

## UNIT - VII

Transformation of Sentences (Part II)Introduction by the Teacher :

(The teacher will initiate a conversation similar to the following)

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- Teacher : In the previous unit, you have learnt transformation of sentences according to function. Now we shall devote sometime to the study of transformation of sentences according to structure. In Unit - I, while studying about sentences in general you have discussed in detail not only about sentences according to function but also about those concerning structure. Let us call to our memory their classification and definitions. Now, Sujata, can you recall the kinds of sentences according to structure ?
- Sujata : Yes, Sir, they are classified into three, namely Simple, Complex and Compound.
- Teacher : What you told is right. Now let us hear from Mohan what he understands by a simple sentence.
- Mohan : According to me, Sir, a sentence that contains only one subject and one predicate can be called a simple sentence.
- Teacher : You are right, Mohan. Now let us hear from others. What do you think is a Complex sentence, Lata ?
- Lata : A sentence that contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses is called a Complex sentence.
- Teacher : Your definition of a Complex sentence is correct, Lata. Now let us hear what Leela has to say about a Compound sentence.
- Leela : A sentence that is made of two or more independent clauses is called a compound sentence. A Compound sentence may or may not contain dependent clauses.
- Teacher : What Leela has spoken is correct. Now we have a type of Compound sentence called Double sentence. What does it exactly consist of, Rahim ?
- Rahim : A Double sentence is the one which is made of two independent clauses.
- Teacher : Yes, Rahim, you are right. We have refreshed our memory about the various sentences according to structure.

Now, study the following sentences :

- (a) We want a hardworking teacher.
- (b) We want a teacher who works hard.
- (c) I met a blue-eyed girl.
- (d) I met a girl who had blue-eyes.

Now examine sentences (a) and (b). Do these sentences differ in meaning? No, they do not. But do they differ in structure? Yes, they do. While sentence (a) is a Simple sentence, sentence (b) is Complex. If you closely examine, you will find that the adjective 'hardworking' in sentence (a) is developed into a clause 'who works hard' in sentence (b) to form a Complex sentence.

Let us look at sentences (c) and (d). Here too, you will find that sentence (c) is a Simple sentence while (d) is a Complex one. As in the former case here also the adjective 'blue-eyed' in sentence (c) is developed into a clause namely 'who had blue-eyes' to form a Complex sentence.

The study of the above sentences shows that sentences from one grammatical form (Structure) can be changed into another form without altering their sense. What is this change from one grammatical form into another without altering the sense called, Rajan?

Rajan : This change is called Transformation.

Teacher : Well, students, in this unit we shall learn in detail about transformation of sentences according to structure. You will study it through the self-instructional material given to you.

The instructions required for reading through the instructional material given to you here, does not in any way differ from those of units V & VI. Hence the instructions given in the beginning of Unit V are applicable here also. If you happen to forget these instructions, please refresh your memory by once again going through them.

Now, take up the self-Instructional material. Read through it. Hope you will find the presentation interesting.

## II

- (1) In the introduction part of this unit you have learnt that, according to structure there are three main varieties of sentences namely Simple, Complex and Compound. A Simple sentence, as you have seen, is the one which has only one subject-predicate group. If a sentence has one independent

and one or more dependent or subordinate clauses, that sentence is no more a Simple sentence, but a Complex one.

Hence, Complex sentence is a sentence that has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. A sentence may also contain more than one independent or principal clause. In such instance, we can call that sentence neither Simple nor Complex but a Compound sentence.

Compound sentence thus, is made up of at least two independent clauses. It may or may not contain one or more dependent clauses.

In the introduction part of this unit, apart from the above details, you have also learnt that these sentence forms are transformable from one grammatical form to another without altering the sense.

This conversion from one grammatical form to another without altering the sense, as you already know, is called transformation.

Study the following sentences. Compare each sentence of Column (A) with the respective one in Column (B), Now, read the sentences :

- | (A)   | (B)   |
|---|---|
| 1. The Magistrate was a man of <u>kindly nature</u> . | (1) The magistrate was a man <u>who had a kindly nature</u> . |
| 2. He hopes to win the <u>first prize</u> .           | (2) He hopes that <u>he will win the first prize</u> .        |
| 3. You can buy it <u>everywhere</u>                   | (3) You can buy it <u>anywhere you go</u> .                   |

In sentence (1) of Column A, the underlined words 'of kindly nature' is an adjective phrase as it does the work of an adjective. In Column (b) the underlined words (in sentence 1) namely 'who had a kindly nature', is an adjective clause as it does the work of an adjective.

In sentence 2 of column (A), the underlined words ( 'to win the prize' is a noun phrase because they do the function of a noun. But the underlined words in sentence 2 column (B), is a noun clause as the underlined words do the work of a noun.

Similarly in sentences 3 of column A, the underlined word 'everywhere' is an adverb, while the underlined words in sentence 3 of column (B) is an adverb clause.

Thus, you can very well notice that all the three in column (A) are Simple sentences, while their corresponding ones in column (B) are Complex sentences.

You have noticed that sentences in column (A) differ in structure from those in (B). Although they have changed their structure, do we notice any change in their meaning? No, we do not. In fact, they retain the same meaning.

We can see in all three instances in the above cases, a phrase or word in the Simple sentence is developed into a dependent clause to form a Complex one.

Thus, in sentence (1) of column (A) the adj. phrase 'of kindly nature' is changed to dependent clause 'who had a kindly nature' to form the Complex sentence.

In sentence (2) the noun phrase 'to win the first prize' is changed to the Noun clause namely 'that he will win the first prize'.

In sentence (3) of column (A) the adverb 'everywhere' is developed into an adverb clause namely 'anywhere you go'.

Thus, in all three instances above, the Simple sentences are converted into Complex sentences without altering their meaning. In other words, in each case the sentence has changed from one grammatical structure into another without altering their sense. This process of change from one grammatical structure or form into another without altering the sense is called transformation of sentences.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame. You may answer the following questions for this purpose. Fill in the blanks using the suitable word for words.

- 
- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| (1) A sentence that contains only one subject predicate group is called a _____ sentence.                                | Simple         |
| (2) A sentence that contains one independent clause along with one or more dependent clauses is called a _____ sentence. | Complex        |
| (3) A sentence with two or more independent clauses is called a _____ sentence.  | Compound       |
| (4) A compound sentence may or may not contain _____ clauses.  | dependent      |
| (5) The conversion of one grammatical form into that of another without altering the sense is called _____ of sentences. | Transformation |
- 
- (2) In the previous frame you have seen the different types of sentences according to structure. Apart from that, you have also seen that transformation of sentences is the change of one grammatical structure into that of another without bringing about any alteration in its sense.

In this frame let us take up one of the three kinds of sentences according to structure and try to convert it into another grammatical form or structure without altering the sense.

Now proceed to study these sentences given below :

| (A)  | (B)  |
|--|--|
| (1) The king wears a <u>golden</u> crown.      | (1) The king wears a crown that is <u>made of gold</u> .       |
| (2) The Coolies belong to a <u>hill</u> tribe. | (2) The coolies belong to a tribe <u>that lived in hills</u> . |
| (3) He led a life devoid of blame.             | (3) He led a life <u>that was devoid of blame</u> .            |

You know that sentence (1) in column (A) is a simple sentence. The adjective 'golden' in it is developed into a clause to form the complex sentence (1) in column (B).

Similarly the adjective (hill) (actually a noun but here works as an adjective) is developed into an adjective clause to form a complex sentence.

Likewise the adjective phrase 'devoid' of blame' in sentence (3) is developed into a clause to form the complex sentence 3 in column (B).

