





# Mpbian

Lecture 20

## Transformation of Sentence 1

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# Transformation

## Meaning-wise

1. Assertive
2. Int.
3. Imp.
4. Opt.
5. Excl.



## Structure-wise

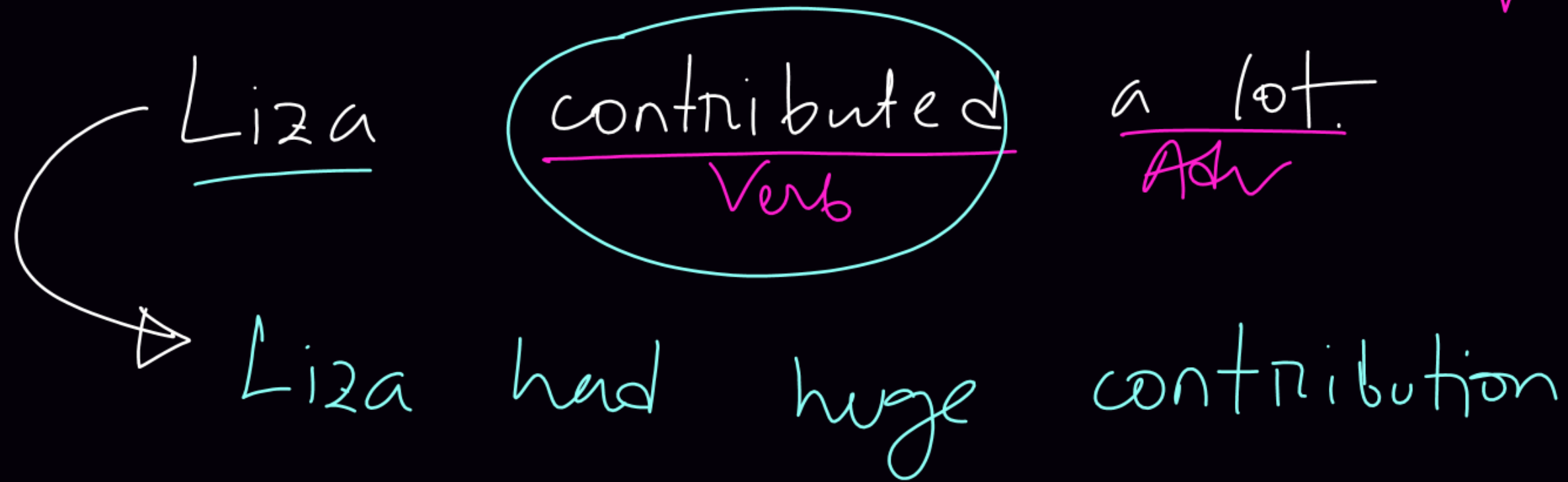
1. Simple
2. Complex
3. Compound
- ~~4. Compound-complex~~

Voice

Degree

Narration

# Transformation of Sentence with P.O.S. changing



V → ~~verb~~ → Adv /  
Adv Ph

Parenthetical

# Transformation of Sentence

1. Simple
2. Complex
3. Compound

# Simple Sentence

যে sentence এ ১টা মাত্র sub ও ১টা মাত্র finite verb থাকে তাকে simple sentence বলে।

## Example:

(a) Him retired in 1997  
Sub F.V.

## ➤ Simple sentence চেনার উপায়:

Subject

⇒ 1 টা

Finite verb

⇒ 1 টা

Clause

⇒ 1 টা (স্বাধীন clause)



## Co-ordinate Conjunctions

F-A-N-B-O-Y-E-S

For - And - Nor - But - Or - Yet - Else - So

# Compound Sentence

যে sentence এ ২টা independent clause এর মাঝে F/A/N/B/O/Y/E/S যুক্ত থাকে তাকে compound sentence বলে।

## Example:

(a) Him retired and it was 1997.

