

# TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

## What is Transformation of Sentences?

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Transformation of sentences is the process of changing the form of a sentence while simultaneously ensuring that its original meaning is maintained. This process gives writers the opportunity to express their views differently and to draw the desired reactions.

There are various ways of transforming sentences.

### Using Degrees of Comparison:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
No other city in India is as <b>crowded</b> as Mumbai.	Mumbai is <b>more crowded</b> than any other city in India.	Mumbai is the <b>most crowded</b> city in India.
Very few authors are <b>as engaging as</b> Rajeev.	Rajeev is <b>more engaging</b> than most of the other authors.	Rajeev is among the few <b>most engaging</b> authors.
None of the players were <b>as confident</b> about the match <b>as</b> their captain.	The captain was <b>more confident</b> about the match than any of his players.	The captain was the <b>most confident</b> about the match.
It is <b>good</b> to speak up as opposed to suffering silently.	It is <b>better</b> to speak up than suffer silently.	It is <b>best</b> to speak up and avoid suffering silently.
No other house he owns is as <b>large</b> as the one they live in.	The house they live in is <b>larger</b> than the other houses he owns.	The house they live in is the <b>largest</b> he owns.
No other trainee in the team was <b>as hardworking as</b> Jay.	Jay was <b>more hardworking</b> than the other trainees in the team.	Jay was the <b>most hardworking</b> trainee in the team.

### Using Active and Passive Voice:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Jack received a gift from an unknown person on his birthday.	A gift from an unknown person was received by Jack on his birthday.
The king immediately ordered the arrest of the traitor.	The arrest of the traitor was immediately ordered by the king.
Mr. Gupta hired her for the manager's position.	She was hired for the manager's position by Mr. Gupta.
His mother paid his neighbour's son to water his plants.	His neighbour's son was paid by his mother to water his plants.
Did you understand what I just said?	Was what I just said understood by you?

### Replacing the adverb 'too' with 'so':

The problem is <b>too</b> complex for her to solve it in time.	The problem is <b>so</b> complex that she cannot solve it in time. OR The problem is <b>so</b> complex that she will not be able to solve it in time.
They were <b>too</b> young for such a dangerous expedition.	They were <b>so</b> young that they should not have undertaken such a dangerous expedition.
The man was snoring <b>too</b> loudly for his wife to hear the thieves breaking in.	The man was snoring <b>so</b> loudly that his wife could not hear the thieves breaking in.
The meeting is <b>too</b> important to be missed by the Board.	The meeting is <b>so</b> important that it cannot be missed by the board.
The mob was <b>too</b> silent to stage a protest.	The mob was <b>so</b> silent that it could not stage a protest.

## Using Different Parts of Speech:

### CHANGING A NOUN TO A VERB

The car has a high level of fuel **consumption**.

The car **consumes** a lot of fuel.

He gave cautious **replies** to the inquiries.

He **replied** cautiously to the inquiries.

There was a **smell** of stale food in the room.

The room **smelled** of stale food.

### CHANGING A NOUN TO AN ADJECTIVE

On seeing the **steepness** of the stairs the people began to retreat.

On seeing the **steep** stairs the people began to retreat.

The **thickness** of the eyelashes prevents sand from entering the eyes of camels.

The **thick** eyelashes of camels prevent sand from entering their eyes.

He showed **courage** to stop the mob at the gate.

He was **courageous** to stop the mob at the gate.

### CHANGING A NOUN TO AN ADVERB

The workers received two full meals every **day**.

The workers received two full meals **daily**.

He faced the enemy with **boldness**.

He faced the enemy **boldly**.

His friend paid off his educational loan in **secret**.

His friend **secretly** paid off his educational loan.

### CHANGING AN ADJECTIVE TO AN ADVERB

The children spent an **anxious** day awaiting their results.

The children spent the day **anxiously** awaiting their results.

There was a **clear** mention of the rules in the document.

The document **clearly** mentioned the rules.

Torrential rains caused a **drastic** change in the climate of the valley.

The climate of the valley changed **drastically** because of the torrential rains.

### CHANGING A VERB TO AN ADVERB

It is safe to <b>admit</b> that he is the richest man in town.	He is <b>admittedly</b> the richest man in town.
The fire brigade was <b>quick</b> to reach the site despite heavy traffic.	The fire brigade <b>quickly</b> reached the site despite heavy traffic.
The blue team <b>successfully</b> overcame all the huddles in time.	The blue team <b>succeeded</b> in overcoming all the huddles in time.

### Declarative to Interrogative:

Declarative	Interrogative
That is not the way to talk to your elders.	Is that the way you talk to your elders?
Separate the weed from the crop and burn it up.	Will you separate the weed from the crop and burn it up?
It is foolish to spend time looking for something which does not exist.	Why spend time looking for something which does not exist?
Only a very foolish person will dress himself as a clown.	Who is so foolish as to dress himself as a clown?
We could not have found this place without your help.	Could we have found this place without your help?

### Declarative to Exclamatory:

Declarative	Exclamatory
The film was very scary.	How scary the film was!
The host behaved in an unpleasant manner.	How unpleasant were the manners of the host!
The flowers in her garden are very fragrant.	How fragrant are the flowers in her garden!
That was a great show of talent.	What a great show of talent that was!
I really wish that I were somewhere else.	How I wish I were somewhere else!

### Affirmative to Negative:

Affirmative	Negative
He is sometimes shy.	He is not always bold.
He was the best student the coach had ever trained.	No other student trained by the coach was as good as him.
As soon as he saw the teacher he hid under the table.	No sooner did he see the teacher than he hid under the table.
He cared very little about his health.	He did not care much about his health.
My children are is my greatest wealth.	I do not have a greater wealth than my children.

### Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences:

Simple	Compound	Complex
The long working hours caused him a headache.	His head began to ache <b>for</b> he had been working for long hours.	His head began to ache <b>because</b> he had been working for long hours.
Only hard work will secure a place for you in the finals.	You will have to work very hard <b>or</b> you will not secure a place in the finals.	<b>Unless</b> you work very hard you will not secure a place in the finals.
She put the collected clothes in the washing machine.	She collected the clothes <b>and</b> put them in the washing machine.	<b>After</b> collecting the clothes she put them in the washing machine.
The poor man refused to beg.	He was a poor man <b>but</b> he refused to beg.	The man who was poor refused to beg.
Negligence of orders will have severe consequences.	Neglect the orders <b>and</b> the consequences will be severe.	<b>If</b> you neglect the orders, the consequences will be severe.
He accepted the challenge in spite of the risks.	He knew the risks <b>yet</b> he accepted the challenge.	<b>Although</b> he knew the risks, he accepted the challenge.
He stopped at the red light.	He saw the red light <b>and</b> he stopped.	<b>When</b> he saw the red light, he stopped.
In spite of a lengthy search they could not find the watch.	They searched for long <b>but</b> they could not find the watch.	<b>Though</b> they searched for long they could not find the watch.
In the event of a locked door, the parcel will be returned.	The door must not be locked <b>or</b> the parcel will be returned.	<b>If</b> the door is locked the parcel will be returned.