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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

WHY DO WE NEED TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES?

The conversion or transformation of sentences is an excellent exercise as it teaches variety of expression in writing English.

The transformation of sentences consists in changing a sentence from one form to another without any change of meaning.

[*Transformation of Sentences*-এর সাহায্যে প্রকাশভঙ্গির বৈচিত্র্য শেখা যায় বলে এটি একটি চমৎকার অনুশীলন। এই ধরনের পরিবর্তনে অর্থের কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না, শুধু গঠনভঙ্গির পরিবর্তন হয়।]

INTERCHANGE OF INTERROGATIVE AND ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

In some special types of Interrogatives, when the question is affirmative, a negative answer is implied; and when the question is negative, an affirmative answer is implied. Hence an Interrogative sentence is often changed into an Assertive sentence, and vice versa.

[কিছু বিশেষ ধরনের হ্যাসূচক প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যে না-সূচক বিবৃতির এবং না-সূচক প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যে হ্যাসূচক বিবৃতির ইঙ্গিত প্রচলন থাকে।]

Int.—What is the use of this statue?

Assert.—There is no use of this statue.

Int.—When can their glory fade? [Or] Can their glory ever fade?

Assert.—Their glory can never fade.

Int.—Is he not a great fool?

Assert.—He is a great fool.

Assert.—No one can do this.

Int.—Can anyone do this?

Assert.—I can never forget you.

Int.—Can I ever forget you?

Assert.—Man cannot die better than facing fearful odds.

Int.—How can man die better than facing fearful odds?

Assert.—We bleed if you prick us.

Int.—If you prick us, do we not bleed? [vide—**Nesfield**]



Assert.—It does not matter if I fail.

Int.—What does it matter if I fail?

Assert.—It does not matter much though we happen to be late.

Int.—What though we happen to be late? [vide—**Wren & Martin**]

Assert.—Everybody loves his motherland.

Int.—Who does not love his motherland?

Assert.—He was a villain to do such a deed.

Int.—Was he not a villain to do such a deed?

Assert.—The beauties of Nature are beyond description.

Int.—Are not the beauties of Nature beyond description?

Assert.—There is no hope for me if you do not come.

Int.—What hope is there for me if you do not come?

[Or] Is there any hope for me if you do not come?

Assert.—Everyone would flee from a state of bondage.

Int.—Who would not flee from a state of bondage?



EXERCISE I

Transform the following sentences from Interrogative to Assertive, and vice versa :

1. No one can bear an unprovoked insult.
2. No one ever saw a brighter daybreak than this.
3. If you tickle us, do we not laugh?
4. Who does not wish to be happy?
5. Shall I forget those happy days?
6. Is that the way a gentleman should behave?
7. Is this the kind of dress to wear in school?
8. Can anybody trust such a liar?
9. He was a fool to act thus.
10. Of what use is such an old thing?
11. Who does not know him?
12. Who can touch pitch without being defiled?



INTERCHANGE OF EXCLAMATORY AND ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

In course of change from Exclamatory to Assertive sentences 'very' is usually used before an Adjective and 'great' before a Noun. Moreover, it can be changed by using the verb 'wish', 'exclaim in wonder' etc.

[Exclamatory থেকে Assertive sentence-এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় সাধারণত **Adjective**-এর পূর্বে **very** এবং **Noun**-এর পূর্বে **great** বসানো হয়। তাছাড়া '**wish**' '**exclaim in wonder**' ইত্যাদি Verb প্রয়োগ করেও পরিবর্তন করা যায়।]

Excl.—What a fool you are!

Assert.—You are a great fool. ['fool' এখানে Noun হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত]

Excl.—How beautiful the night is!

Assert.—The night is very beautiful.

Excl.—How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!