## ➤ Compound sentence চেনার উপায়:

Subject

⇒ 2 টা

Finite verb

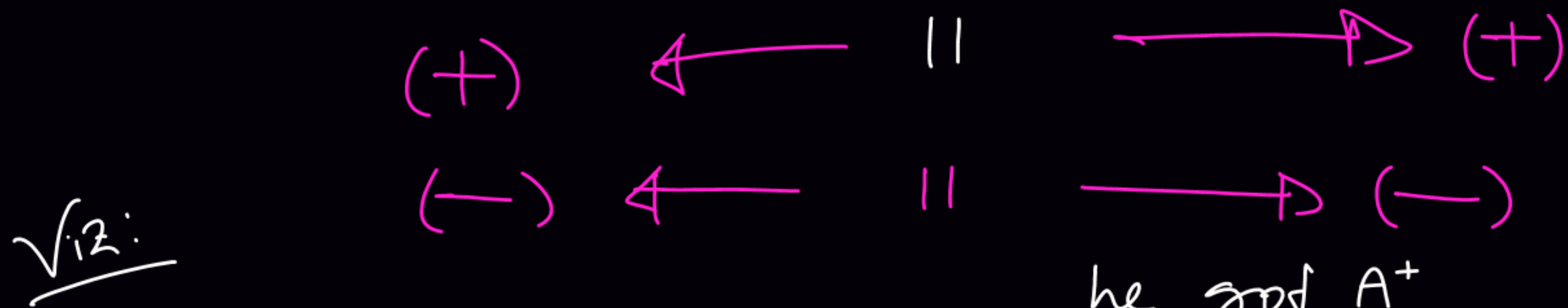
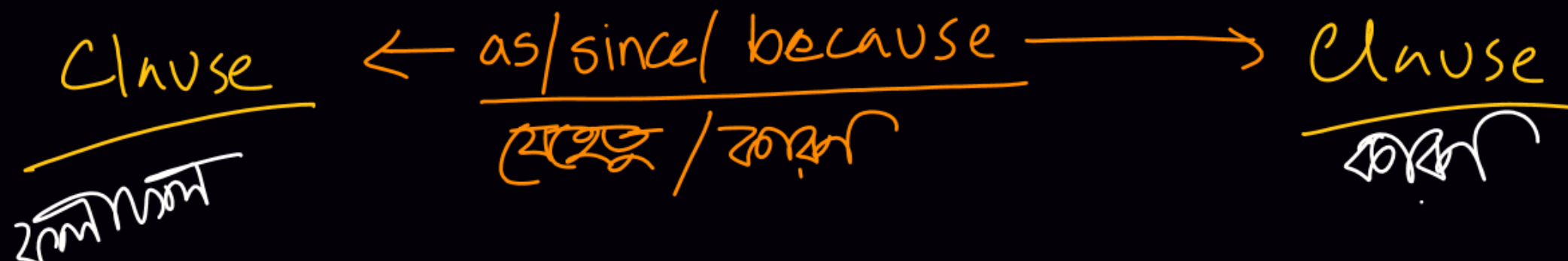
⇒ 2 টা

Clause

⇒ 2 টা (স্বাধীন clause + স্বাধীন clause)

F/A/N/B/O/Y/E/S

Simple	Complex	Compound
যে <b>sentence</b> এ ১টা মাত্র <b>sub</b> ও ১টা মাত্র <b>finite V</b> থাকে তাকে <b>simple sentence</b> বলে।	যে <b>sentence</b> এ ১টা <b>independent clause</b> ও ১টা <b>dependent clause</b> থাকে তাকে <b>complex sentence</b> বলে।	যে <b>sentence</b> এ ২টা <b>indep. clause</b> এর মাঝে <b>F/A/N/B/O/Y/E/S</b> যুক্ত থাকে তাকে <b>compound sentence</b> বলে।
চেনার উপায়: Subject - ① Finite verb - 1 Clause - 1 (স্বাধীন)	চেনার উপায়: Subject - ② Finite verb - ② Clause-2 (স্বাধীন + অধীন)	চেনার উপায়: Subject - 2 Finite verb - 2 Clause - 2 (স্বাধীন + স্বাধীন)

