2 | Synthesis

> **"Synthesis** is the opposite of **Analysis** and means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence—Simple, Compound or Complex."
>
> *—P. C. Wren & Martin*

दो या दो से अधिक वाक्यों को मिलाकर एक करना Synthesis कहलाता है। बनावट के आधार पर वाक्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

● Simple Sentence (साधारण वाक्य)
● Compound Sentence (संयुक्त वाक्य)
● Complex Sentence (मिश्रित वाक्य)

COMBINE SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO A SINGLE SIMPLE SENTENCE
(साधारण वाक्यों को मिलाकर एक साधारण वाक्य बनाना)

Simple Sentence (साधारण वाक्य) में एक Finite Verb होता है। अतः जब एक से अधिक वाक्यों को जोड़कर Simple Sentence बनाना होता है तो इस बात का प्रयास करना पड़ता है कि सभी साधारण वाक्यों को जोड़ देने पर भी एक Finite Verb से अधिक का प्रयोग न हो। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि एक मुख्य क्रिया को छोड़कर अन्य वाक्यों के Verbs को दूसरे Parts of Speech में बदलना पड़ता है। ऐसा करने की कई विधियाँ हैं—

1. Use of Participle.
2. Use of Nominative Absolute.
3. Use of Infinitive.
4. Use of Noun or Phrase in Apposition.
5. Use of Preposition with Noun or Gerund.
6. By using Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases.
7. By using Adjective or a Conjunction.

1. Use of Participle

Participle क्रिया (Verb) से बनता है और Adjective तथा Adverb का कार्य करता है। यह तीन प्रकार का होता है—

1. **Present Participle**—यह उस कार्य को प्रदर्शित करता है, जो जारी है या अपूर्ण हो।

Examples :
(i) I saw a lady **reading** a book.
    मैंने एक महिला को एक किताब पढ़ते हुए देखा।
(ii) Going to Agra, I saw the Taj.
    आगरा जाकर मैंने ताज देखा।

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में 'reading' तथा 'going' Present Participle हैं।

> Present Participle क्रिया में ing जोड़ने से बनता है जिसका अर्थ 'कर' या 'हुए' होता है।
> Verb + ing = Present Participle

2. **Perfect Participle**—यह उन कार्यों को प्रदर्शित करता है जो पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। इसका निर्माण Having के साथ Verb का IIIrd form जोड़ने से होता है।

<div align="center">

Having + Verb IIIrd form = Perfect Participle

</div>

Examples :

(i) **Having finished** his work, he went to school.

अपना काम समाप्त करके, वह विद्यालय गया।

(ii) **Having learnt** his lesson, he went to play.

अपना पाठ याद करके वह खेलने चला गया।

उपर्युक्त दोनों वाक्यों Having finished तथा Having learnt-Perfect Participle हैं।

3. **Past Participle**—यह किसी पूर्ण कार्य को प्रदर्शित करता है। यह क्रिया का IIIrd form है जो Past Participle के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

(i) A **burnt** child dreads the fire.

जला हुआ बच्चा आग से डरता है।

(ii) He found his **lost** book.

वह अपनी खोई हुई किताब पाया।

उपरोक्त उदाहरणों में burnt (जो burn का IIIrd form है) और lost (जो lose का third form है) Past Participle के रूप में प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

Participle का प्रयोग

Participle का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में किया जाता है—

● जब कर्त्ता दिये गये Sentences का Common अर्थात् एक ही हो।

● जब Simple Sentences को देखने से यह स्पष्ट हो कि एक काम दूसरे के बाद हुआ है और आपस में दोनों का सम्बन्ध है।

● ऐसे वाक्यों में जो काम पहले हुए हैं, उनके क्रम से उन्हें Participle में बदल दें और अन्त वाले वाक्य की क्रिया को Finite Verb के रूप में रहने दें।

उपर्युक्त नियमों को समझने के लिए उदाहरण देखिए—

(i) Ram raised the gun.

(ii) He took aim.

(iii) He shot the tiger.

(1) इन तीनों उदाहरणों का कर्त्ता Common अर्थात् 'Ram' है। दोनों बार प्रयुक्त he 'Ram' के लिए ही प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

(2) तीनों उदाहरणों के कार्यों का क्रम है—पहले बन्दूक उठाई, फिर निशाना लिया और अन्त में मार दिया।

अतः इन तीनों उदाहरणों को इस प्रकार जोड़िए—

■ Raising the gun and taking aim, he shot the tiger. *Or*

  Having raised the gun and taken aim, he shot the tiger.

पहले उदाहरण में Present Participle अर्थात् (Verb + ing) का प्रयोग किया गया है जबकि दूसरे उदाहरण में Perfect Participle अर्थात् Having + Verb का IIIrd form का प्रयोग किया गया है।

1. **Present Participle : (Verb + ing)**

    Examples :

    (i) (a) He jumped up.   वह कूदा।

    (b) He ran away.   वह दौड़ गया।

    ■   Jumping up, he ran away.   कूदकर वह भाग गया।

    (ii) (a) Was tired of play.   वह खेल से थका हुआ था।

    (b) He sat down to rest.   वह आराम करने के लिये बैठ गया।

    ■   **Being** tired of play, he sat down to rest.
        खेल से थका होकर वह आराम करने के लिए बैठ गया।

        Note : was 'be' form क्रिया का Second Form है। इसीलिए was के लिए be + ing = being का प्रयोग
        हुआ है।

    (iii) (a) I saw a little boy.   मैंने एक छोटा बालक देखा।

    (b) He was weeping.   वह रो रहा था।

    (c) He was looking for his   वह अपनी माँ का इंतजार कर रहा था।
        mother.