These examples show that Simple sentence containing an adjective or adjective phrase may be developed into an adjective clause to form a Complex sentence. In other words we could transform a simple sentence that contains an adjective or adjective phrase into a Complex one without bringing about any change in the meaning by developing this adjective or adjective phrase into a dependent adjective clause.

Table given below gives you more examples. Study them very carefully.

#### Transformation of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences

Table VII - 1

| (A) Simple Sentence    |              | (B) Complex Sentence |                       |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Independent Cl.        | Adj. phrase  | Independent Cl.      | Dependent Adj. Cl.    |
| (1) He dwelt in a hut. | made of wood | He dwelt in a hut    | that was made of wood |
| (2) He has done a deed | of shame     | He has done a deed   | that is shameful      |

(continued)

| (A) Simple Sentence      |                    | (B) Complex Sentence  |                       |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Independent Cl.          | Adj. phrase        | Independent Cl.       | Dependent Adj.Cl.     |
| (3) Nobody like a person | with a bad temper. | Nobody like a person  | who has bad temper.   |
| (4) I like to see a face | with smile on it.  | I like to see a face  | that has smile on it. |
| (5) The king was a man   | of great wealth.   | The king was a person | who had great wealth. |

The examples given in this frame show that it is possible to transform a Simple sentence that contains adjective or adjective phrase into a Complex one by developing the adjective or adjective phrase into an adjective clause.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame. Another the following for this purpose :

- (1) A simple sentence is converted into a complex one by developing a word or phrase into a \_\_\_\_\_ clause. dependent
- (2) Simple sentences that contain an adjective or adjective phrase may be transformed into a Complex sentence by developing the \_\_\_\_\_ or adjective \_\_\_\_\_ into a dependent \_\_\_\_\_ clause. adjective, phrase, adjective.
- (3) Develop the underlined adjectives into adjective phrases :
  - (a) a blue-eyed boy. a boy with blue eyes
  - (b) A diamond necklace a necklace made of diamond.
  - (c) A silken turban a turban made of silk
  - (d) A friendless man a man without friends.
- (4) Develop the underlined adjective phrases into adjective clauses :
  - (a) He carried a sword stained with blood. was stained with blood.
  - (b) I met a girl from a village. belonged to a village.  
I met a girl who \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) Salim was a boy without fear. who was fearless  
Salim was a boy who \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) I saw a village without any inhabitants. there were no inhabitants  
I saw a village, where \_\_\_\_\_

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Exercise VII - 1

A number of simple sentences, each of which contains an adjective or an adjective phrase, is given below. The adjective or adjective phrase in each sentence is underlined. Transform them into complex sentences.

- (1) Hard-working people always succeed in life.
- (2) I have no money to spare.
- (3) That was a fault not to be forgiven.
- (4) The benefits of his early training were soon lost.
- (5) That was the act of coward.
- (6) He died in his native village.
- (7) A lost moment is lost for ever.
- (8) Self made men are always respected.
- (9) I have no time to waste in idle talk.
- (10) I saw a wounded bird.
- (11) The girl near me is my sister.
- (12) A sage is a man of blameless life.
- (13) My friend the magistrate of this town, is on leave.
- (14) The value of exercise is great.
- (15) A book is a source of knowledge.

- 
- (3) In the above frame you have learnt that a Simple sentence that contains an adjective or adjective phrase can be converted into a Complex sentence. Now in this frame let us see whether a Complex sentence which contains an adjective clause can be converted into a Simple sentence.

Study the following sentences and see what happens in each case ?

- | (A)   | (B)  |
|---|--|
| (1) The moment <u>which is lost</u> is lost for ever. | (1) A <u>lost</u> moment is lost for ever. |
| (2) We came upon a <u>hut where a peasant lived</u> . | (2) We came upon a <u>peasant's hut</u> .  |
| (3) I saw a tiger <u>which was wounded</u> .          | (3) I saw a <u>wounded</u> tiger.          |
- 

You can see that all sentences under column (A) are Complex sentences containing adjective clauses (the underlined portion in each sentence). On the other hand, you will find all the sentences in column (b) Simple. But do these sentences under column A and B convey the same meaning? Yes, although they differ

in structure, they convey the same meaning. See how those sentences in column A are changed to Simple. In each case you will see that the underlined adjective clause (in column A) is reduced to an adjective or adjective phrase (words or word underlined in column B).

These examples show that Complex sentences containing adjective clauses are converted into Simple sentences by reducing the adjective clause into an adjective or adjective phrase. In other words what we have done here is to reverse the rules for converting simple sentence containing adjective or adjective phrase into Complex sentence.

The following table will provide you with more examples. Study them carefully.

Transformation of Complex Sentences into Simple Sentences

Table VII - 2

| Complex sentences                |                               | Simple sentences             |                                 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Independent Cl.                  | Adjective Cl.                 |                              | Adjective or Adj. phrase.       |
| (1) This is the place            | where we camp.                | This is the place            | of our camp.                    |
| (2) The school has a playground. | that belongs to the Raja.     | The school has a playground. | of the Royal Family.            |
| (3) I have no time               | that I can pass on idle talk. | I have no time               | to waste on idle talk.          |
| (4) He died in the village       | where he was born.            | He died in the village.      | of his birth.                   |
| (5) Youth is the time            | when character is formed.     | Youth is the time            | for the formation of character. |

The examples given in the table and those discussed with in the frame might have given you an idea as how to convert Complex sentences containing adjective clause into Simple sentences.

Let us recall what we have learnt in the above frame.  
Answer the following questions : (Answers are given below the revision questions)

- (1) You have seen that it is possible to convert a Complex sentence into a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.



- (2) Those Complex sentences that contain adjective clauses are converted into Simple by reducing the adjective clauses into \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ phrases.
- (3) In other words we can convert Complex sentences into Simple sentences by reversing the rules for converting Simple into \_\_\_\_\_ sentences.
- (4) Reduce the adjective clauses (Portions underlined in each sentence) in the following sentences into an adjective or adjective phrase. Write down the simple sentences formed.
  - (a) The reply which you made is foolish.
  - (b) The dog that bites seldom barks.
  - (c) A man who is industrious is sure to succeed.
  - (d) The workers, who were weary with their exertions, lay down to rest.

#### Answers

(1) Simple (2) Adjective, adjective, (3) complex, (4) (a) your reply is foolish, (b) The biting dog seldom barks; (c) An industrious man is sure to succeed; (d) The workers weary of exertions lay down to rest.

#### Exercise VII - 2

To learn the concepts better, you may do the following exercise :

A number of Complex sentences containing adjective clauses are given below. Transform them into Simple sentences :

- (1) He died in the village where he was born.
- (2) He has no boots which he can wear.
- (3) I have work which I must do.
- (4) The reason why he did it is clear.
- (5) All that glitters is not gold.
- (6) A man who was in great difficulties, came to me for help.
- (7) A man who has no enemy is a man with few friends.
- (8) A bird which is in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- (9) Only a man who has plenty of money buys a car of such beauty and power.
- (10) He is an author who is very versatile.

- (4) In the previous frames you have learnt how to convert a Simple sentence that contains either an adjective or an adjective phrase into a Complex sentence by developing the adjective phrase into a clause. Similarly you have seen how to convert a Complex sentence with adjective clause into Simple by reducing the adjective clause into an adjective or adjective phrase.

In this frame let us enquire into the possibilities of converting a simple sentences containing an adverb or adverb phrase into a Complex sentence containing an adverb clause.

