

University of Asia Pacific
HSS 101: Module #1 Transformation of Sentences

The study deals with Transformation of different kinds of sentences. This means to change the form of a certain type of sentence (affirmative, negative or interrogative) into another type of a sentence keeping the meaning unchanged and intact. Let us have a quick look at the different kinds of sentences -

Affirmative Sentence: A traditional grammatical term for any statement that is positive, not negative.

Example:

- My mother works at a bank.
- He apologized for his conduct.

Negative Sentence: A negative sentence (or statement) states that something is not true or incorrect. A negative adverb has to be added in order to negate or "cancel" the validity of the sentence. Often it simply states a negative statement.

Example:

- My mother doesn't work at a bank. (Negative statement)
- He didn't apologize for his conduct. (Negating the validity of the idea of stealing the jar of cookies)

****Both Affirmative and Negative Sentences fall under the category of Declarative Sentence, which 'declares' or 'states' a fact, arrangement or opinion. Also known as Assertive Sentence because it asserts (states/declares).**

Interrogative Sentence: An interrogative sentence asks a question. In the interrogative form the auxiliary verb (am, is, are) precedes the subject which is then followed by the main of verb.

Structure: Helping verb + subject + Main verb + object (1)

(Wh word) Helping verb + subject + main verb + object (2)

Examples:

- Shall I meet you at the train station?
- How long have you lived in France?
- What is your favorite song?

Imperative Sentence: An imperative sentence commands or sometimes requests. The imperative sentence takes no subject as 'you' is the implied subject. The imperative sentence ends with either a period (.) or an exclamation point (!)

Examples:

- Please be quiet in the library.
- Finish your homework!
- Open the door.

Optative Sentence: An optative sentence expresses hope, prayers, wishes or desires. This type of sentence is not recognized as a sentence type by all grammarians. It is because of its position being somewhere in the middle of a declarative sentence and an exclamatory sentence. Yet some people still identify it as a distinct sentence type with no similarity with the other two

Examples:

- Hope to meet you at the train station.
- May you live a long and happy life together.
- God save you!

Exclamatory Sentence: The exclamatory sentence emphasizes a statement (either declarative or imperative). It also demonstrates delight, awe, pleasure, sorrow and other emotions. The exclamatory sentence always ends with an exclamation point (!)

Examples:

- Meet me at the train station! (more emphasize)
- What a horrible movie!

Simple, compound and complex sentences

- **Simple:** It was raining.
- A simple sentence makes sense on its own and usually gives one piece of information (it doesn't have to be a short sentence).

Compound: It was raining so I took my umbrella.

A compound sentence has two clauses (two parts of the sentence) joined by a connective (so, and, but, or).

Complex: As it was raining, I took my umbrella.

I took my umbrella as it was raining.

A complex sentence has a main clause (the bit that makes sense on its own) and a subordinate clause that adds information (this doesn't make sense on its own).



Simple sentences	Compound Sentences	Complex Sentences: a main clause and a subordinate clause								
<p>A simple sentence has a subject and a verb:</p> <p>The tiger growled I went to school.</p>	<p>If you join two simple sentences together, you create a compound sentence:</p> <p>I love bananas but I don't like grapes I want an A star so I revise everyday</p> <p>You can use seven conjunctions to make a compound sentence—FANBOYS:</p> <p>For And Nor But Or Yet So</p>	<div>Use a comma</div> <table><tr><th>Conjunction at start of sentence</th><th>Conjunction in middle of sentence</th></tr><tr><td>When the bell rang, the children lined up.</td><td>The children lined up when the bell rang.</td></tr><tr><td>While the wind blew, Adam flew his kite.</td><td>Adam flew his kite while the wind blew.</td></tr><tr><td>If we play our best, we will win the match.</td><td>We will win the match if we play our best.</td></tr></table>	Conjunction at start of sentence	Conjunction in middle of sentence	When the bell rang, the children lined up.	The children lined up when the bell rang.	While the wind blew, Adam flew his kite.	Adam flew his kite while the wind blew.	If we play our best, we will win the match.	We will win the match if we play our best.
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From Affirmative to Negative:

Rule 1 – With the use of Antonyms.

Example:

Affirmative: Man is mortal.

Affirmative: He is a very kind man.

Negative: Man is not immortal.

Negative: He is not a very cruel man.

Rule 2 –In case of Proper Nouns, words like 'only' and 'alone' of the affirmative sentence are replaced by 'none but' in the negative sentence. And in case of Material Nouns they are replaced by no less than/no more than/nothing but.

Example:

Affirmative: Only God can help us.

Affirmative: Money alone can save them.

Negative: None but God can help us.

Negative: Nothing but money can save them.

Rule 3 – The word 'must' in the affirmative sentence is replaced by 'cannot but' and 'cannot help' in the negative sentence.

Example:

Affirmative: We must yield to necessity. Affirmative: You must obey your elders.

