

## Lecture

16

◆ Transformation

◆ The Recent Approach

Transformation  
Method

বাক্যে থাকলে	Transformation এ হবে
Only/alone [Aff]	none but (ব্যক্তি) [Neg]
Only/alone [Aff]	nothing but (বস্তু) [Neg]
Only/alone [Aff]	not more than/not less than (বয়স ও সংখ্যা) [Neg]
must [Aff]	can not but/can not help [Neg]
every [Aff]	There is no [Neg]
Everybody... [Aff]	Nobody [Neg]
Both...and [cx]	not only ....but also [Neg]
As soon as [cx]	No sooner had [Neg]
The + word + st [Sup]	no other + N + Ex + V + as + adj + as + s [Neg]
Always [Aff]	Never [Neg]
Too...To [Sim]	so .... that [Neg]
as ..... as [Aff]	S2 + V + not + com + than + S1 [Neg]
sometimes	doesn't always
many	not a few
a few	not many
much	not a little
a little	not much
by + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	without + V <sub>1</sub> + ing
Everybody/Everyone/All [Assertive]	who + AV + V <sub>1</sub> .....?
nobody/none/no one	who + V + Obj ?
There is no + noun	who /what + verb + noun....?
Nothing but	what + verb,.....?
S + V + Art + Very + Adj + Noun	what + Art + Adj + Non + S + V!
S + Wish + S + V <sub>2</sub> + Obj	If + S + V <sub>2</sub> + Obj!
It is a matter of great sorrow that...	Alas!
It is a matter of Joy that...	Bravo!
The থাকলে	than any other
The না থেকে ভিন্ন কিছু থাকলে	no other
One of the থাকলে	than most other
One of the থাকলে	very few.....as.....as

## বুঝে পড়ুন

## Assertive to Interrogative

## Rule-1

Assertive sentence এ যদি All/everyone/everybody + verb থাকে তাহলে Interrogative এ who + auxiliary verb + not + Verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

## Example

**Assertive:** Everybody knows this.

**Interrogative:** Who does not know this?

## Rule-2

Assertive sentence এ যদি no one/nobody/none থাকে তাহলে Interrogative এ শুধু Who এবং শেষে Note of interrogation (?) ব্যবহার করতে হয়। অথবা, auxiliary verb + anyone/anybody এবং শেষে Note of interrogation (?) ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

## Example

**Assertive:** Nobody wishes to be unhappy

**Interrogative:** Who wishes to be unhappy?

**Rule-2**

Assertive sentence যদি Be verb, Have verb এবং Modal verb থাকে তবে তাকে interrogative sentence এ সেই verb টি subject এর পূর্বে বসে।

N.B. Interrogative sentence এর negative form এ noun এর পূর্বে not এবং pronoun এরপরে not বসে। কিন্তু সংক্ষিপ্তরূপ যেমনঃ Isn't, Hasn't, Haven't, Can't etc হলে তা Noun এবং Pronoun উভয়ের পূর্বেই বসে।

**Example**

**Assertive :** I can pass in the examination.

**Interrogative :** Can't I pass the examination?

**Assertive to Imperative****Rule-1**

Assertive sentence এর subject টি 2<sup>nd</sup> person হলে Imperative sentence টি মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় কিন্তু Assertive sentence টি negative বা never যুক্ত হয় তাহলে Do not/Don't/Never + মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হয়।

**Example**

**Assertive:** You should close the door.

**Imperative:** Close the door.

**Rule-2**

Assertive sentence এর subject টি First Person বা Third Person হলে Imperative sentence টি Let + subject এর object +মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় কিন্তু Assertive sentence টি negative হলে not ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