Study the following sentences.

| (A)   | (B)   |
|---|---|
| 1) He speaks like a born Orator.                    | (1) He speaks <u>as a born orator speaks</u> .          |
| 2) They want out for a walk <u>in the evening</u> . | (2) They went out for a walk <u>when evening came</u> . |
| 3) They fought <u>like heroes</u> .                 | (3) They fought <u>as heroes do</u> .                   |
| 4) You can buy it <u>everywhere</u> ,               | (4) You can buy it <u>wherever you go</u> .             |

You can notice that all sentences under Column A are simple sentences each containing an adverb phrase or adverb (the portion underlined). You have also noticed that all sentences under column B are Complex sentences containing subordinate adverb clauses (the portions underlined). Do these simple sentences in column A express the same meaning as their corresponding Complex sentences in Column B ? Yes, they do. Although they convey the same meaning, their grammatical form or structure is changed. This process of changing from one grammatical form to another without altering the sense is called Transformation. In the above examples, as you have, noticed, simple sentences containing adverbs, or adverb phrases are converted into complex sentences by expanding the adverb or adverb phrase into a dependent adverb clause.

The following table will provide you with more examples. Study each example carefully and see how each adverb or adverb phrase is expanded into an adverb clause.

Transformation of Simple Sentences into Complex SentencesTable VII - 3

| Simple Sentences |   | Complex sentences       |                         |
|------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                  | Adverb or<br>adverb phrase                    | Independent Cl.         | Dependent Cl.           |
| 1)               | He will pay only under the tax compulsion.    | He will not pay the tax | unless he is compelled. |
| 2)               | The mice will in the absence of the cat. play | The mice will play      | when the cat is away.   |
| 3)               | I was surprised to hear him talk.             | I was surprised         | when I heard him talk.  |
| 4)               | He cannot go without my consent.              | He cannot go            | unless I consent.       |
| 5)               | The boy ran very fast.                        | The boy ran             | as fast as he could.    |

The table and the discussion above it have given you a number of Simple sentences which contain adverbs or adverb phrases. In each case you have seen that the adverb or adverb phrase is expanded to form dependent adverb clauses.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame. Answer the questions given below : (Answers are given at the end of these revision questions).

- 1) A Simple sentence which contains an adverb or adverb phrase may be converted into a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- 2) The conversion of a Simple sentence with an adverb or adverb phrase into Complex is carried out by expanding the adverb or adverb phrase into a dependent \_\_\_\_\_ clause.
- 3) Convert the underlined adverbs or adverb phrases in the following sentences into adverb clauses.
  - (a) He is too old to stand up.  
He is so old that \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) We have come to help you.  
We have come that we \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) He ran very fast.  
He ran \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) I cannot read without glasses.  
I cannot read \_\_\_\_\_

Answers : (1) Complex (2) Adverb (3) (a) he cannot stand;  
 (b) may help ~~y~~ you (c) as fast as he could ; (d) unless  
 I wear classes.

### Exercise VII - 3

You may do the following exercise for a better understanding of the concept mentioned earlier.

Each of the following Simple sentences contain an adverb or an adverb phrase (the portion underlined). Convert them into Complex by Expanding the adverb or adverb phrase into an adverb clause.

- (1) The war being ended, the soldiers returned. (2) He is too proud to beg. (3) This fact is too evident to require proof.  
 (4) With your permission, I will go away. (5) He replied to the best of his ability. (6) This is done in my absence. (7) He did it according to the instructions. (8) We eat to live. (9) On being punished, he wept. (10) The lion is feared for its fierceness.

- (5) In the above frame you have learnt to convert Simple sentences containing adverbs or adverb phrases, into Complex sentences by expanding the adverb or adverb phrases into dependent adverb clauses. If this is possible, why cannot we do the reverse ?

Now study the following sentences and see what happens in each case ?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>(A)</p> <p>(A) As he was <u>ill-treated</u> by his <u>master</u>, he ran <del>y</del> away.</p> <p>(B) He is so lazy <u>that he cannot succeed</u>.</p> <p>(3) We eat <u>that we may live</u>.</p> <p>(4) He resigned because he <u>suffered ill-health</u>.</p> | <p>(B)</p> <p>(1) He ran away because of the <u>ill-treatment of his master</u>.</p> <p>(2) He is <u>too</u> lazy <u>to succeed</u>.</p> <p>(3) We eat <u>to live</u>.</p> <p>(4) <u>Owing to ill health</u>, he resigned.</p> |
|---|--|

As you know, all sentences under Column A are Complex. Each of these Complex sentences contains an adverb clause (portion underlined). What about the sentence under column B ? You know they are not Complex but are Simple sentences although they convey the same meaning as their counter parts in column A. You have seen that sentences under column A and B express the same meaning although they differ in structure.

If you just examine you can see here, we have reversed the rules for converting Simple into Complex. That is instead of expanding the adverbs or adverb phrases into clauses, we have reduced the clauses to adverbs or adverb phrases.

The following table will provide you with more examples of this sort. Study them carefully.

Table VII - 4

Transformation of Complex Sentences into Simple Sentences

| (A)<br>Complex         |                       | (B)<br>Simple       |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Independent Cl.        | Dependent Adv.Cl.     | Simple sentence     | Adverb or Adv.Phrase        |
| 1) He cannot go        | unless I consent.     | He cannot go        | without my consent.         |
| 2) The tiger is feared | because it is fierce. | The tiger is feared | for its fierceness.         |
| 3) He replied          | as best as he could.  | He replied          | to the best of his ability. |
| 4) He was annoyed      | as he was rebuked.    | He was annoyed      | at being rebuked.           |
| 5) This was done       | when I was absent.    | This was done       | in my absence.              |

All the examples learnt, show that the conversion of a Complex sentence containing a dependent adverb clause into Simple sentence can be done by reversing the rules for changing Simple into Complex sentence.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame. Answer the following questions : (Answers are given at the end of these revision questions)

- 1) Just as it is possible to convert a Simple sentence into Complex so it is possible to convert a Complex into \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- 2) A Complex sentence containing an adverb clause is converted into a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence by reducing the \_\_\_\_\_ clause into an adverb or adverb phrase.

- 3) In other words, we convert a Complex sentence into Simple by reversing the rules for turning Simple Sentence to \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- 4) Reduce the adverb clauses (the portion underlined) in the following sentences into an adverb phrase or adverb :
- (a) When Chandragupta Reigned over India, there were many wars.  
During \_\_\_\_\_ there were many wars.
- (b) He never grumbled as he was quite contented.  
Being quite \_\_\_\_\_, he never grumbled.
- (c) They kept silent because they were afraid of imprisonment.  
For fear of \_\_\_\_\_ they kept silent.
- (d) Some people live so that they might eat.  
Some people live \_\_\_\_\_

#### Answers

- (1) Simple (2) Simple, adverb (3) Complex (4) (a) During the reign of Chandragupta, (b) Being quite contented, (c) For fear of imprisonment, (d) to eat.

#### Exercise VII - 4

(Do the following exercise to understand the concepts better).

Transform the following Complex sentences into Simple sentences :

- 1) She was angry when she heard the news. (2) Does she know the consequences if she refuses ? (3) They cannot come unless the officer allows. (4) The thief ran as fast as he could. (5) He did not attend school, because he was ill. (6) As he felt warm, he took out his coat. (7) You will pass if you work hard. (8) He was so tired that he could not sleep. (9) He succeeded although his success was not expected. (10) The mob is as bad as it could be.

- 6) So far you have seen that Simple sentences containing an adjective or adjective phrase, or adverb or adverb phrase, may be turned into Complex sentences. You have also seen these Complex sentences could be converted into Simple by reversing., the rules for converting Simple into Complex sentences.

In this frame let us examine whether Simple sentences containing a noun phrase or noun could be converted into Complex sentence.