Negative: We cannot but yield to necessity.

Negative: You cannot help obeying your elders.

Rule 4 – Affirmative sentences which start with the word 'every' must be transformed into a negative sentence in the following manner:

"There is no + the word after 'every' + but + remaining part of the sentence"

Example:

Affirmative: Everyone hates a dishonest person.

Negative: There is no one but hates a dishonest person.

Affirmative: Every mother loves her child.

Negative: There is no mother but loves her child.

Rule 5 – In case of the affirmative sentence containing the word 'always', use 'never' for the negative sentence and also use antonyms to complete the sentence.

Example:

Affirmative: I shall always remember you.

Affirmative: I will always love my country.

Negative: I shall never forget you.

Negative: I will never hate my country.

From Declarative to Interrogative:

Rule 1 – In order to transform a declarative sentence into an interrogative sentence, the transformation is into a negative interrogative sentence.

Example:

Declarative (Affirmative): He is a genius.

Interrogative: Is he not a genius? Or, Isn't he a genius?

Rule 2 – When transforming a negative sentence into an interrogative, the negative statement of the statement is annulled and the sentence becomes affirmative.

Example:

Declarative (Negative): He is not an irresponsible boy.

Interrogative: Is he an irresponsible boy?

Declarative (Negative): She did not invite me.

Interrogative: Did she invite me?

Rule 3 – If there is no auxiliary verb in the declarative sentence then, transformation into interrogative is done by using don't/doesn't/didn't depending on the tense.

Example:

Declarative: Mashrafe plays cricket.

Declarative: She liked ice-cream.

Interrogative: Doesn't Mashrafe play cricket?

Interrogative: Didn't she like ice-cream?

Rule 4 – In case of words like 'everybody'/'everyone', transformation into interrogative is done by changing the sentence into negative, using the pronoun 'who' in the beginning.

Example:

Declarative: Everybody loves music.

Interrogative: Who does not love music?

Rule 5 – In case of sentences with subjects like 'nobody'/'no one'/'none', just use 'who'/'anybody' in place of the subject to transform it into interrogative sentence.

Example:

Declarative: Nobody could ever measure my love for you.

Interrogative: Who could ever measure my love for you?

OR, Could anybody ever measure my love for you?

Adjectives

List of Adjectives

Remember that adjectives describe or indicate the degree of nouns or pronouns. Also, they are occasionally used after linking verbs.

abrupt	corny	filthy	juicy	precious	sticky
acidic	costly	flat	jumpy	prickly	stormy
adorable	courageous	floppy	kind	proud	stout
adventurous	crabby	fluttering	lackadaisical	pungent	straight
aggressive	creepy	foolish	large	puny	strange
agitated	crooked	frantic	lazy	quaint	strong
alert	cruel	fresh	lethal	quizzical	stunning
aloof	cumbersome	friendly	little	ratty	substantial
amiable	curved	frightened	lively	reassured	successful
amused	cynical	frothy	livid	relieved	succulent
annoyed	dangerous	frustrating	lonely	repulsive	superficial
antsy	dashing	funny	loose	responsive	superior
anxious	decayed	fuzzy	lovely	ripe	swanky
appalling	deceitful	gaudy	lucky	robust	sweet
appetizing	deep	gentle	ludicrous	rotten	tart
apprehensive	defeated	ghastly	macho	rotund	tasty
arrogant	defiant	giddy	magnificent	rough	teeny
ashamed	delicious	gigantic	mammoth	round	tender
astonishing	delightful	glamorous	maniacal	salty	tense
attractive	depraved	gleaming	massive	sarcastic	terrible
average	depressed	glorious	melancholy	scant	testy
batty	despicable	gorgeous	melted	scary	thankful
beefy	determined	graceful	miniature	scattered	thick
bewildered	dilapidated	greasy	minute	scrawny	thoughtful
biting	diminutive	grieving	mistaken	selfish	thoughtless
bitter	disgusted	gritty	misty	shaggy	tight
bland	distinct	grotesque	moody	shaky	timely
blushing	distraught	grubby	mortified	shallow	tricky
bored	distressed	grumpy	motionless	sharp	trite
brave	disturbed	handsome	muddy	shiny	troubled
bright	dizzy	happy	mysterious	short	twitter pated
broad	drab	harebrained	narrow	silky	uneven
bulky	drained	healthy	nasty	silly	unsightly
burly	dull	helpful	naughty	skinny	upset
charming	eager	helpless	nervous	slimy	uptight
cheeky	ecstatic	high	nonchalant	slippery	vast
cheerful	elated	hollow	nonsensical	small	vexed
chubby	elegant	homely	nutritious	smarmy	victorious
clean	emaciated	horrific	nutty	smiling	virtuous
clear	embarrassed	huge	obedient	smoggy	vivacious
cloudy	enchanted	hungry	oblivious	smooth	vivid
clueless	encouraging	hurt	obnoxious	smug	wacky
clumsy	energetic	icy	odd	soggy	weary
colorful	enormous	ideal	old-fashioned	solid	whimsical
colossal	enthusiastic	immense	outrageous	sore	whopping
combative	envious	impressionable	panicky	sour	wicked
comfortable	exasperated	intrigued	perfect	sparkling	witty
condemned	excited	irate	perplexed	spicy	wobbly
condescending	exhilarated	irritable	petite	splendid	wonderful
confused	extensive	itchy	petty	spotless	worried
contemplative	exuberant	jealous	plain	square	yummy
convincing	fancy	jittery	pleasant	stale	zany
convoluted	fantastic	jolly	poised	steady	zealous
cooperative	fierce	joyous	pompous	steep	zippy