Assert.—The moonlight sleeps very sweetly upon this bank.
Excl.—Oh, that I were young again!
Assert.—I wish that I were young again.
Excl.—Had I but a friend to support me!
Assert.—I wish I had a friend to support me.
Excl.—Good morning, Mr. Das.
Assert.—I wish you good morning, Mr. Das.
Excl.—Hurrah! My friend is coming.
Assert.—I rejoice that my friend is coming.
Excl.—Alas! The young man passes away.
Assert.—It is sad to think that the young man should pass away.
Excl.—What a nice bird it is!
Assert.—We exclaim in wonder that it is a very nice bird.
Excl.—What a dangerous thing a little learning is!
Assert.—A little learning is a very dangerous thing.
Excl.—Alas! Our beloved leader is dead.
Assert.—It is very sad that our beloved leader is dead.

EXERCISE II

Transform the following Exclamatory sentences into Assertive, and vice versa :

1. Ah, what a (beautiful) sight was there!
2. What a piece of work is man!
3. How awkwardly he manages his bat!
4. What a delicious flavour these mangoes have!
5. Oh, that I were there at the time!
6. He seems to be very clever.
7. It is very beautiful to look at.
8. You have fallen very low.



INTERCHANGE OF AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES

A Negative sentence is often formed by changing an Assertive sentence into an Interrogative, or vice versa. Moreover, a Negative form can be made by using opposite words, such as 'none but' for 'only', 'never' for 'ever', 'good' for 'bad', etc., or by changing the degree of comparison or by using a clause—'It is not that' etc.

[Assertive থেকে 'Interrogative' বা Interrogative থেকে Assertive করে প্রায়শই Negative form করা যায়। তাছাড়া only থেকে none but; ever থেকে never; good থেকে bad এরকম opposite word ব্যবহার করে Negative form করা যায়, এবং কখনো degree পরিবর্তন করে এবং কখনো It is not that Clause ব্যবহার করেও Negative করা হয়।]

Affirm.—He is a great fool.

Neg.—Is he not a great fool?

Affirm.—Only a rogue can act thus.

Neg.—None but a rogue can act thus.

Affirm.—The brave alone deserve the fair.

Neg.—None but the brave deserve (deserves) the fair.

Affirm.—Can I ever forget you?

Neg.—I can never forget you.

Affirm.—He always minds his lesson.

Neg.—He never neglects his lesson.

Affirm.—I shall always remember you.

Neg.—I shall never forget you.

Affirm.—He turned all the stones.

Neg.—He left no stone unturned.

Affirm.—He is going to attend the meeting.

Neg.—It is not that he is not going to attend the meeting.

Affirm.—You are the only person fit for the job.

Neg.—No other person but you is fit for the job.

Affirm.—He is the best boy in the class.

Neg.—No other boy in the class is as good as he.

Affirm.—I come here for the last time.

Neg.—Never again shall I come here.

Affirm.—A fisherman's life is hard.

Neg.—A fisherman's life is not easy-going.

Affirm.—Everybody will admit that I am right.

Neg.—Nobody will deny that I am right.

Affirm.—Brutus loved Caesar.

Neg.—Brutus was not without love for Caesar.

[Or] It is not that Brutus did not love Caesar.

Affirm.—It always pours when it rains.

Neg.—It never rains but pours.

Affirm.—As soon as he saw the tiger, he fled.

Neg.—No sooner did he see (*had he seen*) the tiger than he fled.

Note : "None is a shortened form of *not one*. Yet it is commonly used with plural verbs." —Wren & Martin

None but fools has/have ever believed it.

EXERCISE III

Transform the following sentences from Affirmative to Negative, and vice versa :

1. I was doubtful whether it was you.
2. No one but a coward flees from his duty.
3. Learned men are not always judicious.
4. Great men are of no one nation, nor of one particular class.
5. As soon as he came, he made objections.
6. He is sometimes foolish.
7. Every man makes mistakes sometimes.
8. I care very little what he says about me.



9. There is nobody but believes in his honesty.
10. There is no smoke without fire.
11. It is not likely that he will ever see his home again.