Study the following sentences and see what happens in each case:

| (A)   | (B)   |
|---|---|
| 1) We want to know <u>his residence</u> .                 | 1) We want to know <u>where he lives</u> .                            |
| 2) He pleaded <u>ignorance of rules</u> .                 | 2) He pleaded <u>that he was ignorant of the rules</u> .              |
| 3) His father wished to <u>speak to the head-master</u> . | 3) <u>His father wished that he should speak to the Head-master</u> . |

You know that all sentences under column A are Simple sentences containing noun phrases while their corresponding sentences under column B are Complex sentences each containing a noun clause (portion underlined). Do these sentences under column A and those under B differ in structure? Yes, they do. While those under column A are Simple, the others under column B are Complex sentences. You can see that those under column A are made Complex sentences by expanding the phrase (Portion underlined) into noun clauses. So, here actually the sentences are changed from one grammatical structure into another without altering the sense.

You will find more examples in the table given below. Study in each case how the noun or noun phrase is expanded to form a dependent noun clause with a view to forming a Complex sentences.

Table VII - 5

| <u>Transformation of Simple sentences into Complex Sentences</u> |   |                        |                              |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Simple   |   | (B) Complex            |                              |
|  | <u>Noun or noun phrase</u>                  | <u>Independent Cl.</u> | <u>Noun clause</u>           |
| 1)   | She declared her innocence.                 | She declared           | that she is innocent.        |
| 2)   | They expressed their regret at his absence. | It was much regretted  | that he was absent.          |
| 3)   | Tell me the truth.                          | Tell me                | what is true.                |
| 4)   | I hope for better times.                    | I hope                 | that better times will come. |
| 5)   | He refused to answer the question.          | He refused             | whatever I asked.            |

The examples already discussed might have made it clear to you that a Simple sentence may easily be converted into a Complex sentence by just expanding a noun or noun phrase.

Let us recall what we have seen in the above frame by answering the following questions : (Answers are given at the end of these revision questions ).

- 1) A Simple sentence containing a noun or noun phrase could be converted into a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- 2) A Simple sentence that contains a noun or noun phrase is converted into a Complex sentence by expanding the \_\_\_\_\_ or noun \_\_\_\_\_ into a noun clause.
- 3) Expand the underlined nouns or noun phrases into a clause.
  - (a) To win a prize is my ambition.  
My ambition is that I should \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) I expect to get a prize.  
I expect that I \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) I think of my success.  
I think ~~that~~ I have \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) I cannot understand your way of work.  
I cannot understand how you \_\_\_\_\_

Answers :

- (1) Complex (2) Noun, phrase (3) (a) win a prize (b) should get a prize (c) succeeded (d) work.

To understand the concepts better, do the following exercise.

#### Exercise VII - 5

Convert the following Simple sentences into Complex by expanding a noun or noun phrase in each into a noun clause :

- 1) My brother knew the time of my teacher's arrival.
- 2) The convict confessed his crime.
- 3) I am sure of my success in the examination.
- 4) No one can know his future.
- 5) He did not admit his guilt.
- 6) We want to know his residence.
- 7) His drunkenness aggravates his offence.
- 8) The general remarked on the tolerance of his soldiers.
- 9) The duration of my study here is almost uncertain.
- 10) He is said to be a millionaire.



7. In the above frame you have studied how to convert a Simple sentence containing a noun or noun phrase into a Complex sentence. Let us now study how we can convert a Complex sentence containing a noun clause into a Simple sentence.

Study the following examples :

- | (A)   | (B)  |
|---|--|
| 1) <u>Why he left</u> is a mystery.           | 1) <u>The reason for his leaving</u> is a mystery. |
| 2) I wish <u>that you should be quiet</u> .   | 2) I wish you <u>to be quiet</u> .                 |
| 3) <u>He confessed that he was at fault</u> . | 3) He confessed <u>his fault</u> .                 |

You have noticed that all sentences under column A are Complex sentences containing a noun clause while those corresponding sentences under column B are Simple sentences. If you examine you can see that those sentences under column B are made Simple by reducing the dependent noun clauses in the corresponding sentences in (A) into a noun or noun phrase. The noun clauses in sentences in column (A) are underlined. So is the case with their corresponding phrases or nouns in sentences under column (B).

Here, what we have done is to reverse the rules for converting Simple into Complex sentences.

The following table will provide you with more examples. Study them very carefully.

Table VII - 6

Transformation of Complex Sentences into Simple Sentences.

| (A) Complex             |                                 | (B) Simple          |                      |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Ind. clause             | Noun clause                     |                     | phrases or nouns     |
| 1) He hopes             | that he can win the prize.      | He hopes            | to win the prize.    |
| 2) My ambition is       | that I should become a scholar. | My ambition is      | to become a scholar. |
| 3) He denies            | that he has stolen.             | He denies           | stealing the money.  |
| 4) There is no meaning. | in what you say                 | There is no meaning | in your speech.      |
| 5) Life is              | what we make it.                | Life is             | our making.          |

Let us recall what we have learnt in the above frame.  
Answer the following questions.

- 1) Just as it is possible to convert a Simple sentence containing a noun or noun phrase into a Complex sentence so it is possible to turn a Complex sentence containing a noun clause into a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- 2) Conversion of Complex sentences into Simple sentences is done by reversing the rules for changing Simple into \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Reduce the underlined noun clauses into a noun phrase or noun and rewrite.
  - (a) Tell me how old you are.  
Tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (b) He complained that he was unjustly treated.  
He complained of being \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) Tell me what your plan is.  
Tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (d) He asked why I came.  
He asked for the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answers :

- (1) Simple (2) Complex (3) (a) your age, (b) unjustly treated. (c) Your plan (d) reason of my arrival.

Do the following exercise to have a better understanding of the concepts learnt in this frame :

Exercise VII - 6

Convert the following Complex sentences containing noun clauses into Simple sentences :

- 1) We do not know when we shall return.
- 2) That they were victorious, did not make them happy.
- 3) The king ordered that the traitor should be executed.
- 4) The report that he is captured is untrue.
- 5) Who ever is prudent is respected.
- 6) The accused confessed that he was guilty.
- 7) His belief that one day he would succeed cheered him through many disappointments.
- 8) It was unfortunate that they were absent.
- 9) This is where I live.
- 10) When I shall return is uncertain.

Exercise VII - 7

You have so far seen how to convert all types of simple sentences into Complex. A number of Simple sentences are given below. Each of them may contain an adjective or adjective phrase, noun phrase, or adverb or adverb phrase. Convert them into Complex sentences by expanding them into their respective dependent clauses.

- 1) The convict confessed his crime.
- 2) The man in front of you is rich.
- 3) The boy sitting next to you is my brother.
- 4) He is really too old to do any work.
- 5) I would like to go to a place of perfect peace.
- 6) I have not seen him after my return from America.
- 7) In spite of his poverty he seems to be contented.
- 8) She was too ill that week to go to school.
- 9) He does the work very well.
- 10) His prediction was true.
- 11) Pay careful attention to his speech.
- 12) I expect to win the prize.
- 13) The news of his departure was untrue.
- 14) He is a respectable man.
- 15) The lost moment is lost for ever.

Exercise VII - 8

You have learnt that Complex sentences are converted into Simple by reducing the subordinate clauses namely Adjective, Adverb and Noun clause into a phrase or a word of its kind. This exercise consists of a number of Complex sentences. Convert them into Simple sentences.

- 1) They were much alarmed when they saw a lion coming towards them.
- 2) The king cannot impose taxes unless the Parliament consents.
- 3) His victims did not suspect that he was a cheat.
- 4) As soon as the signal was given, everyone, raised a shout.
- 5) He spoke so rapidly that we could not clearly understand him.
- 6) As the weather was bad, we stayed at home.
- 7) A stone that is rolling gathers no moss.
- 8) Pupils who work hard may win a prize.
- 9) We need not disbelieve what he said.
- 10) It is sad that he died so young.
- 11) Tell me when and where you were born.
- 12) They soon forgot the labours they had endured.