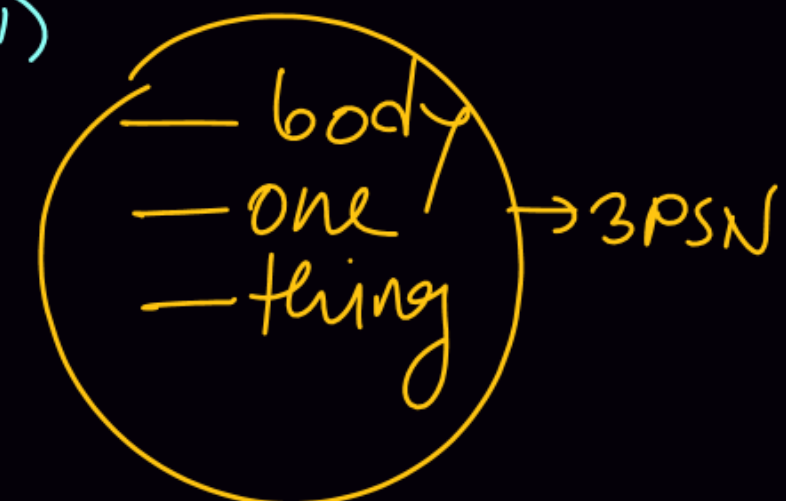


remember  
teachers like him

viz:

① As he studied hard, he will get A+.  
 (+) (कारण) (+) (निष्कर्ष)

OR, He will get A+ as he studied hard  
 (+) (+)



② Since he is lecherous, we avoid him.  
 (-) कारण (-) everybody hates him

Since he has huge money, he can buy anything.

वैश्याः  
A

Dep. U

M. U  
B

Indp. U

$\frac{\text{al}}{\text{अल्बर्ट}}$  ← Although/through/albeit →  $\frac{\text{al}}{\text{अल्बर्ट}}$   
 अल्बर्ट

(+) ← || → (-)

(-) ← || → (+)

Viz:

(a) Although he woke up late, he reached the class timely  
 $\frac{\text{अल्बर्ट}}{\text{अल्बर्ट}} (-)$  .  $(+)$

All + be + if = albeit  
 अल्बर्ट

ଅର୍ଥକ୍ଷମ

ଅର୍ଥକ୍ଷମ

ଅର୍ଥକ୍ଷମ

ରୁପା ଆମର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକୁ ଆସିଲା

Rupa came to my office wearing a shawl

Dangling Modifier  
Misplaced Modifier

୨୦%



# Pronoun

Sub ————— P.C

I ————— My

We ————— our

you ————— your

he ————— his

she ————— her

they ————— their

Sub      Obj      P.C      reflexive      D.P  
I — me — my — myself — mine

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<p><u>চেনার উপায়:</u> <b>Subject – 1</b> <b>Finite Verb -1</b> <b>Clause -1</b> (স্বাধীন)</p>	<p><u>চেনার উপায়:</u> <b>Subject – 2</b> <b>Finite Verb - 2</b> <b>Clause-2</b> (স্বাধীন + অধীন)</p>	<p><u>চেনার উপায়:</u> <b>Subject – 2</b> <b>Finite Verb - 2</b> <b>Clause - 2</b> (স্বাধীন + স্বাধীন)</p>
<p><u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>He died in 1991.</b></p>	<p><u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>When it was 1991, he died.</b></p>	<p><u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>It was 1991 and he died.</b></p>