N.B. Noun এর পূর্বে not এবং Pronoun এর পরে not বসে।

**Example**

**Assertive :** We shall go out.

**Imperative :** Let us go out

**Assertive to Exclamatory****Rule-1**

- Sentence এর প্রথমে What বা How বসে।
- এরপরে যথাক্রমে (Adjective /adverb + Subject + Verb) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- সর্বশেষ Note of Exclamation চিহ্ন বসে।
- Assertive এ ব্যবহৃত Adverb (Very, most, indeed) ইত্যাদি Exclamatory sentence এ উঠে যায়।
- সাধারণত adjective এর পূর্বে article (a/an) থাকলে what বসে কিন্তু article না থাকলে how বসে।

**Example**

**Assertive:** He leads a most unhappy life.

**Exclamatory:** What an unhappy life he leads!

**Exclamatory to Assertive****Rule-1**

- Subject + verb অপরিবর্তিত থাকে এবং sentence এর প্রথমে বসে।
- How এবং What এর পরিবর্তে Adjective এর পূর্বে very/most এবং noun এর পূর্বে great বসে।
- Adjective এবং article অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

**Example**

**Exclamatory:** How beautiful night is!

**Assertive:** Night is very beautiful.

**Rule-2**

Exclamatory sentence যদি had, could, were দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় তাহলে sentence এর প্রথমে I wish বসিয়ে এবং subject কে verb এর পূর্বে স্থাপন করে এবং Note of exclamation উঠিয়ে দিয়ে Assertive sentence গঠন করা হয়।

**Example**

**Exclamatory:** Were I a king!

**Assertive:** I wish I were a king

**Affirmative Sentence to Negative Sentence****Rule-1**

Affirmative sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Only বা alone কোন ব্যক্তিবাচক Noun কে qualify করলে তার negative sentence এ only এর পরিবর্তে none but ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** A child likes only its mother.

**Negative:** A child likes none but its mother.

**Rule-2**

Affirmative sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Only বা alone কোন ব্যক্তিবাচক Noun কে qualify করলে তার negative sentence এ only এর পরিবর্তে nothing but বসে।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** He has only few books.

**Negative:** He has nothing but a few books.

**Rule-3**

Affirmative sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Only বা alone কোন ব্যক্তিবাচক Noun কে qualify করলে তার negative sentence এ only এর পরিবর্তে not more than/not less than ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** He is only five.

**Negative:** He is not less than five.

**Rule-4**

Affirmative sentence এ must থাকলে negative sentence এ must এর পরিবর্তে cannot but বা cannot help ব্যবহার করা হয়। তবে cannot but এরপরে bare infinitive (base form) এবং cannot help এরপরে gerund (verb+ing) বসে।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** I must go there

**Negative:** I cannot but go there.

Or, Negative: I cannot help going there

**Rule-5**

Affirmative sentence এ Everybody, everyone থাকলে negative sentence এ everybody, everyone এর পরিবর্তে nobody, no one, none এবং verb টির বিপরীত verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়। একইভাবে, negative sentence এ nobody থাকলে affirmative sentence এ nobody, no one, none এর পরিবর্তে everybody, everyone এবং verb টির বিপরীত verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** Everybody should admit the truth

**Negative:** Nobody should deny the truth

**Rule-6**

Affirmative sentence টি every + noun + have/has etc দ্বারা শুরু হলে negative sentence এ every এর পরিবর্তে there is no + পরবর্তী noun + এরপরে without বসে + পরবর্তী noun ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** Every rose has a thorn.

**Negative:** There is no rose without thorn.

**Rule-7**

Affirmative sentence টি every + noun + transitive verb দ্বারা শুরু হলে negative sentence এ every এর পরিবর্তে there is no ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং verb এর পূর্বে but বা who does not ব্যবহার করা হয়।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** Every mother love her child.

**Negative:** There is no mother but loves her child.

**Rule-8**

Affirmative এ always থাকলে negative এ never ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট বাক্যটির একটি verb বা adjective এর বিপরীত শব্দ ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** Everyone always remembers him.