- 13) That is the place where my uncle was buried.
- 14) It is not known precisely when Kalidas was born.
- 15) Whether the plan will succeed or fail depends on how it is worked out.

8. In the previous frames you noticed how to transform Simple sentences into Complex back into Simple sentences. In this frame let us study how to transform Simple sentences into compound (Double) sentences.

Study the following examples carefully.

- | (A)   | (B)  |
|---|--|
| 1) <u>Besides educating him</u> , he set him up in business.  | (1) <u>He <del>did</del> not only educated him</u> <sup>but</sup> <del>set</del> him up in business. |
| 2) He must pay the tax <u>to escape punishment</u> .          | (2) He must pay the tax or <u>he will be punished</u> .  |
| 3) <u>Inspite of being poor</u> , he is contented.            | (3) <u>He is poor</u> but yet he is contented.   |
| 4) <u>Owing to ill-health</u> he could not attend his school. | (4) <u>He suffered ill-health</u> and so he could not attend his school.                             |

The sentences in column (A) are simple sentences, but those corresponding ones in column B are compound sentences.

You have noticed in the above examples that the Simple sentences in column A are made Compound (Double sentences) by expanding a word or phrase (those underlined) into an independent (co-ordinate) clause (those underlined in column B). You have also noticed that these independent clauses are connected by means of co-ordinating conjunctions. Thus, the phrase 'Besides educating him' in sentence (a) of column A has been developed into an independent clause namely 'He educated him' and it is connected to the other independent clause by means of the co-ordinating conjunction 'not only ... but also'. Likewise in sentence (b) the phrase 'to escape punishment' is expanded into a clause namely 'he will be punished' and is linked with the other independent clause by the co-ordinating conjunction 'or'.

Similar is the case with sentences (c) and (d). See how the phrase is converted into independent clause. Also notice what co-ordinating conjunction is used in linking the clauses.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that Simple sentences are made Compound by expanding words or phrases into co-ordinate or independent clauses.

The following table will give you more examples. Study how phrases or words are expanded into co-ordinate clauses. Also notice in each case what co-ordinating conjunctions are used to link together the independent clauses.

Table VII - 7

Transformation of Simple Sentences into Compound Sentences

| (A) Simple                                    |                             | (B) Compound                      |   |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | Phrases                     | Independent                       | Independes.                                 |
| 1) I stood on the shore                       | looking at the setting sun. | 1) I stood on the shore           | and looked at the setting sun.              |
| 2) This man gained a large circle of friends. | by his pleasant manners.    | 2) This man had pleasant manners. | and he gained a so large number of friends. |
| 3) He has no practical commonsense.           | in spite of his learning    | 3) He has learning                | but he has no practical commonsense.        |
| 4) He must pay for the damage                 | to escape being fined.      | 4) He must pay for the damage     | or he will be fined.                        |
| 5) He is hopeful                              | notwithstanding his sorrow. | 5) He is sorrowful                | but he is hopeful. yet                      |

You have seen enough examples as how to convert a Simple sentence into Compound (Double) sentences.

Now let us recall what we have seen in the above frame.

Answer the questions given below :

- 1) Simple sentences may be converted into \_\_\_\_\_ sentences.
- 2) When converting a Simple sentence into Compound, a word or phrase in it, is to be developed into a full pledged \_\_\_\_\_ or co-ordinate clause.
- 3) The co-ordinate or independent clauses of a Compound sentence are linked together by means of a \_\_\_\_\_ conjunction.
- 4) Develop the underlined phrases into independent clauses:
  - (a) Make haste to avoid being late.  
Make haste or \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Entering<sup>the</sup> room, he switched on the lights.  
\_\_\_\_\_ and swithhed on the lights.
  - (c) In spite of her illness, she was always cheerful.  
\_\_\_\_\_ but she was always cheerful.

Answers :

- (1) Compound (Double), (2) independent (3) Co-ordinating  
 (4) (a) you will be late, (b) He entered the room (c) She was ill.

For better understanding of the concepts covered in the above frame you may do the following exercise :

Exercise VII - 9

The following exercise consists of a number of Simple sentences. Turn them into Compound (Double) by developing a word or phrase in it into an independent clause.

- 1) The show being good, there is a great demand for ticket.
- 2) Possessing all the advantages of wealth and education, he still did not rise very high.
- 3) In our ignorance, we took the car along the wrong road.
- 4) The sky being clear, the climbers resumed their journey.
- 5) The invaders made good their escape for fear of being killed.
- 6) It being Sunday, we went to see a picture.
- 7) In spite of his many victories Alexander the Great was not happy.
- 8) The president having spoken, the meeting came to a close.
- 9) Besides fining him, he was sentenced to imprisonment.
- 10) By running, the police caught the thief.

\*\*\*\*\*

9. In the above frame you saw that Simple sentences may be converted into Compound (Double) sentences by expanding a phrase or group of words into a co-ordinate clause. Now let us see in this frame whether it is possible to convert a Compound into Simple sentence.

Study the following sentences both in Column A and B and see what happens in each case.

(A)

(B)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) <u>Make haste or you will be late.</u>                                | (1) <u>Make haste not to be late.</u>                              |
| 2) <u>He felt very happy and whistled all the time.</u>                  | (2) <u>Feeling very happy, he whistled all the time.</u>           |
| 3) <u>They wanted to persuade her to come, so they went to her home.</u> | (3) <u>They went to her house wishing to persuade her to come.</u> |

While sentences in Column A are Double sentences, those in B are their transformed versions of Simple sentences. See in each case what happens when the Compound is turned into Simple. The underlined principal clause in each sentence in column A is reduced to form their corresponding phrases in column B (the portion underlined). When one of the independent clauses in a Double sentence is reduced to a phrase, it is no more a Double sentence but a Simple sentence.

For example take sentence (4) of Column A. The second independent clause in it namely 'you will be late' is reduced to the phrase 'not to be late' to form the simple sentence. Similar are the cases with sentences (2) and (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ . The underlined independent clauses in them are reduced to form the underlined phrases in column B.

What do these examples show? They show that Compound (Double) sentences may be converted to Simple sentences by reducing one of the co-ordinate clauses into a phrase or word. This is just the reversal of the conversion of Simple into Compound. In other words we could say that Compound (Double) sentences can be converted into Simple sentences by reducing one of the co-ordinate clauses into a phrase or word.

See more examples in the table that follows. Study how in each case one of the co-ordinate clauses is reduced to a phrase or word:

Table VII - 8

Transformation of Compound Sentences into Simple Sentences

| (A) Compound               |        |                             | (B) Simple                              |                        |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Independent Cl.            | Conj.  | Independent Cl              | Phrase                                  |                        |
| 1) You must work hard      | or     | you will not get promotion. | (1) You must work hard.                 | to get promotion.      |
| 2) The boy was disobedient | and so | the teacher punished him.   | (2) The teacher punished the boy.       | for disobedience       |
| 3) He was a cripple        | and so | he could not ride a horse.  | (3) He could not ride a horse crippled. | being a                |
| 4) He threw off his coat.  | and    | plunged into the river.     | (4) He plunged into the river.          | throwing off his coat. |
| 5) We must eat             | or     | we cannot live.             | (5) We must eat.                        | to live.               |

You have thus, noticed that one of the co-ordinate clauses in case of the Compound sentences in the table is reduced to a phrase or word to form the Simple sentences.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame. Answer the following :Answers are given at the end of these revision questions).

