

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

CONVERSION OF AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE SENTENCES

For transforming the affirmative sentence into negative sentence, it is necessary to know that such changing is to be brought in the sentence so that a negative word is used in the sentence and there is also no changing in the meaning of the sentence.

Rule 1:

The affirmative sentence is transformed into negative sentence with the help of opposite word of the main word used in the affirmative sentence.

Examples:

- Man is Mortal.
Man is not immortal.
- He was healthy.
He was not unhealthy.

Rule 2:

Sometimes the double negative meaning expressing words are used to transform the affirmative sentence into negative sentence.

Examples:

- Every cactus plant has a thorn.
There is no cactus plant without a thorn.
- Everyone makes a mistake.
There is no one who does not make a mistake.

Rule 3:

Using the verb ‘to fail’ or omitting the verb ‘to fail’ the affirmative sentence is transformed into negative sentence.

Examples:

- He saw the Taj Mahal.
He did not fail to see the Taj Mahal.
- I failed to see her when she came in.
I did not see her when she came in.

Rule 4:

The affirmative sentence is transformed into negative sentence by changing ‘only/ alone’ used in the affirmative sentence into ‘none but’.

Examples:

- Only you can solve the problem.
None but you can solve the problem.
- The brave alone deserves the fair.
None but the brave deserves the fair.

Rule 5:

The affirmative sentence is transformed into negative sentence by changing ‘as soon as’ used in the affirmative sentence into ‘no sooner than’.

Examples:

- As soon as he saw me he ran away.
No sooner did he see me then he ran away.
- As soon as I had reached the station the train steamed off.
No sooner had I reached the station than the train steamed off.

Rule 6:

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

Examples:

- He must buy a grammar book.
He cannot but buy a grammar book.
Or, He cannot help buying a grammar book.
- We must love one another.
We cannot but love one another.

Rule 7:

If we find the word “Both... and” in affirmative sentence, we will write the “Not only ... but also” instead of that “Both... and” at the time of negative sentence.

Examples:

- Both Rita and Gita were beautiful.
Not only Rita but also Gita was beautiful.
- Ramen is both honest and faithful.
Ramen is not only honest but also faithful.

Rule 8:

If “Too...to” is used in affirmative sentence, then it is transformed into negative sentence by using “so...that”.

Examples:

- He is too weak to walk.
He is so weak that he cannot walk.
- The child was too tiny to climb up the tree.
The child was so tiny that he could not climb up the tree.

Rule 9:

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.

Examples:

- Arun is the best boy in the class.
No other boy in the class is as good as Arun.
- Tendulkar is the best batsman in India.
No other batsman in India is as good as Tendulkar.

Rule 10:

If “Than any other/ than all other” is used in affirmative sentence, then we need to use “No other” in negative sentence.

Examples:

- Sumit is better than any other boy in the class.
No other boy in the class is as good as Sumit.
- Mumbai is bigger than all other cities in India.
No other city in India is as big as Mumbai.

Rule 11:

If the affirmative sentence is in positive degree, then it is transformed into negative sentence by changing the positive degree into comparative degree.

Examples:

- He is as strong as I.
I am not stronger than he.
- I know him as well as you do.
You do not know him better than I do.

Rule 12:

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.

Example:

- I have to buy a new house.
I cannot but a new house.
OR, I cannot help buying a new house.

CONVERSION OF ASSERTIVE SENTENCES INTO INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**Rule 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.
Wasn't he very gentle?
- He is not a good person.
Is he a good person?

Rule 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.
Doesn't he play football?
- They played football yesterday.
Didn't they play football yesterday?

Rule 3:

Never is replaced by ever in interrogative sentences. We can also use “when”.

Examples:

- I never drink tea.
Do I ever drink tea?
- He will never have sense.
When will he have sense?

Rule 4:

‘Everybody’/ ‘everyone’/ ‘all’ is replaced by ‘Who+ auxiliary verb+ not’

Examples:

- Everybody wishes to be happy.
Who doesn’t wish to be happy?
- Everyone would cry when stuck.
Who would not cry when stuck?