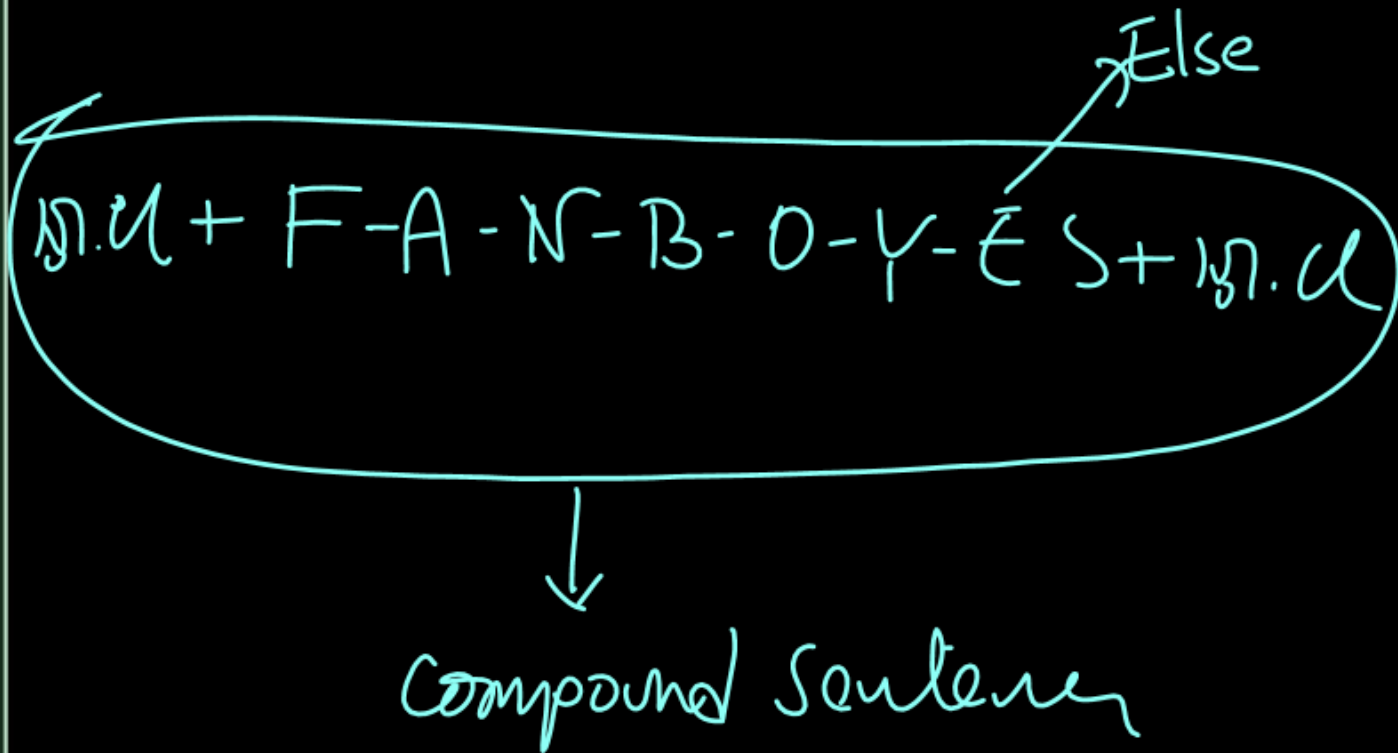
1

“We must not be late, else we will miss the train.”

This is a \_\_\_\_.

(40<sup>th</sup> BCS)

- A. Compound sentence
- B. Complex sentence
- C. Simple sentence
- D. Interrogative sentence



<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<p><sup>For</sup>  <u>Because of + PC +</u>  <u>(V<sub>1</sub>+ing)/ Noun + ...,</u>  <u>স্বাধীন Clause</u></p>	<p><u>As/ since/ because যুক্ত</u>  <u>অধীন Cl, + স্বাধীন Clause</u></p>	<p>স্বাধীন Cl + and + স্বাধীন Cl</p>
<p><u>Example:</u>            Because of <del>his</del>            working hard,            he got the prize.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u>            As he worked hard,            he got the prize.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u>            He worked hard and            he got the prize.</p>

# Simple

For/Reason of + P.C. + (V, +ing) + ..., + शुद्धीत clause  
 कारण  
 be + verb + Adj → N  
 → complex २० २টি clause १० sub ডিব্ব শুলে

Because of ~~his~~ working hard, he will shine in life

Because of his working hard, we revere him.

For ~~his~~ being poor, he cannot buy enough food.  
 for his poverty, he cannot buy enough food

# Complex

As/since/because শুদ্ধীত clause,  
 + শুদ্ধীত clause

a) As he works hard,  
he will shine in life.

b) As he works hard,  
we revere him.

As he is poor, he cannot  
buy enough food.