    ■   I saw a little boy, **weeping** and **looking** for his mother.
        मैंने छोटे बालक को रोते और अपनी माँ का इंतजार करते हुए देखा।

    (iv) (a) Ramesh saw the teacher.   रमेश ने शिक्षक को देखा।

    (b) He fled away.   वह भाग गया।

    ■   **Seeing** the teacher, Ramesh fled away.
        शिक्षक को देखकर रमेश भाग गया।

2. **Perfect Participle का प्रयोग देखिए : (Having के साथ क्रिया का IIIrd form)**

    Examples :

    (i) (a) Sarita took her food.   सरिता ने खाना खाया।

    (b) Sarita went to school.   सरिता विद्यालय चली गई।

    ■   **Having taken** her food, Sarita went to school.
        अपना खाना खाकर सरिता विद्यालय चली गई।

    (ii) (a) I finished my work.   मैंने अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया।

    (b) I shut the door.   मैंने दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया।

    ■   **Having finished** my work, I shut the door.
        अपना काम समाप्त करके मैंने दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया।

3. **Past Participle : (Verb (क्रिया) का IIIrd form)**

    Examples :

    (i) (a) I found my purse.   मुझे मेरा पर्स मिल गया।

    (b) The purse was lost.   पर्स खो गया था।

    ■   I found my **lost** purse.
        मैंने अपना खोया हुआ पर्स प्राप्त कर लिया।

(ii) (a) I saw a soldier. मैंने एक सैनिक देखा।

　　　　(b) He was wounded. वह घायल था।

　■　I saw a wounded soldier.
　　मैंने एक घायल सैनिक देखा।

《 Exercise :: 1 》

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Simple Sentence by using a Participle :

1. Turn to the left. You will find the post office.
2. Hamid raised a gun. He killed a parrot.
3. Mohan saw his friend. He came out to welcome him.
4. Meera found the purse. The purse was lost.
5. Vijay wrote a letter. He gave it to his servant.
6. The boy saw the danger. He returned.
7. He raised his gun. He took aim. He shot the tiger.
8. He lost his pen. He searched for it.
9. We met a man. He was carrying a load of wood.
10. She was tired of reading. She lay down in the bed.

2. Use of Nominative Absolute

Nominative Absolute उस कर्त्ता (Nominative) को कहा जाता है, जो वाक्य में स्वतंत्र रहता है। उसका सम्बन्ध दूसरे शब्द से नहीं होता है।

Nominative Absolute का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में किया जाता है—

● जब दो वाक्यों के कर्त्ता भिन्न-भिन्न हो अर्थात् common न हों।

● उन दोनों वाक्यों में causal relation (कारण और उसके परिणाम का सम्बन्ध हो)

Examples :

1. The sun rose. सूर्य निकला।
2. We left the bed. हम लोगों ने बिस्तर छोड़ दिया।

　■　The sun having risen, we left the bed.

उपर्युक्त वाक्य में '**सूर्य का निकलना**' कारण माना गया है और '**हम लोगों द्वारा बिस्तर छोड़ना**' उसका परिणाम है। अतः rose को Participle का रूप देकर उसके पहले उसका कर्त्ता रखा गया है। बाद वाले वाक्य को उसका कारण मानकर रखा गया है।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

1. (a) The king died.
　(b) His eldest son came to the throne.
　■　The king having died, his eldest son came to the throne.
2. (a) The teacher was absent.
　(b) The boys left the class.
　■　The teacher being absent, the boys left the class.
3. (a) The captain was killed.
　(b) The army fled.
　■　The captain having been killed, the army fled.

> ● Having के साथ क्रिया के IIIrd form का प्रयोग Active Voice में होता है, उदाहरण 1 देखें।
> ● यदि वाक्य में is, am, are, was, were ही मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में हो तो 'being' का प्रयोग होता है, उदाहरण 2 देखें।
> ● Subject के बाद Having been का प्रयोग Passive Voice में होता है, उदाहरण 3 देखें।

❮ Exercise :: 2 ❯

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Simple Sentence by using Nominative Absolute :
1. The mother died. The children are in great trouble.
2. The bell rang. The school was closed.
3. The sun rose. The fog disappeared.
4. The post was vacant. I offered my services.
5. His house has fallen. He lives with a friend.
6. The class work was over. The teacher left the class.
7. The thief was caught. The police returned to the police-station.
8. Rain was plentiful this year. Wheat is cheap.
9. The book has been printed. The boys will purchase it now.
10. The College was closed for summer vacation. The sweets were distributed.

3. Use of Infinitive

(To + Verb + का Ist form)

क्रिया के प्रथम रूप (Ist form) के पहले to लगाकर Infinitive बनाया जाता है जिसका अर्थ हिन्दी में 'ना' 'ने' 'नी' होता है।

To + Verb का Ist form = Infinitive

प्रयोग— जो क्रिया (Verb) उद्देश्य प्रकट करे उसके पहले to लगाया जाता है जैसे—

Examples :
1. (a) I have a dog.
   (b) It guards my house.
   ■ I have a dog **to guard** my house.
2. (a) He went to Agra.
   (b) He wanted to see the Taj.
   ■ He went to Agra **to see** the Taj.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में उदाहरण संख्या 1 में मेरे पास एक कुत्ता है। इसका उद्देश्य घर की रखवाली करना है। अतः guard के पहले to का प्रयोग Infinitive के रूप में किया गया है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे वाक्य में आगरा जाने का उद्देश्य ताज देखना है। अतः see क्रिया के पहले to पहले से ही लगा है। इसलिए To see the Taj को पहले वाक्य से जोड़ा गया है।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—
1. (a) He has three daughters.
   (b) He must get them married.
   ■ He has three daughters to get married.
2. (a) He had a large family.
   (b) He must provide for them.
   ■ He had a large family to provide for.

3. (a) He went to Delhi.
   (b) He wanted to get a job there.
   ■ He went to Delhi to get a job.
4. (a) He will work hard.
   (b) He wants to stands first.
   ■ He will work hand to stand first.

> जब कोई काम निश्चित सीमा से अधिक पाया जाये तो शब्द very के स्थान पर too लगाकर Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :
1. (a) You are **very** weak.
   (b) You can not run fast.
   ■ You are too weak **to run** fast.
2. (a) He was **very** fat.
   (b) He could not sit properly.
   ■ He was too fat **to sit** properly.

