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TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

Transformation of sentences means changing (or converting) the words or form of a sentence without changing its meaning (or sense).

Types of Transformation

- [I] Use 'No sooner than'
- [II] Use 'Not only but also'
- [III] Remove 'If / Unless'
- [IV] Remove 'too'
- [V] Use 'Question tag'.
- [VI] Interrogative to Assertive and vice versa
- [VII] Exclamatory to Assertive and vice versa
- [VIII] Affirmative to Negative and vice versa
- [IX] Imperative to Assertive

I. USE 'NO SOONER THAN'

A sentence which shows two actions which immediately follow one another, can be written with the use of 'no sooner....than'

eg. As soon as he sensed danger, he fled.

Ans. No sooner did he sense danger than he fled.

The structure of the sentence is as follows :

No sooner + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb +
other words (if any) + than + the rest of the sentence.

Note :

➡ If an auxiliary is present in the sentence, use the same.

eg. When he was presented with the trophy, he started crying.

Ans. No sooner was he presented with a trophy than he started crying.

eg. As soon as they had eaten, they went out for a stroll.

Ans. No sooner had they eaten than they went out for a stroll.

➡ If an auxiliary is not present in the sentence, use do / does/ did
('do / does' for the present tense and 'did' for past tense)

eg. As soon as the sun rose, they left for the journey.

Ans. No sooner did the sun rise than they left for the journey.

eg. As soon as the bell rings , the children rush into their classrooms.

Ans. No sooner does the bell ring than the children rush into their classrooms.

EXERCISE :

1. She said her prayers and visualized the accomplishment of her goals.
2. I looked into the crowd and saw a man with a straight back and a rugged face.
3. She read Anne's diary and was moved to write to Otto.
4. When the cousins appeared, we excitedly told them about Old Tom.
5. After we were frisked for guns or tranquilizer darts , we were led into the Sanjay Gandhi National Park.

II. USE 'NOT ONLY BUT ALSO'

When we are mentioning two things (either joined by 'and' or 'as well as' we can transform the sentence using 'not only....but also'.

e.g. **She rinsed the popcorn bowls and took meat out of the freezer.**

Ans. *She not only rinsed the popcorn bowls but also took meat out of the freezer.*

Note :

➔ 'not only' is used before the first of the two things mentioned and 'but also' in place of 'and /as well as'.

1. When there are two nouns in the subject position.

eg. Radha and Seeta are intelligent.

Ans. *Not only Radha but also Seeta is intelligent.*

2. When there are two nouns in the object position.

eg. He ate an apple and drank a glass of milk.

Ans. *He not only ate an apple but also drank a glass of milk.*

3. When there are two actions.

eg. He grew silent and seemed to be pondering on the situation.

Ans. *He not only grew silent but also seemed to be pondering on the situation.*

4. When there are two adjectives.

eg. She had become very noisy and mischievous.

Ans. *She had become not only very noisy but also mischievous.*

EXERCISE :

1. Eagles and other large fish eating birds have been treated with respect.
2. The snake suddenly coiled up, raised its neck and viciously struck Dad's arm.
3. The banana helps in regulating blood pressure and lowers the risk of a stroke.
4. You can misuse your lungs as well as use them well.

5. He seated me in a comfortable chair and asked me what he could do for me.

III. REMOVE 'IF / UNLESS'

1. If + not = unless

If you water the plants they will not die.

Ans. Unless you water the plants, they will die.

2. If = unless + not

If you read, you will learn.

Ans. Unless you read you will not learn.

3. Only if = never + unless

Monkeys fight only if they are a hundred to one.

Ans. Monkeys never fight unless they are a hundred to one.

SOLVED EXAMPLES :

1. If you keep fingering it, you'll make your whole chin into one big spot.

Ans. Unless you keep fingering it, you'll not make your whole chin into one big spot.

2. If you are cold, do the same thing.

Ans. Unless you are cold, don't do the same thing.

3. If the temperature is too high, plants and animals will die.

Ans. Unless the temperature is too high, plants and animals will not die.

4. If you know the answer, you will win.

Ans. Unless you know the answer you will not win.

5. They will never work unless they are told.

Ans. They will work only if they are told.

EXERCISE :

1. If traffic is controlled, accidents will not take place.
2. If you do not take your medicine you will not live.
3. Unless a woman is educated, her family does not benefit.
4. Unless there is quality control, the product will not sell.
5. If the rain fails, the crop will fail.
6. If you study you will pass.
7. Unless he fails, he will not die of shame.
8. If you do your homework, I will not punish you.