**Negative:** Everyone never forgets him.

**Rule-9**

Verb কে negative এবং Adverb এর বিপরীতার্থক করে negative sentence গঠন করে।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** Prity missed the train.

**Negative:** Prity did not catch the train.

**Rule-10**

Affirmative: As soon as + past indefinite, past indefinite

Negative: No sooner had + sub + past participle + ..... + than past indefinite

অথবা: No sooner did + sub + base form + ..... + than past indefinite

No sooner শুরুতে বসলে auxiliary verb টি subject এর আগে বসে।

**Example**

**Affirmative:** As soon as I left the place he went away.

**Negative:** No sooner had I left the place than he went away.

**Rule- 1**

কাছাকাছি সময় সংঘটিত দুটি কাজের মধ্যে Simple sentence এ আগের কাজটি present participle (verb + ing) হয়ে থাকে। আর বেশি সময় ব্যবধানে সংঘটিত দুটি কাজের মধ্যে simple sentence এ আগের কাজটি perfect participle (having + vpp) এ হয়ে থাকে। সময় নির্দেশ করলে complex এ when/after এবং কারণ নির্দেশ করলে since/as প্রথম বসিয়ে Participle যুক্ত অংশকে clause পরিণত করতে হয়। কিন্তু Compound এ complex এর চিহ্ন উঠিয়ে দিয়ে and দ্বারা দুটো স্বাধীন clause কে যুক্ত করতে হয়।

**Example**

Simple : Seeing the police, the thief ran away

Complex: When the thief saw the police, he ran away

Compound: The thief saw the police and ran away.

**Rule- 2**

Compound এ and দ্বারা দুটি কাজ যুক্ত থাকলে Simple এর শুরুতে প্রথম কাজটির verb + ing হয়।

**Example**

Compound: He shut the door and went out.

Simple : Shutting the door, he went out.

**Rule- 3**

Simple sentence এ because of থাকলে কারণ নির্দেশ করে বলে Since/as প্রথম বসিয়ে because of যুক্ত অংশকে clause এ পরিণত করতে হয়। কিন্তু compound এ complex এর চিহ্ন উঠিয়ে দিয়ে and দ্বারা দুটো স্বাধীন clause যুক্ত করতে হয়।

**Example**

Simple : Because of my illness, I could not attend the class.

Complex: Since I was ill, I could not attend the class.

Compound: I was ill and could not attend the class.

**Rule- 4**

Simple sentence এ In spite of বা despite of থাকলে তার Complex sentence এ though বা although এবং compound sentence এ But ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example**

Simple: Despite/In spite of his poverty, he is happy

Complex: Though/Although he is poor, he is happy

Compound: He is poor but happy.

**Rule- 5**

Simple sentence এ By/In case of / In the event of + Gerund থাকলে তার Complex এর প্রথম অংশ If + affirmative clause হবে এবং তার compound এর প্রথম অংশ Imperative হবে এবং তারপর and সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে। তবে Simple এ without + gerund থাকলে তার complex এর প্রথম অংশ Unless + affirmative অথবা If + negative clause হবে এবং তার compound এর প্রথম অংশ imperative হবে এবং তার পর or সহ বাকি অংশ বসবে।

**Example**

Simple : By taking physical exercise, you may be healthy.

Complex: If you take physical exercise, you may be healthy.

Compound: Take physical exercise and you may be healthy.

**Rule- 6**

Simple sentence এ too + adjective + to + verb থাকলে না-বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ করে বলে তার complex এ so .... that + negative clause এ পরিণত করতে হয়। Compound এ too বা so এর স্থলে very এবং that এর স্থলে and বসে।

**Example**

Simple : He was too weak to walk

Complex: He was so weak that he could not walk

Compound: He was very weak and could not walk.