# Cd

M.C + and (so) + M.C

He works hard  
 and (so) he will  
 shine in life

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>Because of + PC + (V<sub>1</sub>+ing)/ Noun + ..., স্বাধীন Clause</b>	<b>As/ since/ because যুক্ত অধীন Cl, + স্বাধীন Clause</b>	<b>স্বাধীন Cl + and + স্বাধীন Cl</b>
<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>Because of his working hard, I respect him.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>As he works hard, I respect him.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>He works hard and I respect him.</b>



2

The simple sentence of "He is rich and he can buy a car anytime." is \_\_\_\_

(+) (+)

- X A. He is rich and so he can buy a car anytime.
- X B. As he is rich, he can buy a car anytime.
- X C. As he is rich, he can buy a car anytime.
- D. Because of his richness, he can buy a car anytime.

have/has/had + ing = having

3

The simple sentence of "Since he has huge money,  
he is happy." is \_\_\_\_

- A. Being huge money, he is happy.
- B. As he has huge money, he is happy.
- C. For having huge money, he is happy.
- D. None of the above

Rule - 2

## Simple

In spite of/ despite +  
PC + (V<sub>1</sub>+ing)/ Noun  
+ ..., স্বাধীন C1.

### Example:

In spite of/ despite  
his working hard,  
he does not get  
salary.

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## Complex

<sup>albeit</sup>  
Although/ though যুক্ত  
অধীন C1, + স্বাধীন Clause

### Example:

Though he works  
hard, he does not get  
salary.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6

## Compound

স্বাধীন C1 + but + স্বাধীন C1

### Example:

He works hard but  
he does not get salary.

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<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>In spite of/ despite + PC + (V<sub>1</sub>+ing)/ Noun + ..., স্বাধীন C1.</b>	<b>Although/ though যুক্ত অধীন C1, + স্বাধীন Clause</b>	<b>স্বাধীন C1 + but + স্বাধীন C1</b>
<p><b><u>Example:</u></b>  <u>In spite of/ despite his being poor, he is happy.</u> (<i>Despite his poverty, he is happy.</i>)</p>	<p><b><u>Example:</u></b>  <u>Although he is poor,</u>  <u>he is happy.</u></p> <p><i>be Adj</i></p>	<p><b><u>Example:</u></b>  <u>He is poor but he is happy.</u></p>

Sim  
Despite

Com  
though/although

Compound  
but-

4

The complex sentence of "Despite getting up late, he reached there timely." is \_\_\_\_

- A. He got up late but he reached there timely.
- B. He got up late and he reached there timely.
- C. Despite of got up late, he reached there timely.
- D. Although he got up late, he reached there timely.

5

The compound sentence of “Though he is poor, he is honest.” is \_\_\_\_\_

(38<sup>th</sup> BCS)

- A. He is poor and honest.
- B. As he is poor, he is honest.
- C. He is poor but <sup>he is</sup> honest. ✓
- D. Since he is poor, he is honest.

## Simple

স্বাধীন cl + at (the age of) + বয়স

### Example:

He met me at the age of 19.

I went there at 12  
 At (the age of) 12, I went there

## Complex

When ... + বয়স, + স্বাধীন cl

### Example:

When he was 19, he met me.

I went there when I was 12.

## Compound

স্বাধীন Cl + and + স্বাধীন Cl (then)

### Example:

He was 19 and he met me then.

*Compd Sent-*  
 I went there and I was 12 (then)

R-4

## Simple

স্বাধীন **cl** + **in** + সাল/ মাস/  
বছর/ ঋতু

### Example:

He was born in 1996.

It snows in Canada  
in January.

## Complex

**When ...** + সাল/ মাস/ বছর/  
ঋতু + স্বাধীন **cl**

### Example:

When it was 1996,  
he was born.

When it is January,  
it snows in Canada.

## Compound

স্বাধীন **cl** + **and** + স্বাধীন **cl**  
**(then)**

### Example:

It was 1996 and  
he was born **(then)**.

It is January and  
it snows in Canada.

**6** In spring, the cuckoo sings. (Complex)

যখন

ম. উ

- A. When it is spring, the cuckoo sings.**
- B. The cuckoo sings in spring.**
- C. The cuckoo sings only in spring.**
- D. When the spring comes, the cuckoo sings.**

cuckoo-  
কুকু (X)  
কুকু (S)  
কুকু

R.S

Simple	Complex	Compound
<p><u>At the time of + PC + (V<sub>1</sub>+ing) + ..., স্বাধীন c1</u></p>	<p><u>When ...+ অন্যান্য, + স্বাধীন c1</u> বয়স/বাল/মাম/স্ব/পুত্র → (X)</p>	<p>স্বাধীন C1 + <u>and</u> + স্বাধীন C1 <b>(then)</b></p>
<p><u>Example:</u> <u>At the time of his playing cricket, she cooks noodles.</u></p>	<p><u>Example:</u> <u>When he plays cricket, she cooks noodles.</u></p>	<p><u>Example:</u> He plays cricket and she cooks noodles <b>(then).</b></p>

too — to

S + V + too +  $\frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Adv}}$  + to + V<sub>i</sub> + O/adv.