INTERCHANGE OF DEGREES OF COMPARISON

As the following examples show, it is possible to change the degree of comparison of an Adjective or Adverb in a sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence.

[নীচের উদাহরণগুলি থেকে দেখা যাবে, বাক্যের অর্থ পরিবর্তন না করেও **Adjective** বা **Adverb**-এর **degree of comparison** পরিবর্তন করা সম্ভব।]

Posit.—I am as brave as he.

Comp.—He is not braver than I (am).

Posit.—He is as intimate to me as to you.

Comp.—He is not more intimate to you than to me.

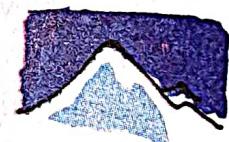
Posit.—There is no mystery so great as misery.

Comp.—Misery is greater than any other mystery.

Super.—Misery is the greatest mystery of all.

Super.—Everest is the highest peak of the world.

Posit.—No other peak of the world is as high as Everest.



Comp.—Everest is higher than any other peak of the world.

Super.—He is the best boy in the class.

Comp.—He is better than any other boy (all other boys) in the class.

Posit.—No other boy in the class is as good as he.

Super.—Iron is the most useful of all metals.

Comp.—Iron is more useful than any other metal.

Posit.—No other metal is as useful as iron.

Super.—Japan is one of the richest countries of the world.



Comp.—Japan is richer than most other countries of the world.

Posit.—Very few countries of the world are as so rich as Japan.

Super.—This is one of the easiest subjects.

Comp.—This is easier than many other (most other) subjects.

Posit.—Very few subjects are as (so) easy as this. ['very few' in almost negative sense]

Note : Positive—as.....as (so...as is used in negative sense.)
Comparative—.....than
Superlative—the.....in/of

Superlative থেকে Positive বা Comparative-এ পরিবর্তন করতে হলে :

Positive—**No** বা **No other/ Very few.**

[সবচেয়ে বড়ো হলে **No** বা **No other** এবং কয়েকটি বড়োর মধ্যে অন্যতম হলে **Very few** হয়।]

Comparative—**than any other/than many other.**

[সবচেয়ে বড়ো হলে **than any other** এবং কয়েকটি বড়োর মধ্যে অন্যতম হলে **than many other** হয়।]

EXERCISE IV

Change the Degree of Comparison without changing the meaning :

1. She is as intelligent as her brother.
2. She is the best girl in her class.
3. Gold is one of the most precious metals.
4. The cow is the most useful of all animals.
5. Mumbai is one of the richest cities in India.
6. Aparna is better than any other girl in the class.
7. Akbar was one of the greatest emperors of India.
8. The Rajdhani Express runs faster than any other train.
9. Health is more valuable than wealth.
10. Very few countries are as (so) rich as America.

**SENTENCES CONTAINING THE ADVERB 'TOO'/JOINING BY 'TOO'**

1. He is so honest that he will not accept a bribe.
= He is too honest to accept a bribe. [= He is very honest. He will not accept a bribe.]
2. I am so tired that I cannot walk.
= I am too tired to walk. [= I am very tired. I cannot walk.]
3. The news is so good that it cannot be true.
= The news is too good to be true. [= The news is too much good. It cannot be true.]
4. She is so proud that she cannot learn.
= She is too proud to learn. [= She is very proud. She cannot learn.]
5. She is too clever not to see through your tricks. [Spl. use of both 'not to' & 'too']
= She is so clever that she will see through your tricks. [Vide—Wren & Martin]

EXERCISE V

Rewrite the following sentences to avoid 'too' or to use 'too' :

1. He is too proud to beg.
2. It is never too late to mend.
3. She was too late to hear the first speech.
4. The boy is too old for whipping.
5. He speaks too fast to be understood.
6. The fact is so evident that it does not require a proof.
7. Be not too eager for praise.
8. The sun is so hot for us that we cannot go out at present.
9. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
10. He reached the station too late to catch the train.