**Rule- 7**

Simple sentence এ পূর্ববর্তী verb কে modify করতে infinitive (to + verb) বসলে তার Complex sentence এ infinitive কে so that + clause এ পরিণত করতে হয়। Compound sentence এ infinitive এর পূর্বে Want verb এবং and এরপরে বাকি অংশ বসাতে হয়।

**Example**

Simple : He works hard to prosper in life.

Complex: He works hard so that he can prosper in life.

Compound: He wants to prosper in life and works hard.

**Rule- 8**

Simple : Subject + want/wish/like/desire + object + infinitive + extension

Complex: Subject + want/wish/like/desire + that + object টি subject হয় + should + infinitive এর verb এর বাকি অংশ।

**Example**

Simple : Does he wish me to go?

Complex: Does he wish that I should go?

**Rule- 9**

Complex sentence এ noun clause থাকলে simple sentence এ noun clause টি সংকুচিত হয়ে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ noun phrase এ পরিণত হয়।

**Example**

Complex: He confessed that he was guilty.

Simple : He confessed his guilt.

**Rule- 10**

Simple sentence এ word/phrase কে সম্প্রসারিত করেও complex sentence এ পরিণত করা যায়।

**Example**

Simple Sentence	Complex Sentence
He is a meritorious boy	He is a boy who has merit
Money is power	It is money which is power
He is good student	It is he who is a good student
I lost his pen yesterday	This is the pen which I lost yesterday
Only hard working men will succeed	Only those men., who work hard, will succeed
I saw a bird flying	I saw a bird which was flying

**BCS Previous Questions**

01. Which is the correct complex form of the sentence? 'A corrupt man cannot win the respect of others. [46<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. A man who is corrupt cannot respect others  
 b. A man does not respect others who are corrupt.  
 c. A man who is corrupt cannot win the respect of others.  
 d. A man who can win the respect of others cannot be corrupt. Ans.c
02. Which of the following is a correct simple sentence? [46<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. All that glitters is not gold.  
 b. All's well that ends well.  
 c. Do or die.  
 d. I saw an old man walking past me. Ans.d
03. Identify the imperative sentence: [45<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. Shut up!  
 b. Shahin is playing football  
 c. I shall cook dinner now  
 d. What is your name? Ans.a
04. 'Walk fast lest you should miss the train' This is a \_\_\_\_\_ [45<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. Simple sentence  
 b. Compound sentence  
 c. Complex sentence  
 d. Interrogative sentence Ans.c
05. Don Juan was composed by \_\_\_\_\_ [45<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. W B Yeats  
 b. E. B. Browning  
 c. George Gordow Byron  
 d. Alexander Pope Ans.c
06. 'Walk fast lest you should miss the train' This is a \_\_\_\_\_ [45<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. Simple sentence  
 b. Compound sentence  
 c. Complex sentence  
 d. Interrogative sentence Ans.c
07. Find out the correct passive form of the sentence 'Who taught you French? [41<sup>st</sup> BCS]  
 a. By whom you were taught French?  
 b. By whom French was taught you?  
 c. French was taught you by whom?  
 d. By whom were you taught French? Ans.d
08. '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 Ans.a
09. Change the voice: 'Who is calling me?' [40<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. By whom am I called?  
 b. By whom I am called?  
 c. By whom am I being called?  
 d. Whom am I called by? Ans.c
10. Select the right compound structure of the sentence. [38<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 'Though he is poor, he is honest.'  
 a. He is poor and honest  
 b. As he is poor, he is honest  
 c. He is poor but honest  
 d. Since he is poor, he is honest. Ans.c
11. "A rolling stone gathers no moss" The complex form of the sentence is — [37<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 a. Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.  
 b. Though a stone rolls, it gather no moss.  
 c. A stone what rolls gathers no moss.  
 d. A stone that rolls gathers no moss. Ans.d

12. Select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given sentences: "Not once has our neighbor invited us into his house."  
[32<sup>nd</sup> BCS]
- a. Our neighbor has invited us into his house not once but many times.  
b. Our neighbor has never invited us into his house.  
c. Occasionally our neighbor has invited us into his house.  
d. Our neighbor has not always invited us into his house.