IV. REMOVE 'TOO'

1. too = also/not only but also/as well as/both and

e.g.: He has a car and a motorcycle too.

He has a car as well as a motorcycle.

2. too = very/extremely

e.g.: It is too hot.

It is extremely hot.

3. too + adj + infinitive = so + adj + that + negation**e.g.:** The words are too difficult to understand.

The words are so difficult that they cannot be understood.

4. too + adj + negation + infinitive = so + adj + that**e.g.:** Her perfume is too strong to not be noticed.

Her perfume is so strong that it can be easily/surely/ definitely be noticed.

SOLVED EXAMPLES :**1.** Otto was getting too old to write to her.**Ans.** Otto was getting so old that he could not write to her.**2.** She was too happy to care.**Ans.** She was so happy that she did not care.**3.** Raw mango is too sour.**Ans.** Raw mango is very sour.**4.** The saree is too long to not fit anyone.**Ans.** The saree is so long that it can easily fit everyone.**5.** The teacher was knowledgeable and interesting too.**Ans.** The teacher was both knowledgeable and interesting.**EXERCISE :**

1. I am too tired to go to school.
2. We are too thrilled to express it in words.
3. He is too proud.
4. The hoarding is too large to not be noticed.
5. I have opted for Hindi and French too.
6. Our portion is too vast to complete.
7. She was too frightened to run.
8. Chinese is too difficult to learn quickly.
9. It is too hot in Chennai.
10. The words are too difficult to sustain.

V. USE 'QUESTION TAG'

A question tag comes after the statement and is written in the following manner:

Statement, auxiliary verb + subject pronoun + ?**Auxiliary verb** - a helping verb in the sentence**Subject pronoun** - a pronoun which agrees with the subject in number (singular or plural) and person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)**The rules to form question tags are as follows :****➡ If the statement is affirmative, the question tag is negative.****eg.** Rakesh went to the market, didn't he ?**➡ If the statement is negative, the question tag is affirmative.****eg.** The plants did not survive, did they ?

- ➡ **If the sentence contains an auxiliary verb, use the same to form a question tag.**
eg. Your sister can teach music, *can't she ?* ('can' is an auxiliary verb)
 Radha has attended the dance classes, *hasn't she ?*
- ➡ **If the sentence does not contain an auxiliary verb, use do/does/did to form a question tag.**
eg. The little boy broke the window pane, *didn't he ?*
 You work very hard, *don't you ?*
 Hari has a huge house, *doesn't he ?*
 (The above sentences do not contain an auxiliary verb so we use do /does / did)
- ➡ **If the verb in the sentence is a form of 'to be' (whether as the main verb or auxiliary) use the same verb as an auxiliary to form the question tag.**
eg. The room *is* very spacious, *isn't it ?* ('is' is the only verb)
 The children *were* playing in the rain, *weren't they ?* ('were' is the auxiliary verb)
- ➡ **Imperative Sentences :**
eg. If it is an order the question tag is 'will you?'
 If it is a request the question tag is 'won't you?'
- ➡ **Some peculiar types :**
eg. *I am* angry, **aren't I?**
Let's go to the beach, **shall we?**
There were many people on the road, **weren't there ?**
Everybody has learnt the lesson, **haven't they ?**

SOLVED EXAMPLES :

1. You like him, don't you?
2. It isn't ready yet, is it?
3. They will go home soon, won't they?
4. He will never give up, will he?
5. You have tea for breakfast, don't you?
6. But they had no money, did they?
7. Give and receive, won't you?
8. The house is quiet, isn't it?
9. I am of course day dreaming, aren't I?
10. We should respect our elders, shouldn't we?

EXERCISE : (Add A Question Tag)

1. Yet his voice was pleasant.
2. I believe in constantly raising the bar for myself.
3. Mom and I broke down.
4. We cannot encourage communalism.
5. We have hard work ahead.
6. Stop being stupid.

7. I'd gone to see Knowles.
8. We had reached the crossroad.
9. I'll never worry about sports again.
10. I have done nothing for her.
11. No wall is too high for us.
12. Nearly everyone enjoys watching birds.