Note : इन उदाहरणों में to run तथा to sit दोनों Infinitive के रूप में प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

◤ Exercise :: 3 ◢

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Simple Sentence by using a Infinitive :
1. He went to Agra. He wanted to see the TaJ.
2. She wanted to educate her son. She sent him to Delhi.
3. You are very fat. You can not sit properly.
4. Hari keeps some dogs. They guard his house at night.
5. She is very poor. She can not buy her books.
6. I have five books. I have to read them.
7. The boy studied hard. He wanted to secure good marks.
8. We have no money. We can not spare it.
9. Vinod was much pleased. He heard of his success in the examination.
10. Mr. Gupta has a large family. It is his duty to support it.
11. I went to the station. My object was to see off my sister.
12. I went to my aunt's house. I wanted to see my ailing cousin.

4. Use of a Noun or Phrase in Apposition

'Apposition' का अर्थ है **'side by side'** इसीलिए किसी Noun या Phrase को उसके बगल में रखा जाता है जिसकी व्याख्या की जाती है।

Examples :
1. (a) Milton was **a famous English poet**.
   (b) He was blind.
   ■ Milton, a famous English poet, was blind.
2. (a) Rana Pratap was **the king of Mewar**.
   (b) He was a great warrior.
   ■ **Rana Pratap; the King of Mewar, was a great warrior.**

प्रथम वाक्य में a famous English poet संज्ञा Milton की व्याख्या करता है और दूसरा वाक्य उसकी स्थिति प्रकट करता है। अतः **'A famous English poet'** Noun- Milton का Apposition है। इसीलिए Milton के बाद रखा गया है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे वाक्य में **The king of Mewar—Rana Pratap** का Apposition, क्योंकि यह Rana Pratap की व्याख्या करता है।

> यदि Noun या Phrase-Apposition में रहता है तो उसे दो अल्प विरामों के मध्य रखा जाता है।

Examples :
1. (a) This town was once a prosperous sea-port.
   (b) It is now a heap of ruins.
   ■ This town, **once a prosperous sea-port**, is now a heap of ruins.
2. (a) My father is a doctor.
   (b) His name is Vinod.
   ■ My father, **Vinod**, is a doctor.
3. (a) Delhi is an old city.
   (b) It is Capital of India.
   ■ Delhi, **an old City**, is a Capital of India.
4. (a) I met Rakesh.
   (b) He is the son of a leader.
   ■ I met Rakesh, **the son of a leader**.
5. (a) Kabir was a weaver.
   (b) He was a great reformer.
   ■ Kabir, a weaver, **was a great reformer**.

◀ Exercise :: 4 ▶

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Simple Sentence by using a Noun or Phrase in Apposition :
1. Varanasi is a place of pilgrimage. It stands on the bank of the Ganga. The Ganga is the holiest river in India.
2. Mahatma Gandhi was a lover of peace. He had once been a lawyer. He preached non-violence.
3. Nalanda was once the biggest centre of learning. It is now a heap of ruins.
4. Ram was the son of Dashrath. He went to forest to keep his father's promise.
5. Shahjahan was a great Mughal Emperor. He built the Taj. It is the finest building in the country.
6. Tulsidas was a great poet. He wrote the Ram Charit Manas. It is the holy book of the Hindus.
7. Kalidas was a great Sanskrit poet. He was the author of the "Abhigyan Shakuntalam".
8. Tagore was a famous Bengali poet. He is the author of the Gitanjali.
9. Akbar defeated Hemu. Akbar was the son of Humayun.
10. There goes my brother. He is called Sohrab.

5. Use of Preposition with Noun or Gerund

> ***'Gerund'***—Verb की Ist form में ing लगा देने से Gerund बनता है।

Example :
1. (a) He worked hard.
   (b) He won a prize.
   ■ He won a prize by **working** hard.
   इस उदाहरण में work क्रिया में 'ing' जोड़कर Gerund बनाया गया है और by (Preposition) से जोड़ा गया है जिसका हिन्दी में अर्थ है 'उसने कठिन परिश्रम करते हुए पुरस्कार जीत लिया।'

Examples :
1. (a) I bought a book.
   (b) I spent twenty rupees.
   ■ I bought a book **for** twenty rupees.

> इस वाक्य में Preposition 'for' लगाकर जोड़ा गया है।

2. (a) His house was searched.
   (b) He was absent at that time.
   ■ His house was searched **in** his absence.

> इस वाक्य में Absent का Noun-absence बनाकर in (Preposition) से जोड़ा गया है।

3. (a) I have examined the statement.
   (b) I find many errors in it.
   ■ **On examining** the statement, I find many errors in it.

> इस वाक्य में Examined को Gerund (Examining) बनाकर on (Preposition) की सहायता से जोड़ा गया है।

4. (a) He has failed many times.
   (b) He still hopes to succeed.
   ■ **Inspite of** many failures, he hopes to succeed.

> इस वाक्य में Inspite of (Preposition) की सहायता से failed को Noun (failures) बनाकर जोड़ा गया है।

5. (a) The hermit sat there.
   (b) He did not move.
   (c) He did not speak.
   ■ The hermit sat there without moving and speaking.

> इस वाक्य में without (Preposition) द्वारा move और speak को क्रमशः 'moving and speaking' (Gerund) बनाकर जोड़ा गया है।

विशेष—

Preposition का प्रयोग वाक्य के अर्थ के आधार पर किया जाता है। उपरोक्त उदाहरणों को पढ़कर समझिए। अच्छा होगा इसके लिए Preposition के प्रयोगों का अध्ययन करें।

● **Inspite of का प्रयोग** विरोधी कथन की स्थिति में
   Example :
   (a) He was ill.
   (b) He went to school.
   ■ **Inspite of** being ill, he went to school. *Or*
      Inspite of his illness, he went to school.

- **Besides का प्रयोग**
  Example :
  (a) He gave me advice.
  (b) He helped me.
  - **Besides giving me advice,** he helped me.
- **After का प्रयोग**
  Example :
  (a) The mother saw the child.
  (b) She was happy.
  - **After seeing the child,** the mother was happy.
- **On का प्रयोग**
  Example :
  (a) She heard the news.
  (b) She fainted.
  - **On hearing the news,** she fainted.