Ans: b

## MCQ Episode

01. Which is the correct sentence given below?  
a) I eat neither mangoes nor bananas  
b) Neither I eat mangoes or not I eat bananas  
c) I eat mangoes neither bananas eat  
d) I neither eat mangoes or bananas.
02. A child likes only sweets. Negative form of the sentence is —  
a) A child like nothing but sweets  
b) A child like non but sweets  
c) A child likes but sweets  
d) A child likes not more sweets.
03. Priyon is only six. (Negative)  
a) Priyon is not six  
b) Priyon is not more than six  
c) Priyon is more six  
d) Priyom is not less six.
04. He is sometimes foolish.(Negative)  
a) He is not always foolish  
b) He is not always wise  
c) He is not fool  
d) None
05. Nobody wishes to be unhappy. (Interrogative)  
a) who wishes to be unhappy?  
b) who wish to be unhappy?  
c) who does not wish to be unhappy?  
d) Does nobody wish to be unhappy?
06. The correct negative interrogative form of "I can pass the examination is —  
a) Can't I pass the examination?  
b) Can I pass the examination?  
c) Examination can be passed by me?  
d) Is examination passed by me?
07. The imperative sentence of "we shall go out" is —  
a) We ought to go out  
b) Let us go out  
c) We will go out  
d) Let we go out
08. If I had died. [make Assertive]  
a) I wish I were died  
b) I wish I had died  
c) I wish I died  
d) I wish I was died
09. He shut the door and went away. (make it simple)  
a) Shutting the door, he went out  
b) He shutting the door before went out  
c) He went out shutting door.  
d) Crossing the door he went out
10. Give simple form of the sentence. "Study well or you will fail."  
a) Incase of your studding you will fail  
b) Incase of your not studding well you will fail  
c) Despite your studding well you will fail  
d) In spite of you studying well you will fail
11. The exclamatory form of the sentence — A little learning is a dangerous thing.  
a) How dangerous a little learning is!  
b) What a dangerous thing a little learning is!  
c) Is it little learning is a dangerous thing!  
d) What a dangerous a little lo learning is!
12. He gave me a dress which was expensive (Simple).  
a) He gave me a dress expensive  
b) He gave me dress and it was expensive  
c) He gave me a expensive dress  
d) He gave me an expensive dress
13. I saw him going to market (compound).  
a) I saw him and he was going to market  
b) I saw him who was going to market  
c) I saw him and he to go to market  
d) I go to market which who was
14. I will kill you if you don't speak the truth (Compound).  
a) Speak the truth or I will kill you  
b) I will kill you, if you do not speak the truth  
c) I will not kill you if you speak the truth  
d) Speak the truth, then I will not kill you
15. The boy was diligent, so the teacher praised him. (Simple)  
a) The boy was diligence as the teacher praised him.  
b) The teacher praised the boy for his diligent.  
c) The teacher praised the boy for his diligence.  
d) The boy was praised by the teacher for his diligence
16. Every mother loves her child (Negative).  
a) There is no mother but loves her child  
b) Every mother cannot but loves her child  
c) No mother loves her child  
d) There is no mother but loves her child

Ans: a

Ans: a

Ans: b

Ans: b

Ans: a

Ans: a

Ans: b

Ans: b

Ans: a

Ans: b

Ans: b

Ans: d

Ans: a

Ans: a

Ans: c

Ans: c

Ans: a

17. **He is poor but honest.(Complex)**  
 a) Through he is poor, he is honest  
 b) He is poor and honest  
 c) As he is poor, he is honest  
 d) Since he is poor, he is honest  
 Ans: a
18. **He is so weak that he cannot walk.(Simple)**  
 a) He is so weak that walk  
 b) He is weak to walk  
 c) He is too weak to walk  
 d) He is very weak to walk  
 Ans: c