CONVERSION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPLEX SENTENCES

(a) by expanding a word or a phrase into a Noun Clause :

(i) *Simple*—He pleaded for his *innocence*.

Complex—He pleaded *that he was innocent*.

(ii) *Simple*—I know *her name*.

Complex—I know *what her name is*.

- (iii) *Simple*—I am sure of her *success* in the examination.
Complex—I am sure *that she will succeed in the examination*.
- (iv) *Simple*—I prayed for his *recovery*.
Complex—I prayed *that he might recover*.
- (v) *Simple*—They admitted their *guilt*.
Complex—They admitted *that they were guilty*.



(b) by expanding a word or a phrase into an Adjective Clause :

- (i) *Simple*—He is a *meritorious boy*.
Complex—He is a boy *who has his merit*.
- (ii) *Simple*—I *lost this ball* yesterday.
Complex—This is the ball *which I lost yesterday*.
- (iii) *Simple*—I still remember the advice of *my departed father*.
Complex—I still remember the advice *which was given by my departed father*.
- (iv) *Simple*—He is the last man to *utter such a word*.
Complex—He is the last man *who can utter such a word*.
- (v) *Simple*—I want a car *to drive*.
Complex—I want a car *that I can drive*.



(c) by expanding a word or a phrase into an Adverb Clause :

- (i) *Simple*—*Being rich* he cannot understand the suffering of the poor.
Complex—*As he is rich* he cannot understand the suffering of the poor.
- (ii) *Simple*—He is too weak *to move out of doors*.
Complex—He is so weak *that he cannot move out of doors*.
- (iii) *Simple*—He is working day and night *to finish the book*.
Complex—He is working day and night *so that he may finish the book*.
- (iv) *Simple*—We went to the station by taxi *to avoid missing the train*.
Complex—We went to the station by taxi *lest we should miss the train*.
- (v) *Simple*—Nobody will be allowed to enter the hall *without a ticket*.
Complex—Nobody will be allowed to enter the hall *unless he has a ticket*.
- (vi) *Simple*—*In spite of being old* he carried a load of heavy luggage.
Complex—*Though he was old*, he carried a load of heavy luggage.
- (vii) *Simple*—She danced *like an expert dancer*.
Complex—She danced *as if she were an expert dancer*.
- (viii) *Simple*—Your learning increases *in proportion to your reading*.
Complex—The more you read the more you learn.



EXERCISE VI

Transform the following Simple Sentences into Complex Sentences :

- (1) The news of his success has been published in the newspaper. (2) In the event of his failure he should take another chance. (3) He is not a man to tell a lie.

(4) I do not know the name of this place. (5) I could not attend the class on account of my illness. (6) On going there I found him ill. (7) He is working hard to gain a prize. (8) He is too lazy to shine in life. (9) A lost moment is lost for ever. (10) It being a day of strike the children are playing on the street. (11) The success is always in proportion to hard work. (12) He was believed to be very honest. (13) Do you wish me to go? (14) They enquire the reason of his failure. (15) Uneasy lies the head wearing a crown. (16) It was a hard enough life. (17) They walked through the new capital. (18) They were too near death to see anything. (19) A rolling stone gathers no moss. (20) They need a friendly lead.

CONVERSION OF A COMPLEX SENTENCE TO A SIMPLE SENTENCE

- (a) **Converting a Noun Clause into a word or a phrase :**
- (i) **Complex**—I know *where he was born*.
Simple—I know his *birth-place*.
 - (ii) **Complex**—I do not know *how long he will stay here*.
Simple—*The duration of his stay here* is not known to me.
 - (iii) **Complex**—The *truth* is he was absent.
Simple—*To tell the truth* he was absent.
 - (iv) **Complex**—I expect *that I shall get a prize*.
Simple—I expect to get a prize.
 - (v) **Complex**—*It is the scarcity of a thing* that makes it treasured.
Simple—*The scarcity of a thing* makes it treasured.