◀ Exercise :: 5 ▶

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Simple Sentence by using Preposition with Nouns or Gerunds :
1. Ramesh bought a book. He gave two rupees for it.
2. Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
3. Ramesh failed. He heard news. He started weeping.
4. He taught me Hindi. He gave me ten rupees.
5. He took his food. He went to sleep.
6. She opened the window. She started reading.
7. The hunter killed a tiger. He returned home.
8. The sun rose. He began his journey.
9. The sun rose. His work was ended.
10. She did not read at all. She passed.
11. He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
12. I will do it. It am quite sure.

6. By using Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यान से पढ़िये—
1. He is a good boy. This is certain.
   - He is **certainly** a good boy.
2. The train arrived. The train was punctual.
   - The train arrived **punctually**.
3. He spent all his money. This was foolish.
   - He spent all his money **foolishly**.
4. He is a clever boy. There is no doubt about it.
   - He is **undoubtedly** a clever boy.
5. The sun set. The boys had not finished the game.
   - The boy had not finished the game **by sun set**.
6. I met my old friend there. It was a mere chance.
   - I met my old friend **by chance**.
7. He finished the work. It took him no time.
   - He finished the work **in no time**.

- सामान्यतः 'ly' लगाकर Adverb द्वारा वाक्यों को जोड़ा जाता है। उदाहरण संख्या 1 से 4 तक के वाक्य ly से जुड़े शब्द Adverb हैं।
- एक से अधिक शब्दों से Adverbial Phrase का निर्माण होता है। उदाहरण संख्या 5, 6 तथा 7 में प्रयुक्त sun set, 'by chance' तथा in no time Phrase के रूप में प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

❰ Exercise :: 6 ❱

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Simple Sentence by using an Adverb or Adverbial Phrase :

1. Mr. Gupta is our Principal. He spoke in the meeting.
   He spoke for a few minutes.
2. He answered my question. His answer was rude.
3. The sun set. I stopped in a village. The name of the village was Rampur.
4. The sun rose. The traveller could not reach home.
5. He will come to school. He will not be long absent.
6. He ran a race. He ran fast.
7. I forgot my pen. I was careless.
8. You are a good boy. It is certain.
9. The train is very late. That is usual
10. I admitted my error. I expressed my regret.
11. You did not eat the food. This was lucky.
12. The sun set. He could not finish his home work.

7. By using Adjective or a Conjunction

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को पढ़िये—

(A) 1. I saw a man. He was blind.
   ■ I saw a **blind** man.
   2. A man came to my door. He was **poor**.
   ■ A **poor** man came to my door.
   3. The police caught a thief. The thief was notorious.
   ■ The police caught a **notorious** thief.
(B) 4. I bought a book. I bought a pen.
   ■ I bought a book **and** a pen.
   5. Ram went to Agra yesterday. Shyam went to Agra yesterday.
   ■ Ram **and** Shyam went to Agra yesterday.

- उदाहरण संख्या 1 से 3 तक के वाक्यों को Adjective द्वारा जोड़ा है। blind, poor तथा notorious Adjective है जो Noun, man तथा thief की विशेषता बता रहे हैं।
- उदाहरण संख्या 4 तथा 5 Conjunction-and द्वारा जोड़े गये हैं।

❰ Exercise :: 7 ❱

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Simple Sentence by using an Adjective or Conjunction :

1. He passed. His sister passed.
2. I bought a pen yesterday. The pen was black.

3. Krishna had a ring. The ring was made of silver.
4. A man died on the road. He was mad.
5. The boy was weeping. He was poor.
6. A man is going to station. He is old.
7. Rashid sold his cycle. The cycle was new.
8. Surdas was a poet. He was blind.
9. Socrates was wise. He was a philosopher
10. I came from Agra. Mukesh came from the same place.
11. Bhavana went to Delhi. Ruchi went with her.
12. Sheela saw the Taj. She also saw the Red Fort.

FORMATION OF COMPOUND SENTENCES
(दो या दो से अधिक Simple Sentences से एक Compound Sentence बनाना)

Compound Sentences दो प्रकार से बनाए जाते हैं।
1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions का प्रयोग करके।
2. Relative Pronouns या Relative Adverbs का प्रयोग करके।

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions

Co-ordinating Conjunctions चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

I.   **Cumulative Conjunction** (वृद्धि कारक)—यह समान भाव प्रदर्शित करने वाले वाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं—and, both....and, as well as, not only...but also.

II. **Adversative Conjunction** (विरोध सूचक)—यह विरोधी भाव प्रकट करने वाले कथनों को जोड़ते हैं; जैसे—but, yet, still, nevertheless, while, whenever, however.

III. **Alternative Conjunction** (वियोजक)—दो भिन्न-भिन्न विकल्प दिखाने वाले कथनों को जोड़ते हैं; जैसे— either...or, neither...nor, otherwise, else आदि।

IV. **Illative Conjunction** (परिणाम सूचक)—ये निष्कर्ष निकालने वाले कथनों को जोड़ते हैं; जैसे—therefore, so, hence, then, for.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions द्वारा Compound Sentence बनाने की विधि

I.   **Cumulative Conjunctions का प्रयोग करके**
     इस प्रकार के Conjunctions धनात्मक भाव प्रदर्शित करते हैं।
     Examples :
1.   (a) The guard whistled.
     (b) The train started.
     ■   The guard whistled **and** the train started.
     इस उदाहरण में दो समान पदीय वाक्यों को and के द्वारा जोड़ा जाता है।
2.   (a) The wind blew.
     (b) The rain fell.
     ■   The wind blew **and** the rain fell.
     इस उदाहरण को भी and द्वारा ही दो धनात्मक समान पदीय वाक्यों को जोड़ा गया है।
3.   (a) He is a fool
     (b) He is a knave.   *(P.C. Wren)*
     ■   ***Compound Sentence*** :   He is a fool **and** a knave. *Or*
                                            He is both a fool **and** a knave. *Or*
                                            He is a fool **as well as** a knave. *Or*
                                            He is **not only** a fool **but also** a knave.