	Meaning	Punctuation	Formation
Exclamatory	Expressing strong feelings	ends in (!)	<i>What + a / an + adjective + subject + verb ! OR How + adjective + subject + verb !</i>
Assertive	Declaring, stating	ends in an (.)	<i>Subject + verb +</i>
Interrogative	Question	ends in an (?)	<i>'Wh' word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb ? OR Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb ?</i>
Imperative	Command, request or advice	ends in an (.)	<i>Verb + The subject 'you' is hidden.</i>

VI. INTERCHANGING INTERROGATIVE TO ASSERTIVE SENTENCES AND VICE VERSA.

Interrogative to Assertive

Real Questions : (answers are expected)

While changing these questions to assertive use one of the following :

I want to know. / I would like to know. / I wonder.

eg. What is your name?

I would like to know your name.

eg. Do you think India will win the game?

I wonder if India will win the game.

Rhetorical Questions : (answers are not expected)

While changing these questions to assertive, change from affirmative to negative :

eg. Do you expect to pass without studying?

You cannot expect to pass without studying.

eg. Is this the way to behave?

This is not the way to behave.

Assertive to Interrogative

Assertive sentences : Subject + verb +

Interrogative : 'Wh' word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb ?
OR Auxiliary verb + subject + main verb ?

While changing from assertive to interrogative, use the question tag in the beginning.

- eg.** They are very generous.
Aren't they very generous?
- eg.** Sam went home early today.
Didn't Sam go home early today ?

SOLVED EXAMPLES :

Change the Interrogative sentence to Assertive and vice versa.

- How did she hide from the Nazis?
Ans. I don't know how she hid from the Nazis.
- Would he answer me?
Ans. I wonder if he would answer me.
- Many of these millions have succeeded.
Ans. Haven't many of these millions succeeded?
- She went to the kitchen.
Ans. Didn't she go to the kitchen?
- Maggu's achievements are particularly noteworthy.
Ans. Aren't Maggu's achievements particularly noteworthy?

EXERCISE :

Change the Interrogative sentence to Assertive and vice versa.

- What made Cowboy a success?
- Could I ever talk to him of Anne?
- Were we not sent by Anne to keep her father company?
- It is a fateful moment for us.
- We think of our brothers and sisters.

VII. INTERCHANGING EXCLAMATORY TO ASSERTIVE SENTENCES AND VICE VERSA.

Exclamatory Sentences	Assertive Sentences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressing strong feelings An exclamatory sentence ends in (!) Sentence formation : What + a / an + adjective + subject + verb ! OR How + adjective + subject + verb ! <p>e.g.: <i>What a beautiful house it is !</i> e.g.: <i>How beautiful the house is !</i> e.g.: <i>If only I had studied !</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the words like very, extremely add 'what, how' <p>Remove (.) and add (!)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaring, stating An assertive sentence ends in an (.) Sentence formation : Subject + verb + <p>e.g.: <i>It is a very beautiful house.</i> e.g.: <i>The house is very beautiful.</i> e.g.: <i>I wish I had studied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add words like very, extremely, certainly <p>Remove (!) and add (.)</p>

SOLVED EXAMPLES :**Change the Exclamatory sentence to Assertive and vice versa.**

1. Some are afraid to make friends.
Ans. How afraid some are to make friends!
2. He was pleased with the results.
Ans. How pleased he was with the results!
3. What a piece of art it is!
Ans. It is wonderful piece of art.
4. If only I were young again!
Ans. I wish I were young again.
5. How you have grown!
Ans. You have really grown.

EXERCISE :**Change the Exclamatory sentence to Assertive and vice versa.**

1. It is a horrible sight.
2. He leads a most unhappy life.
3. How stupid of me to forget your name!
4. I wish I had studied for the examination.
5. He was indeed amazing.

VIII. INTERCHANGING AFFIRMATIVE TO NEGATIVE SENTENCES AND VICE VERSA.To make negative use :- **no, not, neither, nor, never, nothing, none**

Affirmative	Negative
Prefix (un, im, dis, etc.)	
im possible, un fortunate, dis agree, un able. She is <u>un</u> comfortable. It is <u>im</u> possible that he is dead. He is <u>un</u> able to talk.	not possible, not fortunate, does not agree, not able (cannot) She is <u>not</u> comfortable. It is <u>not</u> possible that he is dead. He is <u>not</u> able (cannot) to talk.
Suffix (less)	
care less , clue less , fear less , Sugar less , child less . He is totally <u>fearless</u> of the outcome. She is <u>clueless</u> about the proceeding.	does not care, has no clue, does not fear, with no sugar He <u>does not</u> fear the outcome. She <u>has no</u> clue about the proceedings.
Use of certain words	
avoid, refrain from, abstain from You should <u>refrain from</u> spending too much money during recession. <u>Avoid</u> making silly mistakes.	not You should <u>not</u> spend too much money during recession. <u>Do not</u> make silly mistakes.
Opposite words + Negative	
love, refuse, doubtful He <u>refused</u> the order. I am <u>doubtful</u> of the outcome.	does not hate, did not accept, not sure He <u>did not</u> accept the order. I am <u>not</u> sure of the outcome.