Exercises.

A. Write the Comparative forms of the adjectives:

tall taller

1. fast _____
2. heavy _____
3. dangerous _____
4. small _____
5. large _____
6. light _____
7. rare _____
8. common _____
9. bad _____
10. good _____

B. Correct the sentences.

1. Cats are popularer than snakes as pets. X

2. Pigs are more intelligent as other animals. X

3. Turtles are slow than crocodiles. X

4. Elephants are heavier than pigs. X

5. Bears are more rare than snakes. X

C. Comparative adjectives.

1. I am _____ (tall) my sister.
2. My mum thinks that cats are _____ (good) pets than dogs.
3. Cycling is one of _____ (dangerous) sports.
4. I want to have _____ (big) car.
5. A blue whale is _____ (heavy) twenty-five elephants.
6. You look _____ (thin) last month. Have you lost weight?
7. Bicycles are _____ (slow) cars.
8. She is _____ (nice) person I know.
9. What is _____ (good) film you've seen?
10. Computers are _____ (cheap) mobile phones.
11. Is your brother _____ (tall) you?
12. I think Spanish is _____ (easy) Japanese.
13. Our dog is _____ (nice) your dog.
14. Glass bottles are _____ (good) plastic bottles.
15. I think Rafael Nadal is _____ (good) tennis player in Spain.
16. Sharks are _____ (dangerous) other fish.
17. This situation is _____ (serious) the last one.
18. He is _____ (smart) his brother.
19. My brother wanted _____ (expensive) trainers in the shop.
20. Today is _____ (good) day of the year.
21. Daniela is _____ (funny) me.
22. My house is _____ (larger).
23. Mount Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
24. The sea is _____ (large) a lake.
25. My job is _____ (easy) yours.
26. London is _____ (big) city in England.
27. This car is _____ (comfortable) yours.
28. He is _____ (rich) man in town.

29. I am _____ (strong) you.
30. A baby blue whale gets _____ (big) a great white shark.
31. A Mercedes is _____ (expensive) a Fiat.
32. Maradona is _____ (good) football player ever.
33. A swordfish is _____ (fast) a jellyfish.
34. Julio is _____ (friendly) Carlos.
35. Irene is _____ (clever) Silvia.
36. Comedies are _____ (funny) police dramas.
37. Pablo is _____ (big) Juanma.
38. Max is _____ (old) John.
39. Adriano is _____ (fast) Ronaldo.
40. My hair is _____ (long) yours.
41. A dolphin is _____ (intelligent) a shark.
42. Elaine is _____ (wise) her sister.
43. Tony is _____ (happy) Max.
44. Sandra is _____ (busy) Sam.
45. Skiing is _____ (dangerous) football.
46. This is _____ (narrow) of all roads in Málaga.
47. Health is _____ (important) money.
48. Those cakes are _____ (bad) I've ever tasted.
49. My dog is _____ (good) dog in the world.
50. Patricia's house is _____ (small) Linda's.
51. A car is _____ (fast) a bike.
52. My laptop is _____ (fast) yours.
53. The ant is _____ (small) insect.
54. This lamp is _____ (bright) one in the room.
55. My house is _____ (clean) her house.
56. Jack is _____ (tall) boy in his class.
57. Steven Spielberg is _____ (good) film director in the world.
58. This dress is _____ (old) that one.
59. A sea lion is _____ (heavy) a lobster.
60. A sports car is _____ (fast) a motorbike.

D. Write down Comparative and superlative adjectives.

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| 1. clean _____ | 13. wet _____ |
| 2. easy _____ | 14. narrow _____ |
| 3. good _____ | 15. big _____ |
| 4. dirty _____ | 16. busy _____ |
| 5. fat _____ | 17. noisy _____ |
| 6. beautiful _____ | 18. dirty _____ |
| 7. sad _____ | 19. thin _____ |
| 8. flat _____ | 20. little _____ |
| 9. active _____ | 21. bad _____ |
| 10. comfortable _____ | 22. few _____ |
| 11. hot _____ | 23. much _____ |
| 12. happy _____ | 24. many _____ |
| | 25. rich _____ |