उपर्युक्त दोनों उदाहरणों He is a fool और He is a knave को चार प्रकार से जोड़कर बनाया गया है, उसे ध्यान से पढ़िए और as well as, both–and तथा not only–but also का प्रयोग समझिए।

Examples :
4. (a) He is a poet.
    (b) He is a dramatist.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : He is a poet **and** a dramatist. *Or*
                               He is **both** a poet **and** a dramatist. *Or*
                               He is a poet **as well as** a dramatist. *Or*
                               He is **not only** a poet **but also** a dramatist.
5. (a) She can sing.
    (b) She can dance.
    (c) She can act.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : She can sing, dance and act.
6. (a) The boy was punished.
    (b) The boy was fined.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : The boy was punished **and** fined. *Or*
                               The boy was punished **as well as** fined. *Or*
                               The boy was **both** punished **and** fined. *Or*
                               The boy was **not only** punished **but also** fined.

II. Adversative-Co-ordinating Conjunctions द्वारा

वाक्यों को पढ़ने से ज्ञात हो कि facts या statements में विरोध (contrast) का भाव प्रदर्शित हो रहा है, तो इस श्रेणी के Conjunction का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
1. (a) He is poor.
    (b) He is happy.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : He is poor **but** happy. *Or*
                               He is poor **yet** he is happy.
इन उदाहरणों में poor (निर्धन) और happy (प्रसन्न) दो विरोधी पक्ष हैं। इसीलिए इन्हें but तथा yet से जोड़ा गया है।
2. (a) He worked hard.
    (b) He failed.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : He worked hard **but** failed.
3. (a) He had to face dangers.
    (b) He preserved.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : He had to face dangers **nevertheless** he preserved.
4. (a) He was all right.
    (b) He was fatigued.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : He was all right **only** he was fatigued.
5. (a) Do what you like.
    (b) Do not bother me.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : Do what you like **only** do not bother me.
6. (a) He is slow.
    (b) He is sure.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : He is slow **but** he is sure.
7. (a) I shall not oppose your design.
    (b) I can not approve of it.
    ■   *Compound Sentence* : I shall not oppose your design **however** I can not approve of it.

8. (a) Some people like meat.
   (b) Others hate it.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : Some people like meat **whereas** others hate it.

III. Alternative Co-ordinating Conjunctions द्वारा

यदि ऐसे वाक्य हों जिनमें पसन्द या ना पसन्द करने की बात कही गई हो तो इस प्रकार के Conjunctions का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

1. (a) Walk fast.
   (b) You will miss the train.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : Walk fast **or** you will miss the train. *Or*
     Walk fast **otherwise** you will miss the train.

इन वाक्यों में कहा गया है—

1. तेज चलो।
2. तुम गाड़ी छोड़ दोगे।

इन दोनों को मिलाकर कहा गया—

- तेज चलो अथवा तुम गाड़ी छोड़ दोगे। या
  तेज चलो अन्यथा गाड़ी छूट जायेगी।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को पढ़िये—

1. (a) Do not walk slow.
   (b) We shall be late.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : Do not walk slow **or** we shall be late.

2. (a) The rent is high.
   (b) The house is satisfactory.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : The rent is high **otherwise** the house is satisfactory.

3. (a) Do not do this.
   (b) Do not do that.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : Neither do this **nor** (do) that.

4. (a) Take all.
   (b) Take nothing.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : Either take all **or** take nothing.

5. (a) I did not go to Delhi.
   (b) My father did not go to Delhi.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : **Neither I nor** my father went to Delhi. *Or*
     Neither of us went to Delhi.

6. (a) Come in.
   (b) Go out.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : Come in **or** go out. *Or*
     Either come in **or** go out.

7. (a) Make haste.
   (b) You will be late.
   - ***Compound Sentence*** : Make haste **otherwise** you will be late. *Or*
     Make haste **or** you will be late. *Or*
     Make haste **else** you will be late. *Or*
     Either make haste **or** you will be late.

IV. Illative Co-ordinating Conjunctions द्वारा

यदि एक वाक्य के आधार पर दूसरे वाक्य का अनुमान लगाया जाये या एक वाक्य में कारण तथा दूसरे में परिणाम बताया जाय तो इस प्रकार के Conjunctions प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Example :

1. (a) He took bribe.
    (b) He was dismissed.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : He took bribe, **therefore** he was dismissed.

उपरोक्त दोनों वाक्यों का अर्थ देखें—(i) उसने रिश्वत लिया। (ii) वह निलम्बित कर दिया गया। इसमें दूसरा वाक्य पहले वाक्य का परिणाम है; इसलिए therefore का प्रयोग हुआ है।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को पढ़िये—

2. (a) I can not see.
    (b) It is dark.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : I can not see **for** it is dark.

3. (a) His mother is ill.
    (b) She will not come.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : His mother is ill **therefore** (so) she will not come.

4. (a) It was late.
    (b) We came back home.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : It was late **so** we came back home.

5. (a) He worked hard.
    (b) He passed.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : He worked hard **so** (therefore) he passed.

2. Relative Pronouns or Relative Adverbs

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यान से पढ़िए—

1. (a) I met a man.
    (b) He gave me a book.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : I met a man **who** (and he) gave me a book.

2. (a) He shot a bird.
    (b) It flew away.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : He shot a bird **which** (and it) flew away.

3. (a) I met the teacher.
    (b) He was teaching the boys.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : I met the teacher **who** (and he) was teaching the boys.

4. (a) We started for Delhi yesterday.
    (b) We shall stay four days.
    ■ *Compound Sentence* : We started yesterday **for** Delhi **where** (and there) we shall stay four days.

☞ *विशेष—*

● यदि who का अर्थ and he, which अर्थ का and it अर्थ तथा where का अर्थ and there निकलता हो तो इनसे जुड़ने वाला Clause Co-ordinate clause होता है और सम्पूर्ण वाक्य Compound Sentence श्रेणी में आता है। इनका प्रयोग Continuative sense में किया गया है।

Compound Sentence बनाने के कुछ नियम

Compound Sentence बनाने के पूर्व उन वाक्यों का भाव या अर्थ समझकर यह निश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि—

● इन वाक्यों में किस प्रकार का सम्बन्ध है—धनात्मक है, ऋणात्मक (विरोधात्मक), विकल्पात्मक या परिणाम सूचक।

● अर्थ जान लेने के बाद ही उसकी माँग के आधार पर ऊपर के Conjunctions में से उचित Conjunction का चयन करें तथा वाक्यों को Compound में परिवर्तित करें।

● Continuation sense की स्थिति में नियमानुसार who, which या where का प्रयोग करें।

Example :

(a) The cat is meek.
(b) The cat is silent.
(c) The cat is sly.
(d) The cat is cruel.
(e) The mouse runs away at the sight of the cat.
(f) The mouse enters its hole.