He is too weak to lift the load.

so . . . . that

S + V + so +  $\frac{\text{Adj}}{\text{Adv}}$  + that + S +  $\frac{\text{can/may/}}{\text{could/might}}$  + V<sub>i</sub> + O  
(not)

He is so weak that he cannot lift the load.

Rule 6

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>too . . . to</b>	<b>So . . . that</b>	<b>very . . . and</b>
<b><u>Examples:</u></b> <b><u>He was too weak to walk.</u></b>	<b><u>Examples:</u></b> <b><u>He was so weak that he could not walk.</u></b>	<b><u>Examples:</u></b> <b><u>He was very weak and he could not walk.</u></b>
<b>He is too foolish to solve the riddle.</b>	<b>He is so foolish that he cannot solve the riddle.</b>	<b>He is very foolish and he cannot solve the riddle.</b>

R-7

**Simple**

**Complex**

**Compound**

স্বাধীন Clause + to/ in  
order to + V<sub>1</sub> + ...

স্বাধীন Clause + so that যুক্ত  
অধীন Cl

S + want/wants/  
wanted + to + V<sub>1</sub> + ... +  
and + স্বাধীন Clause

Examples: *in order to*

He works hard to  
shine in life.

*To buy a skirt, Rupa went to New Market.*

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Examples:

He works hard so that  
he can shine in life.

*Rupa went to New market so that she could buy a skirt.*

Examples:

He wants to shine in  
life and he works hard.

*Rupa wanted to buy a skirt and (so) she went to New Market.*

**Mohammad Mir Jalal Sumon sir**

So that = 27/5

Verb + why → so that

Present tense ← so that → S + can/may + V<sub>1</sub> + others.

Past tense ← " → S + could/might + V<sub>1</sub> + others.

- ① I am learning English so that I can go abroad.  
Adv
- ② I was learning Eng so that I could communicate with the English.

He is so weak that he can't walk.

*Handwritten signature*

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
স্বাধীন <b>Clause + to/ in order to + V<sub>1</sub> + ...</b>	স্বাধীন <b>Clause + so that</b> যুক্ত অধীন <b>C1</b>	<b>S + want/wants/ wanted + to + V<sub>1</sub> + ... + and + স্বাধীন Clause</b>
<b><u>Examples:</u></b> He worked hard to shine in life.	<b><u>Examples:</u></b> He <u>worked</u> hard so that he could shine in life.	<b><u>Examples:</u></b> He wanted to shine in life and he worked hard.

P-8

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>(Adj+ ly) + স্বাধীন C1</b>	<b>It is + adj+ that + স্বাধীন C1</b>	<b>স্বাধীন Clause + and + it is + adj</b>
<b><u>Examples:</u></b> <b>Naturally we must die one day.</b>	<b><u>Examples:</u></b> <b>It is natural that we must die one day.</b>	<b><u>Examples:</u></b> <b>We must die one day and it is natural.</b>
<b>Actually, he is a cringe.</b>		

**7** It is certain that he will come. (simple)

- A. Certainly, he will come.**
- B. He will come and it is certainly.**
- C. He will come and it is certainly.**
- D. It is certainly that he will come.**

R9

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>(V<sub>1</sub>+ing) + ..., স্বা. cl</b>	<b>No sooner ...+ than + স্বা. Cl</b> <b>Scarcely ...+ when + স্বা. Cl</b> <b>Hardly...+ when + স্বা. Cl</b> <b>As soon as</b>	<b>স্বা. Cl + and + স্বা. Cl</b>
<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>Seeing the news, she fainted.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>No sooner had she seen the news than she fainted.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>She saw the news and she fainted.</b>

