work.

# 6. She works here.

# 7. She did not offend me.

# 8. She did not accept the invitation.

# 9. He does not know the answer.

# 10. He was not kind to me.

# 11. They were not interested in the offer.

# 12. She cannot speak English.

# 13. I can solve this problem.

# 14. He isn't intelligent.

# 15. He lives with his parents.

# 16. He did not complete the work.