Rule 5:

‘Nobody’/ ‘no one’/ ‘none’ is replaced by ‘Who’.

Examples:

- Nobody could count stars in the sky.
Who could ever count stars in the sky?
- No one can forget those happy days.
Who can forget those happy days?

Rule 6:

‘There is no’ is replaced by ‘is there any’/ ‘who (person)’/ ‘what (thing)’.

Examples:

- There is no use of the law.
What is the use of this law?
- There is no man happier than Ram
Who is happier than Ram?

Rule 7:

‘It doesn’t matter’ is replaced by ‘what + though/does it matter.’

Examples:

- It does not matter if you fail in the exam.
What though if you fail in the exam?
- It does not matter much if we lose.
What does it matter if we lose?

Rule 8:

‘It is useless’ or ‘It is no use’ is replaced by ‘why’.

Examples:

- It is useless to waste time.
Why waste time?

Rule 9:

In case of conditional sentence, the consequent part is changed into interrogative sentence.

Examples:

- If you prick us, we bleed.
If you prick us, do we not bleed?
- If you tickle us, we laugh.
If you tickle us, do we not laugh?

Rule 10:

‘Everywhere/Nowhere’ is replaced by ‘where’.

Examples:

- A truthful man will be respected everywhere.
Where will a truthful man not be respected?
- I shall have happiness and peace nowhere.
Where shall I have happiness and peace?

CONVERSION OF ASSERTIVE SENTENCES INTO EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

Rule 1:

If we find the word “A/An” before “Very/great” in assertive sentence, then we will start exclamatory sentences with the word “What”. We will write exclamatory sentences following this structure:

“What + a/an + adjective + subject + verb!”

Examples:

- It is a very interesting story book.
What an interesting book it is!
- The boy is a great fool.
What a fool the boy is!

Rule 2:

If we find the word “Very/great” without “A/An” placed before very and great in assertive sentence, then we will start writing exclamatory sentences with the word “How”. We will start exclamatory sentences following this structure:

“How + adjective + subject + verb!”

Examples:

- The flower was very nice.
How nice the flower was!
- The morning was very cool yesterday.
How cool the morning yesterday was!

EXCLAMATORY TO ASSERTIVE

Rule 1:

If we find the word “Alas” in exclamatory sentence, we will write “It is a matter of sorry/ regret that” or “We mourn that” instead of Alas. After that we will write the rest part of exclamatory sentence. Finally we will place full stop [.] instead of exclamatory sign [!].

Examples:

- Alas! Ranjit failed in the examination.
It is a matter of sorry that Ranjit failed in the examination.

Rule 2:

If there is Bravo in the sentence, then we have to convert it into assertive sentence by using “It is a matter of praise that ...” After that we will write the rest part of exclamatory sentence. At last we will place full stop [.] instead of exclamatory sign [!].

Examples:

- Bravo! Raja has played well.
It is a matter of praise that Raja has played well.
- Bravo! He has won the first prize.
It is a matter of praise that he has won the first prize.

Rule 3:

If “Fie” is used in exclamatory sentence, then it is converted into assertive sentence by using “It is a matter of shame/contempt that” Or “It is shameful that” After the rest part of exclamatory sentence will be written. At the end full stop [.] will be instead of exclamatory sign [!].

Examples:

Fie! He does not respect the seniors.

It is a matter of shame that he does not respect the seniors.

Exclamatory to assertive	
Exclamatory	Assertive
What a nice student you are !	you are a very nice student.
What a pity! (what a pity it is!)	It is a great pity .
How tall the tower is !	The tower is very tall.
Yahoo/hurrah! we won the match	It is a matter of joy that we won the match

Rule 4:

If an exclamatory sentence begins with “Hurrah”, then we need to use “It is a matter of joy that ...” or “We rejoice that ...” while transforming it into assertive sentence.