- 1) Just as it is possible to convert a Simple sentence into Compound so it is possible to convert a Compound into a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- 2) When a Compound (Double) sentence is converted into a Simple sentence, one of the co-ordinate clauses is reduced to a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) In other words we can convert Compound sentences into Simple sentences by reversing the rules for changing \_\_\_\_\_ into Compound.
- 4) Reduce the underlined co-ordinate clauses in each of the following sentences into a phrase.
  - (a) He was not well, and therefore he could not go to school.  
       \_\_\_\_\_ he could not go to school.
  - (b) He not only made a promise but he also kept it.  
       Besides \_\_\_\_\_ he kept it.
  - (c) He drew his sword and rushed at his enemy.  
       \_\_\_\_\_, he rushed at his enemy.

Answers :

(1) Simple (2) Phrase, word (3) Simple, (4) (a) Being not well, (b) making a promise (c) Drawing his sword.

Do the following exercise to understand the concept studied better :

#### Exercise VII - 10

You already know how to convert a Compound (Double) sentence into a Simple sentence. Let us see how far you can do it yourself :

- 1) Not only did his friends give him money but his relatives too.
- 2) He completed his exercise and went out for a walk.
- 3) He must not be late or he will be punished.
- 4) We must eat or we will die
- 5) He is rich and yet he is not contented.
- 6) The piper advanced and the children followed.
- 7) Walk quickly or else you will be late.
- 8) We called on him but he gave us no response.



- 9) He tried his best, but he did not succeed.
- 10) My friend came and we went for a walk.
- 11) He not only pitied him but relieved him.
- 12) He did this and so offended his master.

- 10) You have so far learnt how to convert Simple sentences into Complex and vice versa. Likewise, you also have seen how to transform Simple sentence into Compound and vice versa.

We have yet to study the conversion of Complex sentences into Compound.

Study the following examples. Column A gives a number of Complex sentences and column B their trans-formed versions of Double sentences. Let us notice how this conversion takes place :

- | (A)   | (B)  |
|---|--|
| (a) You cannot deny <u>that you have lost the book.</u>   | (a) <u>You have lost the book and you cannot deny it.</u>    |
| (b) You will be punished <u>if you do not replace it.</u> | (b) <u>You will replace it or else you will be punished.</u> |
| (c) He has found the <u>ring he lost.</u>                 | (c) He lost a ring but <u>he has found it.</u>               |

You know that all sentences under column A are Complex sentences ~~under column~~ for they are made of an independent and a dependent clause. All the dependent clauses in sentences under Column A are underlined. So what happens to these subordinate or dependent clauses when converted into Compound sentences. They are expanded into independent clauses (the underlined portions in sentences under column B). This shows that in order to convert a Complex sentence into a Compound one, the dependent clause in the complex sentence should be developed into an independent clause as shown in the sentences above.

Thus the subordinate clause 'that you have lost the book' in sentence (a) under column A is developed into an independent clause namely 'You have lost the book', and then the two clauses are linked together by means of the co-ordinating conjunction 'and'. Similar is the case with sentences (b) and (c). Notice the change that occurred in each case.

The table that follows gives more examples of the conversion of Complex sentences into Compound (Double) sentences. See in each case how the dependent clause is made into an independent clause. Also notice how the independent clauses are linked together :

Table VII-9  
Transformation of Complex Sentences into Compound Sentences.

| (A) Complex                    |                                | (B) Compound             |           |                              |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Independent Cl.                | Dependent Cl.                  | Independent Cl.          | Conj.     | Independent Cl.              |
| 1) I am sure                   | that he will do it well.       | 1) He will do well       | and       | I am sure of it.             |
| 2) People do not like him here | because he has a nasty temper. | 2) He has a nasty temper | so        | people do not like him here. |
| 3) You will spoil the child    | if you spare the rod.          | 3) spare the rod         | and       | spoil the child.             |
| 4) I loved him                 | as he was my friend.           | 4) He was my friend      | therefore | I loved him.                 |
| 5) We saw                      | that we may reap.              | 5) We desire to reap     | therefore | we sow.                      |

The examples given above might have given you enough idea as how this transformation of Complex into Compound sentence is brought about.

Now let us recall what we have learnt in the above frame. Answer the following :

(Answers are given at the end of these revision questions).

- 1) A Complex sentence, as you know, consists of an \_\_\_\_ clause and at least a ..... clause.
- 2) You have seen also that a Complex sentence may / may not be converted into a Double sentence.
- 3) When a Complex sentence is made Double sentence the dependent clause in the Complex sentence is developed into an .... clause.
- 4) The co-ordinate or independent clauses of a Double sentence are linked together by means of .... conjunctions.
- 5) Develop the underlined dependent clauses in the following Complex sentences into independent clauses :
  - (a) I am certain that you have made a mistake.  
 You have made a ....., and of this I am certain.
  - (b) It is surprising that he did not succeed.  
 He .... succeed and it is surprising.

- (c) When the sunset he returned home.  
The sun .... and he returned home.

---

Answers :

- (1) Independent, dependent (2) may (3) independent.  
(4) co-ordinating (5) (a) mistake, (b) did not (c) set.
- 

Exercise - VII-11

Do the following exercise to understand the concept better.  
The following exercise consists of a number of Complex sentences. Turn them to Double (compound) sentences :

- 1) She will not come for the party unless she gets a separate invitation.
- 2) He cannot eat hard food as he lost all his teeth.
- 3) He is studying hard that he may become learned.
- 4) We can prove that the earth is round.
- 5) As Caesar loved me, I weep for him.
- 6) He is more a philosopher than a poet.
- 7) She has found the book that she had lost.
- 8) I know what you told him.
- 9) He ran away because he was afraid.
- 10) He was so learned that he seemed to know everything.

\*\*\*\*\*

- 11) In the above frame you have learnt how to convert a Complex sentence into a Compound sentence. Now let us see whether it is possible to convert a Compound sentence into a Complex sentence :

See the following examples :

- | (A)   | (B)  |
|---|--|
| a) <u>The lion was wounded</u> but not killed.  | a) The lion was not killed <u>although he was wounded.</u>                       |
| b) <u>They did not want the firm to suffer,</u> therefore, they did not lay down the tools. | b) <u>As they did not want the firm suffer,</u> they did not lay down the tools. |
| c) <u>He is the thief</u> and I have no doubt of it.  | c) I have no doubt <u>that he is the thief.</u>                                  |
| d) <u>He lost a ring,</u> but he has found it.  | d) He has found the ring <u>he lost.</u>   |

As you know, all sentences under column (A) are Double sentences, for they contain two independent clauses each. See how the underlined independent clauses (the first one in all cases) are converted into dependent clauses (the clauses that are underlined in column B). Thus, a Double sentence is made Complex by reducing one of the independent clauses into a dependent one. When one of the independent clauses of a Double sentence is reduced to a dependent clause the co-ordinate conjunction is replaced by subordinating conjunction, relative pronouns, relating adverbs etc. Thus instead of the co-ordinating conjunctions such as 'but' 'therefore', and, 'or' etc. are replaced by 'although' 'as' 'that' 'unless' etc.

In short, a Double sentence is made Complex by reducing one of the independent clauses (mostly the first one) into a dependent clause. While this change is carried out, the co-ordinating conjunctions are to be replaced by sub-ordinating conjunctions or relatives adverbs and pronouns etc. In other words what we actually do here is to reverse the rules for converting Complex into Compound.

The table that follows give you more examples. Study each of those examples carefully and see which independent clause is made dependent and how the co-ordinating conjunctions are replaced.