(b) **Converting an Adjective Clause into a word or a phrase : [-ing / -ed / to etc.]**

- (i) **Complex**—Only those boys *who work hard* will succeed.
Simple—Only *hard-working boys* will succeed.
- (ii) **Complex**—They cannot forget the losses *that they have suffered*.
Simple—They cannot forget the *losses suffered by them*.
- (iii) **Complex**—*People who live in glass houses* ought not to throw stones.
Simple—*People living in glass houses* ought not to throw stones.
- (iv) **Complex**—The speaker, *who was a man of eloquence*, spoke in favour of the motion.
Simple—*The speaker, a man of eloquence*, spoke in favour of the motion.
- (v) **Complex**—Give me some water *that I may drink*.
Simple—Give me some water *to drink*.
- (vi) **Complex**—I always wonder *when I look at the stars that shine in the sky*.
Simple—I always wonder *on looking at the shining stars in the sky*.

(c) **Converting an Adverb Clause into a phrase or a word :**

- (i) **Complex**—The world must be made safe *that the children may prosper*.
Simple—The world must be made safe *for the children to prosper*.
- (ii) **Complex**—He could not attend the function *because he was ill*.
Simple—He could not attend the function *on account of his illness*.



- (iii) **Complex**—Though he got the news he was not happy.
Simple—In spite of getting the news he was not happy.
- (iv) **Complex**—Spend your money carefully lest you should fall into poverty.
Simple—Spend your money carefully to avoid falling into poverty.
- (v) **Complex**—They cried as loudly as they could.
Simple—They cried at the top of their voice.

EXERCISE VII



1. Convert the following Complex Sentences into Simple ones :

- (i) He asked where the girl was. (ii) In modern life it is the rolling stone that gathers the moss. (iii) Though the load was light it was too much for the old man. (iv) You need not ask who I am. (v) A law cannot be passed unless the Rashtrapati gives his assent to it. (vi) As the decision has been already taken, the arguments are useless. (vii) I finish the letter because I have no time left. (viii) He had such a little income that he cannot support his family. (ix) I shall buy it, what it may cost. (x) You are the first man who heard the news. (xi) He will not read unless he is compelled. (xii) That is the place where he was buried. (xiii) I have nothing that I can offer. (xiv) It is generally believed that he died by poison. (xv) The explanation they offered cannot be true.

2. Join the Sentences with '-ing'/'-ed' words :

- (i) Standing on the sea-shore in Puri we saw waves. They were rolling furiously.
(ii) Many areas of India produce tea. Darjeeling is one of them.
(iii) He was angry with me. He did not help me.
(iv) He finished his work. He left the room.
(v) He had determined to oppose the bill. He stood up to speak.

3. Shorten the following sentences by using '-ing'/'-en' :

- (i) It is really wonderful to look at the stars that shine in the sky.
(ii) Though I have a heart made of lead, yet I cannot choose but weep.
(iii) The scientists are recording the death pangs of a plant which is about to die.
(iv) Have you seen a fish which flies in the sky?
(v) Don't put your hand into the water which is boiling.
(vi) People who live in glass houses cannot afford to throw stones.



4. Fill in the gaps using '-en'/'-ed'/'-ing' ending of the following words within brackets : [weep, seal, rot, dry, sterilize] :

- (i) Have you seen any girl on the street?
(ii) Milk is distributed to the consumers in bottles which are and
(iii) During sorting, the oranges are thrown away.
(iv) Mother asked Ayesha to iron the clothes.

CONVERSION OF SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPOUND SENTENCES

(a) by using Cumulative (সংযোজক) Conjunctions (and, also, both...and, as well as, not only...but also, etc.) :

- (i) **Simple**—Going to the garden Tukai saw a red rose.

Compound—Tukai went to the garden and saw a red rose.