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<p><b>(V<sub>1</sub>+ing) + ..., স্বা. cl</b></p>	<p><b>No sooner ...+ than + স্বা. C1</b>  <b>Scarcely ...+ when + স্বা. C1</b>  <b>Hardly...+ when + স্বা. C1</b>  <b>As soon as</b></p>	<p><b>স্বা. C1 + and + স্বা. C1</b></p>
<p><b><u>Example:</u></b>  <b>Seeing the news, she fainted.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Example:</u></b>  <b>Scarcely had she seen the news than she fainted.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Example:</u></b>  <b>She saw the news and she fainted.</b></p>

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>(V<sub>1</sub>+ing) + ..., স্বা. cl</b>	<b>No sooner ...+ than + স্বা. C1</b> <b>Scarcely ...+ when + স্বা. C1</b> <b>Hardly...+ when + স্বা. C1</b> <b>As soon as</b>	<b>স্বা. C1 + and + স্বা. C1</b>
<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>Seeing the news, she fainted.</b>	<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>Hardly had she seen the news than she fainted.</b>	<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>She saw the news and she fainted.</b>

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>(V<sub>1</sub>+ing) + ..., স্বা. cl</b>	<b>No sooner ...+ than + স্বা. C1</b> <b>Scarcely ...+ when + স্বা. C1</b> <b>Hardly...+ when + স্বা. C1</b> <b>As soon as</b>	<b>স্বা. C1 + and + স্বা. C1</b>
<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>Seeing the news, she fainted.</b>	<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>As soon as she saw the news than she fainted.</b>	<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>She saw the news and she fainted.</b>

R 10

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>By + PC + (V<sub>1</sub>+ing) + ..., স্বা. clause</b>	<b>If ... + স্বা. Cl (Affir)</b>	<b>স্বা. Cl + and + স্বা. Cl</b>
<b><u>Example:</u> By studying hard, you will get A<sup>+</sup>.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u> If you study hard, you will get A<sup>+</sup>.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u> <del>You</del> Study hard and you will get A<sup>+</sup>.</b>
		<b>Do and die.</b>

R 11

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
<b>Without + (V<sub>1</sub> + ing) + ..., স্বা. clause</b>	<b>If ... not + স্বা. C1 (Neg)</b>	<b>স্বা. C1 + or + স্বা. C1</b>
<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>Without studying hard, you may fail.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b>If you don't study hard, you may fail.</b>	<b><u>Example:</u></b> <b><del>You don't</del> Study hard or you may fail.</b>
		<b>Do or die.</b>

R 12

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
স্বা. <b>C1</b> এর <b>Antecedent</b> + <b>(V<sub>1</sub>+ing) + ...</b>	স্বা. <b>C1</b> এর <b>Antecedent</b> + <b>RP</b> যুক্ত অধীন <b>C1 (Active)</b>	স্বা. <b>C1</b> + <b>and</b> + স্বা. <b>C1</b>
<b><u>Example:</u></b> I met a man living in Rajshahi.	<b><u>Example:</u></b> I met a man who lives in Rajshahi.	<b><u>Example:</u></b> I met a man and he lives in Rajshahi.
	we will help the boys who live in Gaza.	

R-13

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Complex</b>	<b>Compound</b>
স্বা. <b>C1</b> এর <b>Antecedent</b> + <b>V<sub>3</sub></b> + ...	স্বা. <b>C1</b> এর <b>Antecedent</b> + <b>RP</b> যুক্ত অধীন <b>C1 (Passive)</b>	স্বা. <b>C1</b> + <b>and</b> + স্বা. <b>C1</b>
<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>Rana bought a car imported from Japan.</b>	<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>Rana bought a car that was imported from Japan.</b>	<u><b>Example:</b></u> <b>Rana bought a car and it was imported from Japan.</b>
	<b>I bought a car that was imported from Japan.</b>	

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The complex sentence of “A rolling stone gathers no moss.” is \_\_\_\_\_ (37<sup>th</sup> BCS)

- A. A stone that rolls gathers no moss.
- B. Though a stone rolls, it gathers no moss.
- C. A stone what rolls gathers no moss.
- D. Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.

# Thank You