■ ***Compound Sentence*** : The cat is meek **and** silent **but** sly **and** cruel **and hence** the mouse runs away at the sight of it **and** enters its hole.

◀ Exercise :: 8 ▶

Combine each of the following sets of Simple Sentences into one Compound Sentence :

1. The sun rose. It filled sky with light.
2. Good boys work. Bad boys make mischiefs.
3. He does not know anything. He pretends ignorance.
4. Forests check soil erosin. They also give us timber.
5. We must love one another. We are all children of one God.
6. The brave face the challenges. Cowards flee.
7. He was ill. He could not go to the office.
8. Mosquitoes spread malaria. We must destroy them.
9. He must work regularly. He must leave the job.
10. He was injured in an accident. He went to hospital.

FORMATION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

Complex Sentence में एक से अधिक Clauses होते हैं। इनमें एक Clause-Principal Clause तथा शेष Subordinate Clause होते हैं। Principal Clause स्वतंत्र होता है जबकि Subordinate Clauses-Principal Clause पर आश्रित होते हैं। Subordinate Clause तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—Noun Clause, Adjective Clause तथा Adverb Clause.

COMPLEX SENTENCE

```
                        COMPLEX SENTENCE
         ┌──────────────────┴──────────────────┐
   Principal Clause                    Subordinate Clause
                         ┌──────────────────┼──────────────────┐
                   Noun Clause      Adjective Clause      Adverb Clause
```
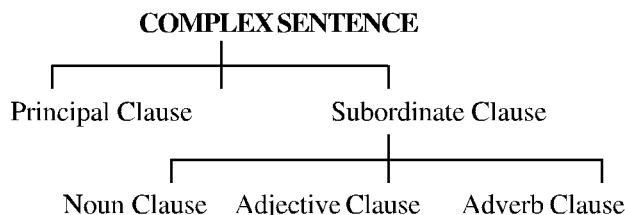
Noun Clause का प्रयोग करके Complex Sentence बनाना

Noun Clause संज्ञा का कार्य करता हैं यदि पहले वाक्य में दिये गये fact तथा statement को दूसरे वाक्य में स्वीकार या अस्वीकार किया जाये तो ऐसे वाक्यों को Noun Clause द्वारा जोड़ा जाता है।

Noun Clause बनाने के लिए साधारणतया निम्नलिखित शब्द प्रयोग किये जाते हैं—

> that, who, which, what, when, where.

Noun Clause पाँच प्रकार से बनाये जाते हैं—

1. **Subject to the Verb**
   Example :
   (a) The sun rises in the east.
   (b) It is fact.
        ***Complex Sentence* : That the sun rises in the east**, is fact.

   इस उदाहरण में That the sun rises in the east क्रिया is का Subject है अतः
   - (It) is fact—Principal Clause है।
   - **That the sun rises in the east**—Noun Clause है यह is का Subject है।

   Example :
   (a) It is cartain.
   (b) He will come today.
        ***Complex Sentence* : That he will come today** is certain.

2. **Object to the Verb**
   Example :
   (a) The sun rises in the east.
   (b) It is known to all.
        ***Complex Sentence* : It is known to all that the sun rises in the east**.
   यहाँ It is known to all-Principal Clause (प्रधान वाक्यांश) है जबकि The sun rises in the east.—Noun Clause है जो कि Object का कार्य कर रहा है।

   Example :
   (a) The train is late.
   (b) We know it.
        ***Complex Sentence* : We know that the train is late**.

3. **Object to a Preposition**
   Example :
   (a) He is saying something.
   (b) Listen to it.
        ***Complex Sentence* : Listen to what he is saying**.
   इस उदाहरण में
   (i) **listen to**—Principal Clause and-
   (ii) **what he is saying**—Subordinate Noun Clause Governed by the Preposition to.

   Example :
   (a) I told you yesterday.
   (b) You must rely on it.
        ***Complex Sentence* : You must rely on what I told you yesterday**.

4. **Complement to a Verb**
   Example :
   (a) You will not come in time.

(b) That is the problem.
     Complex Sentence : The problem is that you will not come in time.
     the problem is—*Principal Clause*
     that you will not come in time—*Subordinate Noun Clause Complement to the Verb-is-*
Example :
1. This is the reason.
2. I do not help my brother.
     Complex Sentence : The reason is **that I do not help my brother**.

5. **Case in Apposition to a Noun**
    Example :
1. He died yesterday.
2. The rumour was false.
     Complex Sentence : The rumour that he died yesterday, was false.
     The rumour was false—*Principal Clause.*
     That he died yesterday—*Subordinate Noun Clause-Case in Apposition.*

Noun Clause के कुछ अन्य उदाहरण देखें जो प्रश्नवाचक शब्दों से बनते हैं—
1. He does not know. Who is Ram?
    Complex Sentence : He does not know **who Ram is**.
2. Tell me. What is your name?
    Complex Sentence : Tell me what your name is.
3. Tell me. Where do you live?
    Complex Sentence : Tell me where you live.
4. I do not know. He may be innocent.
    Complex Sentence : I do not know if he is innocent.

【 Exercise :: 9 】

Combine each of the following sets of Simple Sentences into one Complex Sentence, Containing a Noun Clause :
1. He is dead. It is sad.
2. He is right. I am sure of it.
3. It is clear. You are guilty.
4. He may be successful. I do not know it.
5. He may be ill. I do not know.
6. The thief escaped somehow. Nobody knows it.
7. Where have you put my pen? Tell me.
8. You are a good man. Nobody can doubt it.
9. My son will arrive some time. I do not know the time of his arrival.
10. The game was lost. It was the result of our carelessness.
11. Hari was angry. He told me.
12. Where has he gone? Do you know it.