- (ii) **Simple**—Besides giving us advice he helped us with money.
Compound—He gave us not *only* advice *but also* money.
- (iii) **Simple**—To add to his misfortune his father died.
Compound—His father died *and* this added to his misfortune.
- (iv) **Simple**—Ram was present. Shyam was present.
Compound—Ram *as well as* Shyam was present.
- (v) **Simple**—Rinku likes tea. Tinku likes tea.
Compound—Both Rinku *and* Tinku like tea.
- (vi) **Simple**—He kept his promise.
Compound—He *not only* made a promise but (*but also*) kept it.
- (b) by using Adversative (বৈপর্যাত্যসূচক) Conjunction (but, still, yet, nevertheless, however, only, etc.) :**
- (i) **Simple**—*In spite of* being old he was young at heart.
Compound—He was old *but* he was young at heart.
 - (ii) **Simple**—Notwithstanding her pitfalls I love her.
Compound—She has her pitfalls, *yet* I love her.
 - (iii) **Simple**—He had all the qualifications for the post except honesty.
Compound—He had all the qualifications for the post *but* he was not honest.
 - (iv) **Simple**—In spite of my annoyance, I kept quiet.
Compound—I was annoyed, *still* I kept quiet.
 - (v) **Simple**—In spite of his weakness, he works hard.
Compound—He is weak; *nevertheless* he works hard.
- (c) by using Alternative (বিকল্পবাচক) Conjunctions (either...or, neither...nor, or, otherwise, else, etc.) :**
- (i) **Simple**—You must avoid fat to lose weight.
Compound—You must avoid fat *or* you will not lose weight.
 - (ii) **Simple**—He would have been insulted but for your timely intervention.
Compound—You had intervened timely, *otherwise* he would have been insulted.
 - (iii) **Simple**—Take another chance to avoid the peril of your life.
Compound—Take another chance, *else* your life will be at peril.
 - (iv) **Simple**—He feigns to be mad.
Compound—Either he is mad or he feigns madness.
 - (v) **Simple**—You should not be a borrower or a lender.
Compound—Neither a borrower *nor* a lender be.

- (d) by using Illative (সিদ্ধান্তবাচক) Conjunctions (therefore, then, so, and so, for, etc.) :**

- (i) **Simple**—His work being unsatisfactory he was dismissed.
Compound—His work was unsatisfactory, *so (therefore)* he was dismissed.
- (ii) **Simple**—He gained prominence by virtue of his sincerity.
Compound—He was sincere, *and* so he gained prominence.
- (iii) **Simple**—Walking all day long he came back home.
Compound—He came back home; *for* he had walked all day long.

EXERCISE VIII

Convert the following Simple Sentences into Compound ones :

- (1) Going home he was very happy to see his mother.
- (2) The rain having stopped they started for their destination.
- (3) Being happy he agreed to a handsome donation.
- (4) In spite of being old he carried a heavy load.
- (5) Picking up a ruler he hit the boy.
- (6) In spite of bad weather he scaled the mountain.
- (7) Besides being honest he is sincere.
- (8) Notwithstanding several efforts he failed.
- (9) He must read hard to pass the examination.
- (10) He could not attend the meeting for his illness.

**CONVERSION OF COMPOUND SENTENCES TO SIMPLE SENTENCES**

(a) by using a Participle : [-ing/-ed/-en, words] :

- (i) **Compound**—They **went** home and found their brother.
Simple—**Going** home they found their brother.
- (ii) **Compound**—Rita **was** very sorry and left for home early.
Simple—**Being** very sorry Rita left for home early.
- (iii) **Compound**—Many areas of India produce tea and Darjeeling is one of them.
Simple—Darjeeling is one of the many tea-producing areas of India.



- (iv) **Compound**—The clothes were dried and mother asked Runa to iron the clothes.
Simple—Mother asked Runa to iron the dried clothes.
- (v) **Compound**—The oranges are being sorted. The rotten ones are thrown away.
Simple—During sorting, the rotten oranges are thrown away.