## Home Work

1. **Would that I could fly in the sky!" (Assertive).**  
 a) I could fly in the sky  
 b) I would I could fly in the sky  
 c) I wish I can fly in the sky  
 d) I wish I could fly in the sky  
 Ans: d
2. **Give simple form of the sentence. "Study well or you will fail."**  
 a) Incase of your studying you will fail  
 b) Incase of your not studying well you will fail  
 c) Despite your studying well you will fail  
 d) In spite of you studying well you will fail  
 Ans: b
3. **We must yield to our fate. (Negative)**  
 a) We cannot but yield to our fate  
 b) We cannot but yielding to our fate  
 c) We cannot help to yield to our fate  
 d) We cannot got to yield to our fate  
 Ans: a
4. **Only Rina can do this sum (Negative).**  
 a) Only Rina cannot do this sum  
 b) Rina cannot do this sum  
 c) None but Rina cannot do this sum.  
 d) Anyone but Rina can do this sum  
 Ans: c
5. **He is only five (Negative).**  
 a) He is not less than five  
 b) He is not only five  
 c) He is not above five  
 d) He is not aged five  
 Ans: a
6. **I must do it (Make it negative). [IU(B) 10-11, RU 07-08]**  
 a) I must not do it  
 b) I should do it  
 c) I cannot but do it  
 d) I do not do it  
 Ans: c
7. **Prity missed the train (Negative).**  
 a) Prity did not catch the train  
 b) Prity did not get the train  
 c) Prity did not get into the train  
 d) Prity does not get on the train  
 Ans: a
8. **He is greater than I. Negative form of this affirmative sentence is —**  
 a) I am not as great as he  
 b) He is not greater than I  
 c) He is so great as I  
 d) I am not greater than he  
 Ans: a
9. **All love flower (Interrogative).**  
 a) Who does not love flower?  
 b) Who do not love flower?  
 c) Who did not love flower?  
 d) Do all love flower? Ans: a
10. **None can do this' What is the correct interrogative form of this sentence.**  
 a) Can none do this?  
 b) Can anyone do this?  
 c) Who cannot do this?  
 d) Who can do this?  
 Ans: d
11. **He went home (Make it negative – Interrogative).**  
 a) Did he not gone home?  
 b) Did he not gone home?  
 c) Did not he went home?  
 d) Did he not go home?  
 Ans: d
12. **I wish I were an ideal teacher: (Exclamatory).**  
 a) If I were an ideal teacher!  
 b) How an ideal teacher I was!  
 c) What an ideal teacher I was!  
 d) How creation a man is!  
 Ans: a
13. **What a nice scenery it is! (Assertive).**  
 a) It is a very nice scenery  
 b) It is a great scenery  
 c) It is a very nice scenery  
 d) This scenery is very nice  
 Ans: c
14. **Transform into negative "He tried all plans".**  
 a) He tried no plan untried  
 b) He tried no plans  
 c) He untried no plans  
 d) He did not try all plans  
 Ans: a
15. **My hair grows very fast (Make it exclamatory).**  
 a) How does my hair grows Fast!  
 b) How fast my hair grows!  
 c) How is my hair grow fast!  
 d) How does grow fast my hair!  
 Ans: b
16. **He does not often visit my house. The affirmative of the sentence is —**  
 a) He merely visits my house  
 b) He rarely visits my house  
 c) He never visits my house  
 d) Both B & C  
 Ans: b
17. **He did it (Make it Interrogative).**  
 a) Did he do it?  
 b) Did he not do it?  
 c) Could I not do it?  
 d) Must I not do it?  
 Ans: b
18. **I had done the work and went home (Simple).**  
 a) Having done the work, I went home  
 b) Being done the work, I went home  
 c) Because of being done the work, I went home  
 d) As I had done the work, I went home  
 Ans: a