Adjective Clause का प्रयोग करके Complex Sentence बनाना

यदि एक वाक्य में आये Noun या Pronoun के बारे में कोई बात दूसरे वाक्य में कही गई हो तो दूसरे वाक्य को Adjective Clause बनाकर Complex Sentence बनाया जाता है।

Adjective Clause—who, whose, whom, which, that, when, where आदि से बनाये जाते हैं।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

1. The boy came here. He is my son.
    Complex Sentence   : The boy **who came here** is my son.
                            The boy is my son—*Principal Clause.*
                            who came here—*Adjective Clause.*
2. I bought a pen. It was costly.
    Complex Sentence : I bought a pen **which was costly**.
3. I met a man. His father was a doctor.
    Complex Sentence : I met a man **whose father was doctor**.
4. When does he come? I do not know the time.
    Complex Sentence : I do not know the time **when he comes**.
5. This is the village. I was born here.
    Complex Sentence : This is the village **where I was born**.
6. I have a watch. The watch gives correct time.
    Complex Sentence : I have a watch **which gives correct time**.

☞ *विशेष—*

● उपर्युक्त 1 से 6 तक के सभी उदाहरणों में **Bold typed**-Clauses विशेषण वाक्यांश (Adjective Clause) हैं क्योंकि यह सभी किसी न किसी Noun की विशेषता बता रहे हैं।

More examples of Adjective Clause (Underlined Clauses are Adjective Clauses) :
1. I suffered anxiety. The anxiety was extreme.
    The anxiety <u>that I suffered</u> was extreme.
2. We saw that dancer. She enchanted the audience.
    We saw the dancer <u>who enchanted the audience</u>.
3. The farmer had a hen. It laid golden eggs.
    The farmer had a hen <u>which laid golden eggs</u>.
4. A fox once met a lion. The fox had never seen a lion before.
    A fox, <u>who had never seen a lion before</u>, met a lion.
5. She keeps her ornaments in a safe. This is the safe.
    The is the safe <u>where she keeps her ornaments</u>.
6. This is Hari. I teach him grammar.
    This is Hari <u>whom I teach grammar</u>.
7. This is the house. He was born there.
    This is the house <u>where he was born</u>.
8. He had received a good education. This raised him above many men.
    The education, <u>that he had received</u>, raised him above many men.

❰ Exercise :: 10 ❱

Combine each of the following sets of sentences into one Complex Sentence by using an Adjective Clause :
1. It is the safe. I keep my papers in it.
2. A man killed a boy. The police arrested him.
3. An old lady had a hen. She was greedy.
4. A tiger was proud of his strength. He hated the weakness of a rat.
5. My friend is a good man. He gave me a book yesterday.
6. Where is the house? Hari lived in it last year.

7. The train will come here at a certain time. Can you tell me?
8. You have put the ornaments somewhere.
   Please, show me the place.
9. A fox met a lion. The fox had never seen a lion before.
10. A cottager and his wife had a hen.
    The hen laid an egg every day.
    The egg was golden.

Adverb Clause का प्रयोग करके Complex Sentence बनाना

Adverb Clause निम्नलिखित कार्यों के भाव या अर्थ प्रदर्शित करता है—

1. Time	2. Place	3. Reason
4. Condition	5. Comparison	6. Contrast
7. Result	8. Purpose	9. Manner

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़िए—

1. **Time** का बोध कराने के लिए when, while, till, until, before, after, as soon as, since, as long as आदि शब्दों को प्रयोग में लाया जाता है; जैसे—
   1. He pursued the fox. The fox ran faster.
      Complex Sentence : <u>When he pursued the fox</u>, it ran faster.
   2. The doctor came. The patient had died.
      Complex Sentence : The doctor came <u>after the patient had died</u>. *Or*
      The patient had died <u>before the doctor came</u>.

   नोट—उपरोक्त उदाहरणों में Underlined Clauses समय का बोध करा रहे हैं। इसलिए Adverb Clause है।

2. **Place** का बोध कराने के लिए where या wherever का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—
   1. He went there. He was born there.
      Complex Sentence : He went <u>where he was born</u>.
   2. He likes to go. He may go any where.
      Complex Sentence : He may go <u>wherever he likes</u>.

   नोट—Underlined Clause स्थान सूचक होने के कारण Adverb Clause हैं।

3. **Reason**—कारण प्रदर्शित करने के लिए because, since या as का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—
   1. He is ill. He will not go to college.
      Complex Sentence : He will not go to college **because he is ill**.
   2. I do not love him. He is dishonest.
      Complex Sentence : I do not love him **because he is dishonest**.

   Underlined Clause कारण बता रहे हैं इसलिए इन्हें Adverb Clause of Reason की संज्ञा दी जाती है।

4. **Condition**—शर्त प्रदर्शित करने के लिये if, unless, in case आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—
   1. Work hard. You will pass.
      Complex Sentence : **If you work hard**, you will pass. *Or*
      You will not pass **unless you work hard**.
   2. You do not work regularly. You will fail.
      Complex Sentence : **If you do not work regularly**, you will fail.

Underlined Clause शर्त प्रकट करने के कारण Adverb Clause of Condition हैं जो Complex Sentence बनने में सहयोग करते हैं।

5. **Comparison**—तुलना प्रदर्शित करने के लिये than, so...as या as....as आदि का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—
   1. Sita is beautiful. Sheela is equally beautiful.
      Complex Sentence : Sita is as beautiful **as Sheela** (is). *Or*
                              Sita is so beautiful **as Sheela** (is).
   2. Lila is more intelligent. I am less intelligent.
      Complex Sentence : Lila is more intelligent **than I** (am).

Underlined Clauses तुलना व्यक्त करने के कारण Adverb Clause of Comparison हैं।

6. **Contrast**—विरोध प्रदर्शित करने के लिए though, although या even if का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
   1. He is poor. He is honest.
      Complex Sentence : **Although he is poor**, he is honest. *Or*
                              Though he is poor, he is honest.
   2. He worked hard. He failed.
      Complex Sentence : **Although he worked hard**, he failed. *Or*
                              Though he worked hard, he failed.