(b) by using a Prepositional Phrase :

- (i) **Compound**—He **was** terribly unhappy but he did not blame the girl.
Simple—**In spite of being** terribly unhappy he did not blame the girl.
- (ii) **Compound**—Dr. Roy **was** not only a physician but also a statesman.
Simple—**Besides being** a physician Dr. Roy was a statesman.
- (iii) **Compound**—He indulges in tall talks **but** he is a scoundrel.
Simple—**Notwithstanding** his tall talks he is a scoundrel.

(c) by using an Infinitive :

- (i) **Compound**—You must give up smoking or you will suffer.
Simple—You must give up smoking to **avoid suffering**.
- (ii) **Compound**—His enterprises failed and this added to his worries.
Simple—**To add to his worries** his enterprises failed.

**EXERCISE IX**

Convert the following Compound Sentences into Simple ones :

- (1) You must be personal, not abstract. (contracted compound)
- (2) Its familiarity is not its weakness but its supreme virtue.

- (3) He not only made a promise but kept it.
- (4) The Spring came all over but in the Giant's garden it was still Winter.
- (5) The train began to move and the soldier sank back on his seat.
- (6) He set his burden down with great gentleness and sank upon the ground.
- (7) I shall be back at the camp tonight and I'll write to everyone tomorrow.
- (8) Debu did not find the room suitable and moved to the first floor.
- (9) We must not be late, else we will miss the bus.
- (10) The judge found him guilty and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.

CONVERSION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES TO COMPOUND SENTENCES

- (i) **Complex**—*Though* he is poor, he is honest.
Compound—He is poor *but* he is honest.
- (ii) **Complex**—*If* you do it, you will be punished.
Compound—Do it *and* you will be punished.
- (iii) **Complex**—*If* you do not do it, you will be punished.
Compound—Do it *or* you will be punished.
- (iv) **Complex**—I am sure that you are wrong.
Compound—You are wrong *and* of this I am sure (and I am sure of this).
- (v) **Complex**—As he was ill, he could not go.
Compound—He was ill *and so* (therefore) he could not go.
- (vi) **Complex**—*Unless* you do it, I shall fine you.
Compound—Do it *or* I shall fine you.
- (vii) **Complex**—*If* you do not work hard, you will fail.
Compound—Work hard *or* you will fail.

CONVERSION OF COMPOUND SENTENCES TO COMPLEX SENTENCES

- (i) **Compound**—Work out the sum *or* you will be punished.
Complex—*If* you *do not* work out the sum, you will be punished.
- (ii) **Compound**—One word more *and* I will turn you out.
Complex—*If* you utter one word more, I will turn you out.
- (iii) **Compound**—I was angry *but* I did not punish him.
Complex—*Though* I was angry, I did not punish him.
- (iv) **Compound**—He gives a command and it is immediately carried out.
Complex—As soon as he gives a command, it is carried out.



EXERCISE X

1. Change the following Compound Sentences into Complex ones :

- (1) He is rich but he is miserly.
- (2) He made several attempts, yet he failed.
- (3) He is outwardly strict but lenient at heart.
- (4) United we stand and divided we fall.



- (5) Spare the rod and spoil the child.
- (6) Do or die./Do and die.
- (7) Read and you will learn.
- (8) A few more attempts and we succeed.
- (9) He is very weak and so he cannot sit on bed.
- (10) He is very ill and so he is bound to lie in bed.