Affirmative	Negative
<p><u>only, everyone</u></p> <p>I will marry <u>only</u> you. This is the <u>only</u> thing I want. Everyone knows Mother Theresa.</p>	<p><u>no one but (person), nothing but (thing), nowhere but (place), [but can be replaced by except]</u></p> <p>I will marry <u>no one</u> except you. I want <u>nothing</u> but this thing. There is not one who does not know Mother Theresa.</p>
<p><u>always</u></p> <p>SRK movies <u>always</u> entertain. He manages to get awards for every movie he makes.</p>	<p><u>never fails to be, does not fail to</u></p> <p>SRK movies <u>never fail</u> to entertain. He <u>does not fail</u> to get awards for every movie he makes.</p>
<p><u>prohibited/ forbidden from + ing, forbidden + infinitive</u></p> <p>Students are <u>forbidden from</u> copying during the exam. She was <u>forbidden to</u> meet him.</p>	<p><u>not allowed not permitted</u></p> <p>Students are <u>not allowed</u> to copy during the exam. She was <u>not allowed</u> to meet him.</p>

EXERCISE :

Change the affirmative sentences to negative sentences and vice versa.

- Vassa lost interest in everything in life.
- The correspondence continued.
- Shivaji was the best king that ever ruled over Maharashtra.
- He is sometimes sad.
- Dad would stand close by.
- The king sent word to the prince not to waste gold on getting him back.
- Only a rich man can afford such luxury.
- He had no passport, no money and was not allowed to move out.
- It is the only thing that can save the city.
- Nobody was absent.

IX. INTERCHANGING IMPERATIVE TO ASSERTIVE SENTENCES AND VICE VERSA.**Imperative to Assertive**

Imperative sentences : Verb +

(The subject is 'you' and it is hidden)

Assertive : Subject + verb +

eg. Avoid eating junk food.

Ans. You should avoid eating junk food.

Note : use a modal auxiliary according to the context of the sentence.
(suggestion - should, compulsion - must)

SOLVED EXAMPLES :**Change the Imperative sentence to Assertive and vice versa.**

1. Don't lose your calm if your friends's opinions differ from yours.
Ans. You should not / There is no need to lose your calm if your friend's opinions differ from yours.
2. Tell your friends what you like about them.
Ans. You should tell your friends what you like about them.
3. Never put money and important documents in your checked-in luggage.
Ans. You should never put money and important documents in your checked-in luggage.
4. May the star never set.
Ans. I wish / hope the star never sets.
5. Allow your friends to be themselves.
Ans. You should not let yourself be used by your friends.

EXERCISE :**Change the Imperative sentence to Assertive and vice versa.**

1. Accept your friends as they are.
2. To test your out capacity, take a deep breath and open the mouth wide.
3. No hiding my chin today.
4. Don't keep fingering the sopt on your face.
5. Keep bags in between, rather than besides your feet.
6. Get a thorough medical check-up before you set out on a long trip.
7. Open schools and monasteries for the people.
8. Allow your friends to be themselves.
9. Don't speak what should not be shared.
10. Don't let yourself be used by your friends.

MIS. EXERCISE :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. But they had no money. | (Make Affirmative) |
| 2. How to nourish friendship? | (Make Assertive) |
| 3. My lack of vision is my strength. | (Add Question Tag) |
| 4. He always answered. | (Make Negative) |
| 5. His voice was pleasant. | (Make Exclamatory) |
| 6. What a beautiful piece ! | (Make Assertive) |
| 7. Academic institutions in India are less than sold on the idea of inclusive education. | (Make Negative) |
| 8. Mom's condition took a turn for the worse. My performance is also taking a turn for the worse. | (Use Not only... but also) |
| 9. What a feeling! | (Make Assertive) |
| 10. This one was probably for his mom. | (Make Negative) |
| 11. I'm trying to help. | (Add Question tag) |
| 12. If I don't thank an Indian and die, I will never attain peace after death. | (Use Unless) |
| 13. We have often been unworthy followers of his. | (Make Interrogative) |
| 14. Isn't there a court order against this? | (Make Assertive) |
| 15. They shared their clothes and toys. | (Use Not only...but also) |
| 16. As soon as she got home, Keryn hurried to her. | (Use No sooner.....than) |