Table VII-10

Transformation of Compound Sentences into Complex Sentences

| Compound   |                 |                                      | Complex    |  |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Independent Cl.  | Co-Ord. Conj.   | Independent Cl.                      | Sub. Conj. | Sub.clause   | Independent Cl.                      |
| 1) Speak the truth.  | and             | you will never regret it.            | If         | you speak the truth                                      | you will never regret it.            |
| 2) Leave the room.   | or              | I will compel you to do so.          | un- less   | you leave this room                                      | I will compel you to do so.          |
| 3) He was a poor man                                       | but             | he was always honest.                | alt- hough | he was poor  | He was always honest.                |
| 4) I dislike that man                                      | and there- fore | I cannot admire him.                 | As         | I disliked the man                                       | I cannot admire him.                 |
| 5) He has under- taken to finish the task by this evening. | and             | he cannot afford to waste much time. | since      | he has under- taken to fi- nish the task by this evening | he cannot afford to waste much time. |

The table given above might have made the transformation of Double into Complex clear to you. In the table you can clear see how in each case the changes are brought about.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame. Answer the following :

(Answers are given at the end of these revision questions).

- 1) You have noticed that just as it is possible to turn Complex sentences into Double so it is possible to turn a Double sentence into .... one.
- 2) You have noticed that the conversion of Double into Complex is done by reversing the rules for turning Complex into ...
- 3) You know for certain that each Double sentence consists of .... dependent clauses.
- 4) While converting a Double sentence into Complex sentence one/both of the independent clauses are turned into dependent clauses.
- 5) When the double sentences are converted into complex the coördinating conjunctions are replaced/not replaced.
- 6) Turn the underlined clauses in the following sentences into dependent clauses :

- (a) I have lost a sheep, but I have found it again.  
I have found the sheep which ....
- (b) He wants to become rich and therefore he works hard.  
As he ....., he works hard.
- (c) He will speak the truth or he will not be acquitted.  
Unless a..... he will not be acquitted.

## ANSWERS :

- (1) Complex (2) Double (3) two (4) one (5) replaced  
(6) (a) I lost (b) wants to become rich (c) he speaks  
the truth.

Exercise - VII-12

Let us do this exercise to learn better the concepts. The following exercise consists of a number of Double Sentences. Turn them into Complex Sentences.

- 1) He must do our work well or our master will be angry with us.
- 2) She must weep or she will die.
- 3) The boy was tired, therefore, he went to bed.
- 4) He was very learned and seemed to know everything.
- 5) He was ambitious and therefore I killed him.
- 6) We are few, but we are of the right sort.
- 7) Do your best and you will never regret it.
- 8) Give me the book and I will read it.
- 9) You called me and here I am.
- 10) He has injured me but I will forgive him.

Exercise - 13

(Miscellaneous)

You have learnt to convert sentences with one grammatical structure into another without altering its sense. Let us see how far you can recall what you have learnt and put it into practice. A number of sentences are given below. Convert them as directed :

- 1) If I ask a civil question, I expect a civil reply.  
(Turn into Double)
- 2) The lady who lives here is vefy old .(Turn into Simple)
- 3) Make haste to avoid being late. (into Double)
- 4) On account of lights having gone out, I could not work at all. (into Double.)
- 5) In our ignorance, we took the car along the wrong road.  
(into complex)
- 6) We had to engage a lawyer, otherwise there would have been serious consequences. (into Complex).
- 7) I must apply soon for my school certificate, or I shall not be able to produce it in time. (into Simple).
- 8) Feeling happy, he whistled all the time. (into Complex)
- 9) I stood on the shore and I looked at the setting sun. (into Simple)
- 10) In spite of his learning, he has no practical common sense (into Complex).
- 11) We have heard of his success. (into Complex)
- 12) Entering the room, he switched on the lights. (into Compound)
- 13) She was ill but she was always cheerful. (into Simple)
- 14) Against all advice he gave up his job. (into Compound)
- 15) By his pleasant manners this man gained a large circle of friends (into Compound).

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#### SUMMARY

Transformation of sentences, as you know, is the change of sentences from one grammatical structure into another without altering its sense.

A Simple sentence may be converted into a Complex sentence. This is done by expanding a word or phrase in it into a dependent clause. If the word or phrase developed is a noun or noun phrase, the dependent clause becomes a noun clause. If the word or phrase expanded is an adjective or adjective phrase, the resultant clause would be a dependent adjective clause. Similarly if the phrase or word expanded is an adverb phrase, the resultant, as you know, would be an adverb clause.

Just as it is possible to convert a Simple sentence into Complex sentence, so it is possible to convert a Complex sentence into a Simple one. In this case the dependent clauses are reduced to their respective phrases or words i.e. noun clause into noun or noun phrase, adjective clause into an adjective or adjective phrase and an adverb clause into an adverb or adverb phrase. In short, this conversion of Complex sentences into Simple is done by reversing the rules for turning Simple sentences into Complex sentences.

also

You have noticed that a Simple sentence also could possible be changed into a Compound sentence. This is done, as you know, by expanding a phrase or word in it into a full pledged independent clause.

Just as it is possible to convert a Simple sentence into a Compound sentence so it is possible to transform a Compound sentence into a Simple sentence. This is done by reversing the rules for changing Simple sentence into a Compound sentence, i.e. by reducing one of the independent clauses into a phrase or a word.

You also have not failed to notice that a Complex sentence could possibly be changed into a Compound sentence without altering much of its sense by developing the dependent clause in it into an independent clause. On the other hand when a Compound sentence is to be converted into a Complex sentence, we have to transform one of the independent clauses into a dependent clause. In other words this is done by reversing the rules for changing Complex sentence into Compound sentences.

\*\*\*#\*\*\*\*\*

### ANSWERS

#### Exercise 1 :

- 1) People who are hardworking always succeed in life.
- 2) I have no money that I can spare.
- 3) That was a fault which could not be forgiven.
- 4) The benefits, that his early training brought, were soon lost.
- 5) That was an act which a coward would do.
- 6) He dies in the village where he was born.
- 7) A moment which is lost is lost for ever.
- 8) Men, who are self-made, are always respected.
- 9) I have no time that I can waste in idle talk.
- 10) I saw a bird which was wounded.
- 11) The girl, who is near me, is my sister.
- 12) A sage is a man who leads a blameless life.
- 13) My friend, who is the magistrate of this town, is on leave.
- 14) The value, that exercise provides, is great.
- 15) A book is a source which gives us knowledge.

#### Exercise - 2 :

- 1) He died in his native village. (2) He has no boots to wear
- 3) I have some work to do. (4) The reason for his doing it is clear. (5) All glittering things are not gold. (6) A man in genera great difficulty came to me for help. (7) A man without



enemies is a man with few friends. (8) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (9) Only a man of great wealth can buy a car of such beauty and power. (10) He is an author of great versatility.

Exercise - 3 :

(1) The soldiers returning home when the war ended. (2) He is so proud that he cannot beg. (3) This fact is so evident that it requires no proof. (4) I will go away if you permit. (5) He replied as best as he could. (6) This is done when I was absent. (7) He did it as he was instructed. (8) We sat that we may live. (9) He wept because he was punished. (10) The lion is feared as it is fierce.

Exercise - 4 :

(1) She was angry on hearing the news. (2) Does she know the consequences of her refusal? (3) They cannot come without the permission of the officer. (4) The thief ran at the top of his speed. (5) He did not attend school on account of his illness. (6) He took out his coat at the feeling of warmth. (7) You will succeed on account of your hardwork. (8) He was too tired to sleep. (9) He succeeded exp unexpectedly. (10) The mob is at its worst.

Exercise - 5 :

(1) My brother knew when my teacher would arrive. (2) The convict confessed that he was guilty. (3) I am sure that I will succeed in the examination. (4) No one knows what his future is. (5) He did not admit that he was guilty. (6) We want to know where he lives. (7) The fact that he is drunk aggravates his offence. (8) The general remarked that his soldiers were tolerant. (9) How long that I shall study here is almost uncertain. (10) People say that he is a millionaire.