2. Translate into English :

(a) নেতাজী সুভাষ বোসের নাম কে না জানে? নেতাজী সুভাষ বোসের নাম সকলেই জানে। স্বাধীনতা কে না ভালবাসে? স্বাধীনতা প্রত্যেকেই ভালবাসে। মহাআজীর গৌরব কি কখনো মলিন হতে পারে? মহাআজীর গৌরব কখনোই মলিন হতে পারে না। কেউ কি এমন কঠিন কাজ করতে পারে? কেউই এমন কঠিন কাজ করতে পারে না। কেউ কি তার জন্মভূমির কথা ভুলতে পারে? কেউই তার জন্মভূমির কথা ভুলতে পারে না।

(b) তুমি কী বোকা! তুমি বড় বোকা। ফুলটি কী সুন্দর! ফুলটি বড় সুন্দর। কী বিচিত্র এই দেশ! এই দেশ বড় বিচিত্র। কী আনন্দ! আমরা খেলায় জিতেছি। আমরা খেলায় জিতেছি বলে আনন্দ করছি। হায়! মাদার টেরেজা আর নেই। এটা খুবই দুঃখজনক যে মাদার টেরেজা আর নেই।

(c) সে আমার বন্ধু। এমন নয় যে সে আমার বন্ধু নয়। সে উপন্যাস পড়ে। সে কি উপন্যাস পড়ে না? আমি তাকে সর্বদাই মনে রাখব। আমি তাকে কখনোই ভুলতে পারি না। আমি কি তাকে কখনো ভুলতে পারি? কেবল একজন বদমাইশ এমন কাজ করতে পারে। বদমাইশ ছাড়া কেউই এমন কাজ করতে পারে না। প্রত্যেকেই একথা স্বীকার করবে। কেউই একথা অস্বীকার করবে না।

(d) আমি তোমার মতো শক্তিশালী। তুমি আমার চেয়ে শক্তিশালী নও। সুজাতা ক্লাসের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে ভালো মেয়ে। ক্লাসের কোনো মেয়েই সুজাতার মতো ভালো নয়। ক্লাসের যে কোনো মেয়ের চেয়ে সুজাতা ভালো। গঙ্গা ভারতের দীর্ঘতম নদী। ভারতের কোনো নদীই গঙ্গার মতো দীর্ঘ নয়। গঙ্গা ভারতের যে কোনো নদীর চেয়ে দীর্ঘতর। আমেরিকা বিশ্বের সবচেয়ে ধনী দেশগুলির মধ্যে অন্যতম। বিশ্বের খুব কম দেশই আমেরিকার মতো ধনী। আমেরিকা বিশ্বের অন্য অনেক দেশের চেয়ে ধনী। সোনা সবচেয়ে মূল্যবান ধাতু। কোনো ধাতুই সোনার মতো মূল্যবান নয়। সোনা অন্য যে কোনো ধাতুর চেয়ে মূল্যবান।



(e) আমি তার জন্মস্থান জানি। আমি জানি কোথায় সে জন্মেছে। সে জানাল যে সে অঞ্জ। সে তার অঙ্গতার কথা জানাল। খেলায় যারা সাফল্য লাভ করেছে কেবল সেই খেলোয়াড়েরাই পুরস্কৃত হবে। কেবল সফল খেলোয়াড়েরা পুরস্কৃত হবে। সততার জন্য তিনি সমাজে সম্মানিত হয়েছিলেন। যেহেতু তিনি সৎ ছিলেন, সেজন্য তিনি সমাজে সম্মানিত হয়েছিলেন। তিনি সৎ ছিলেন এবং সেজন্য তিনি সমাজে সম্মানিত হয়েছিলেন। খারাপ সংবাদ পাওয়া সত্ত্বেও তিনি স্থান ত্যাগ করলেন না। যদিও তিনি খারাপ সংবাদ পেলেন, তবু তিনি স্থান ত্যাগ করলেন না। কাজটি করার জন্য তুমি শাস্তি পাবে। যদি তুমি কাজটি করো, তাহলে শাস্তি পাবে। কাজটি না করার জন্য তুমি শাস্তি পাবে। যদি তুমি কাজটি না করো, তাহলে শাস্তি পাবে। কাজটি করেছ, কি মরেছ। কাজটি না করেছ, কি মরেছ।