Examples:

- Hurrah! We have won the match.
It is matter of joy that we have won the match.
- Hurrah! My elder brother has got a new job.
It is a matter of joy that my elder brother has got a new job.

Rule 5:

If we find “unreal conditional sentence with if” in exclamatory sentence, then we need to write “I wish” while transforming into assertive sentence. After that we will add “unreal conditional sentence” and finally place full stop [.] instead of exclamatory sign [!].

Examples:

- If I were a king!
I wish I were a king.

Rule 6:

If we find “real conditional sentence with if” in exclamatory sentence, then we will write “I hope” instead of the word [If]. Then we will add the “real conditional sentence” and finally place full stop [.] instead of exclamatory sign [!].

Examples:

- If you study better for next examination!
I hope you study better for next examination.

Rule 7:

If “Would that/ O that/Oh that/ Oh for/ Oh if” is used in exclamatory sentence, then “I wish” is used while transforming it into assertive sentence.

Examples:

- Would that I could be a child again!
I wish I could be a child again.
- O that I were a poet!
I wish I were a poet.

1. Interchange of Noun and Verb:

a) Noun: His intention was to insult me.

Verb: He intended to insult me.

b) Noun: She gave me advice.

Verb: She advised me.

c) Verb: She rejected all we proposed.

Noun: She rejected all our proposals.

d) Verb: He promised that he would come.

Noun: He made a promise that he would come.



2. Interchange of Noun and Adjective:

a) Noun: His narration is full of beauty.

Adjective: His narration is beautiful.

b) Noun: She passed his life in peace.

Adjective: She passed a peaceful life.

c) Adjective: Yoga makes our body strong.

Noun: Yoga gives strength to our body.

d) Adjective: Her efforts were successful.

Noun: She got success in her efforts.

3. Interchange of Noun and Adverb:

a) Noun: She goes to Bengaluru every year.

Adverb: She goes to Bengaluru yearly.

b) Noun: Her intention was to insult me.

Adverb: She intentionally insulted me.

c) Adverb: She spoke to me angrily.

Noun: She spoke to me in anger.

d) Adverb: Go to home carefully.

Noun: Go to home with care.

4. Interchange of Adjective and Adverb:

a) Adjective: She is attentive in cooking the food.

Adverb: She is cooking the food attentively.

b) Adjective: It is most probable that it will rain today.

Adverb: Most probably it will rain today.

c) Adverb: Luckily she helped me.

Adjective: It was lucky that she helped me.

d) Adverb: He went there enthusiastically.

Adjective: He was enthusiastic while going there.

Interchange of parts of speech

English language has been enriched and expanded greatly like most other languages by changing one part of speech to others

Noun	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
ability	enable	able	ably
addition	add	additionale	additionally
beggar	beg	beggarly	beggingly
care	care	careful	carefully
danger	endanger	dangerous	dangerously
ease	ease	easy	easily
fear	fear	fearful	fearfully
grief	grieve	grievous	grievously
heart	hearten	hearty	heartily
interest	interest	interesting	interestingly
love	love	lovely	lovingly
peace	pacify	peaceful	peacefully

5. Interchange of Adjective and Verb:

a) Adjective: This was pleasant news to me.

Verb: This news pleased me.

b) Adjective: Mr. Roy was suspicious of his peon's honesty.

Verb: Mr. Roy suspected his peon's honesty.

c) Verb: The hunter succeeded in killing the tiger.

Adjective: The hunter was successful in killing the tiger.

d) Verb: Mr. Sen accepted my offer.

Adjective: My offer was acceptable to Mr. Sen.

Transformation in Parts of Speech

6. Interchange of Verb and Adverb:

a) Verb: I forced him to go out.

Adverb: I turned him out forcibly.

b) Verb: Shakespeare is admitted to be a great poet and dramatist.

Adverb: Shakespeare is admittedly a great poet and dramatist.

c) Adverb: This is apparently a good proposal.

Verb: This appears to be a good proposal.

d) Adverb: We shall go to college hurriedly.

Verb: We shall hurry to college.