Exercise - 6 :

(1) We do not know the time of our return. (2) Their victory did not make them happy. (3) The king ordered the execution of the traitor. (4) The report of his capture is untrue. (5) The prudent are respected. (6) The accused confessed his guilt. (7) His belief of success someday cheered him through many disappointments. (8) Their absence was unfortunate. (9) This is my residence. (10) The time of my return is uncertain.

Exercise - 7 :

(1) The convict confessed that he was guilty. (2) The man who is in front of you is rich. (3) The boy who sits next to you is my brother. (4) He is really so old that he cannot do any work. (5) I could like to go to a place where there is

- perfect peace. (6) I have not seen him since I returned from America. (7) He seems to be contented although he is poor. (8) She was so ill that she could not go to school that week. (9) He does the work as best as he can. (10) What he predicted was true. (11) Pay carefully attention to what he speaks. (12) I expect that I will win the prize. (13) The news that he departed was untrue. (14) He is a man who is respected. (15) The moment which is lost is lost forever.

Exercise - 8 :

- (1) They were much alarmed on seeing a lion coming towards them. (2) The king cannot impose taxes without the consent of the parliament. (3) His victims did not suspect him to be a cheat. (4) Everyone raised a shout at the giving of the signal. (5) He spoke too rapidly to be understood clearly. (6) We stayed at home on account of bad weather. (7) A rolling stone gathers no moss. (8) Hard working pupils may win a prize (9) We need not disbelieve his words. (10) His early death is a matter of sadness. (11) Tell me the time and place of your birth. (12) They soon forget their painful labours. (13) That is the burial ground of my uncle. (14) The time of the birth of Kalidas is not precisely known. (15) The success or failure of the plan depends on its working out.

Exercise - 9 :

- (1) The show is good so there is a great demand for tickets. (2) He possessed all the advantages of health and education and yet he did not rise very high. (3) We were ignorant and so we took the car along the wrong road. (4) The sky was clear and therefore the climbers resumed their journey. (5) The invaders feared slaughter and so they made good their escape. (6) It was a Sunday and so we went to see a picture. (7) Alexander the Great won many victories and yet he was not happy. (8) The president spoke and thus the meeting came to an end. (9) He was not only fined but also was sentenced to imprisonment. (10) The police ran and caught him.

Exercise - 10 :

- (1) Besides his friends, his relatives also gave him money. (2) He went out for a walk after completing his exercise. (3) On

being late, he will be published. (4) We must eat to live. (5) In spite of being rich he is not contented. (3) The children followed the advancing piper. (7) Walk quickly not to be late. (8) In spite of our calling on him, he gave us no response. (9) He did not succeed in spite of his hard trial. (10) We wait for a walk at the arrival of my friend. (11) Besides pitying him he also relieved him. (12) He offended his master by doing this.

Exercise - 11 :

(1) She should be given a separate invitation or else she will not come to the party. (2) He lost all his teeth so he could not eat hard food. (3) He is studying hard and so he may become learned. (4) The earth is round and we can prove it. (5) Caesar loved me and so I weep for him. (6) He is something of a poet, but still more a philosopher. (7) She had lost the book and yet she found it. (8) You told him that and I know it. (9) He was afraid and so he ran away. (10) He was very learned and seemed to know everything.

Exercise - 12 :

(1) If we do not do our work well, our master will be angry with us. (2) If she does not weep, she will die. (3) The boy went to bed as he was tired. (4) He was so learned that he seemed to know everything. (5) As he was ambitious, I killed him. (6) Although we are few, we are of the right sort. (7) If you do your best, you will never have to regret. (8) If you give me the book, I will read it. (9) As you called me, here I am. (10) Although he has injured me, I will forgive him.

Exercise - 13 :

I asked a civil question and I expect a civil answer. (2) The lady over here is very old. (3) Make haste or you will be late. (4) The lights had gone out and so I could not work at all. (5) As we were ignorant, we took the car along the wrong road. (6) If we had not engaged a lawyer, there would have been serious consequences. (7) I must apply soon for my school certificate to enable myself to produce it in time. (8) He whistled all the way as he felt happy. (9) I stood on the shore looking at the setting sun. (10) Although he is learned, he has no practical common sense. (11) We have heard that he has succeeded. (12) He entered the room and switched on the light. (13) In spite of his illness she was always cheerful. (14) He was advised against it, and yet he gave up his job. (15) This man had pleasant manners and so he gained a large circle of friends.

UNIT TEST--VII

- Q.I Examine the following sentences carefully and write down whether each of them belongs to Simple, Complex, Double, Multiple or Mixed sentences. 2½
- 1) That the earth is round is clear beyond doubt ...
  - 2) God helps those who help themselves ....
  - 3) I have come so far and I do not want to leave things half done ....
  - 4) After her mother's death she left for her village ...
  - 5) They put up a brave fight ...
  - 6) We asked her where she had lost the ring, but she refused to answer .....
  - 7) Man may come and man may go, but I go on for ever...
  - 8) The reason for her failure is not known .....
  - 9) Work while you work, play while you play ....
  - 10) We worked hard day after day, and gave him all the assistance possible, but even then our efforts did not meet with success ....

- Q.II (a) A number of Simple sentences containing an adjective or adjective phrase is given below. Transform them into Complex sentences : 2½

- 1) A man of hard working nature is liked by all  
.....
- 2) The patients suffering from chronic diseases lead an unhappy life.  
,,,,,.....
- 3) The gates of heaven are open to the people having faith in God.  
.....

- (b) A number of Complex sentences containing adjective clauses is given below. Turn them into Simple sentences. 2½

- 1) The reason why he failed is not known to me.  
.....
- 2) The plan you propose is very good one.  
.....
- 3) I forgot to tell you the data when I shall return.

- Q.III (a) Each of the following sentences contains an adverb or an adverb phrase. Convert them into Complex sentences. 2½

- 1) At the hearing of the news, he wept.  
.....
- 2) In spite of the threatening of the storm, they set out.  
.....

- 3) On entering the hall he heard about his success.  
.....

(b) Turn the following Complex sentences into Simple sentences by reducing the adverb clause in each case into an adverb phrase. 2½

- 1) While mother is away, they are very naughty.  
.....
- 2) Exhausted as they were, they did not surrender.  
.....
- 3) When the cat is away the mice will play.  
.....

Q.IV. (a) Convert the following Simple sentences into Complex by extending a noun phrase in each into a noun clause. 2½

- 1) Krishna wishes me to play for his team.  
.....
- 2) I have suspected his poverty.  
.....
- 3) I cannot foretell the time of my departure.  
.....

(b) Convert the following Complex sentences containing noun clauses into Simple sentences : 2½

- 1) He asked why I came.  
.....
- 2) It is reported that our troops have won a victory.  
.....
- 3) He remarked how impudent the boy was.

Q. V. (a) The following consists of a number of Simple sentences. Turn them into Compound (Double) sentences : 2½

- 1) The referee having whistled, the game was stopped.  
.....
- 2) The men had not completed their work by sunset.  
.....
- 3) Owing to drought the crop is short.  
.....

(b) Turn the following Compound sentences into Simple ones. 2½

- 1) This coat cannot be mine, for it is too big.  
.....
- 2) Make haste or else you will be late.  
.....

- 3) He is very poor, but he does not complain.  
.....

Q.VI Turn the following Complex sentences into Double sentences

2½

- 1) You will be punished unless you replace it.  
.....
- 2) I have no doubt that he is the thief.  
.....
- 3) Though she was good in English, she remained backward in some other subjects.  
.....

(b) Turn the following Double sentences into Complex sentences :

2½

- 1) You have ceased taking interest in my welfare, and that is a pity.  
.....
  - 2) They were not given their wages still they went on working as before.  
.....
  - 3) He must have gone far ahead, he left about ten minutes ago.  
.....
-