

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

Types of sentences

Essentially there are three types of sentences, in English

Simple sentence

Compound sentence

Complex sentence

Simple sentence

Has one clause(A subject and a predicate)

For eg:

- 1.The child plays in the open garden
- 2.The teacher taught us writing skills..

This sentence has one clause(one subject and one predicate)
and therefore it is a simple sentence.

Compound sentence

This sentence has two main clauses & two subordinate clauses (two subjects and two predicates) and therefore it is a compound sentence.

The conjunctions used to join independent clauses in compound sentences are coordinating conjunctions. The most common coordinating conjunctions are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Compound sentence

A Compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses.

For eg:

- 1.The rich man was popular but not happy
- 1.He must work hard or he will perish.

Complex sentence

A complex sentence has at least one subordinate clause and at least one main clause.

The conjunctions used in Complex sentences are called subordinating conjunctions

For eg: that, which, who, whose, since, Although, Though, Whether, While, Even though, If, Unless etc.

Complex sentence

For eg:

This is the building *which* I was talking to you about.

The woman *who* lost her purse yesterday is my aunt.

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

We can convert a simple sentence into a compound sentence or a complex sentence.

SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPOUND SENTENCES

Examples:

Simple: He must work very hard to make up for the lost time.

Compound: He must work very and make up for the lost time.

Simple: In spite of his hard work, he did not succeed.

Compound: He worked hard, yet did not succeed.

Simple: Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered the child.

Compound: He not only robbed the poor child ,but also murdered him.

SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPOUND SENTENCES

Examples:

Simple: Little Jay sat in a corner, eating his Christmas cake.

Compound: Little Jay sat in a corner and ate his Christmas cake.

Simple: He must resign on pain of public dismissal.

Compound: He must resign, or he will be publicly dismissed.

Simple: Owing to drought the crop is short.

Simple: The teacher punished the children for disobedience.

Compound: The children were disobedient, so the teacher punished them

SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPOUND SENTENCES

Do it yourself

Identify the Sentences as Simple,compound,Complex

There is drought and so the crop is short.

The men had not completed their work by sunset.

Inspite of several efforts, he failed.

In spite of being innocent,he was punished.

SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPLEX SENTENCES

Examples:

Simple: He confessed his crime.

Complex: He confessed that he was guilty.

Simple: Only Pakistanis are admitted here.

Complex: If you are not a Pakistani, you cannot be admitted here.

Simple: The management is thoroughly bad.

Complex: The management is as bad as it could be.

SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPLEX

Examples:

Simple: The prince was to be found in the hottest battle.

Complex: The prince was to be found where the battle was the hottest.

Simple: I rejoice at his good fortune. –

Complex: I rejoice that he has good fortune.

Simple: Considering the difficulties of his position, he has acted admirably. –

Complex: If we consider the difficulties of his position, he has acted admirably.

Simple: There will be someone to meet you on arrival.

Complex: There will be someone to meet you when you arrive.

SIMPLE SENTENCES TO COMPLEX

Examples:

Simple: She bought an 80 yr old house .

Complex: She bought a house which was 80 yrs old.

Simple: This is the place of the meeting.

Complex: This is the place where the meeting is held.

Simple: He admitted his guilt.

Complex: He admitted that he was guilty.

CHANGE FROM COMPLEX TO SIMPLE

Do it yourself

I was surprised when I saw his obstinacy.

If he plays well, he can score a century.

If he learns Hindi, he will get a job.

Unless he prepares well, he will not score century.

She woke up when it was midnight.