इन उदाहरणों में मोटे लिखे Clauses- विरोध प्रदर्शित करने के कारण (Adverb of Contrast) अर्थात् Adverb Clause हैं।

7. **Effect**—प्रभाव प्रदर्शित करने के लिए so....that का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
   1. He is very poor. He can not buy a scooter.
      Complex Sentence : He is so poor **that he can not buy a scooter.**

मोटे लिखे Clause परिणाम सूचक होने के कारण Adverb Clause हैं।

8. **Purpose**—उद्देश्य प्रदर्शित करने के लिए so that (ताकि), in order that या lest का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
   1. He works hard. He wants to secure higher marks.
      Complex Sentence :He works hard **so that he may secure higher marks.**
   2. He worked hard. He wanted to secure good marks.
      Complex Sentence :He worked hard **so that he might secure good marks.**

   ☞ *विशेष*—
   So that के साथ may या might का प्रयोग किया जाता है जबकि lest के साथ should का प्रयोग होता है।

9. **Manner**—ढंग प्रदर्शित करने के लिये as या so far as का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—
   1. You have helped me. I shall help you in the same way.
      Complex Sentence : I shall help you **as you have helped me.**
   2. Let men sow anything. They will reap its fruit.
      Complex Sentence : **As men sow** so shall they reap;

मोटे लिखे Clause ढंग प्रदर्शित करने के कारण ही Adverb Clause of manner है।

◤ Exercise :: 11 ◥

Combine each of the following sets of Simple Sentences into one Complex Sentence :
1. He may be innocent. I do not know.
2. That is the man. He gave me a dog. It went mad.

3. Rama will not play in the match. The notion is foolish.
    He is the best player in the school.
4. I wrote the letter. It contained the truth. He praised me for it.
5. Honesty is the best policy. Have you never heard it?
6. He took the medicine. He then felt better. It cured his headache.
7. He gave an order. He is obeyed. They fear to offend him.
8. He saw me coming. He immediately took to his heels.
9. He grew weaker and weaker. He died.
10. You put it somewhere. Show me the place.

〈 Exercise :: 12 〉

Combine each of the following sets of sentences as directed within the brackets :
1. (i)   It was cold. No one went out.   *(Simple Sentence)*
    (ii) I bought a pen. I was costly.   *(Complex Sentence)*
2. (i)   The work was done. We went back home.   *(Simple Sentence)*
    (ii) Where have you put my book? Tell me.   *(Complex Sentence)*
3. (i)   He is poor. He is contended.   *(Complex Sentence)*
    (ii) It was Sunday morning. He went to the market. He went to buy toys. He wanted to buy toys
          for his younger brother.   *(Simple Sentence)*
4. (i)   He fled. He had seen a bear coming.   *(Simple Sentence)*
    (ii) That animal may be a fish. It may be a serpent. It must be one of them. *(Compound Sentence)*
5. (i)   He reads a book. The book was old.   *(into Simple Sentence)*
    (ii) The doctor came. The patient had died.   *(Complex Sentence)*
6. (i)   He is happy. He is poor.   *(into Complex Sentence)*
    (ii) He is very poor. He cannot buy a flat.   *(Simple Sentence)*
7. (i)   He has three sons. He has to educate them.   *(Simple Sentence)*
    (ii) He heard the news. He was glad.   *(Complex Sentence)*

〈 Exercise :: 13 〉

Combine the following sets of sentences as directed within the brackets :
A. (i)   The sun rises in the east. This is fact.   *(into Complex Sentence)*
    (ii) Mahatma Gandhi was a lover of peace. He had once been a lawyer. He preached non-violence.
                                                                     (into Simple Sentence)
B. (i)   Tulsidas was a great poet. He wrote the Ram Charit Manas. It is the holy book of the Hindus.
                                                                     (into Simple Sentence)
    (ii) Everything decays. Books survive.   *(into Compound Sentence)*
C. (i)   She is rich. She is not happy.   *(into Complex Sentence)*
    (ii) He is very fat. He can not run fast.   *(into Simple Sentence)*
D. (i)   Jack went up the hill. He saw a python.   *(into Simple Sentence)*
    (ii) You must start now. You will be late.   *(into Compound Sentence)*
E. (i)   The thief saw the policeman. He ran away.   *(into Simple Sentence)*
    (ii) Speak the truth and you need not fear.   *(into Complex Sentence)*

〈 Exercise :: 14 〉

Combine the following sentences as directed within the brackets.
A. (i)   He is rich. He leads a simple life.   *(Compound Sentence)*
    (ii) Last night, it was very hot. I could not have a sound sleep.   *(Complex Sentence)*
B. (i)   Ram is an intelligent boy. He is very punctual. He studies in the 12th class.
                                                                     (into Simple Sentence)

	(ii)	My niece practices law. She is pursuing her research work.	*(into Complex Sentence)*
C.	(i)	He gave them his advice. He helped them liberally.	*(into a Simple Sentence)*
	(ii)	He gave up trying. He could never give satisfaction.	*(into a Complex Sentence)*
D.	(i)	The deer was caught in the net. He struggled hard to escape.	*(Simple Sentence)*
	(ii)	Purchase the book. Do not delay.	(Compound Sentence)
E.	(i)	Shakespeare wrote 'The Merchant of Venice'. He was a great dramatist.	*(into Simple Sentence)*
	(ii)	I had seen the picture twice. I wanted to see it a third time.	*(into Complex Sentence)*

◄ Exercise :: 15 ►

Combine the following sentences as directed within the brackets :

A.	(i)	A tiger was hungry. He killed a bullock. The bullock was hefty.	*(into Simple Sentence)*
	(ii)	He ran so quickly. He soon overtook his father.	*(into Complex Sentence)*
B.	(i)	He has four children. He has to support them.	*(into Simple Sentence)*
	(ii)	He is a true patriot. He will not betray his country.	*(into Simple Sentence)*
C.	(i)	I saw a man. He was blind.	*(into Simple Sentence)*
	(ii)	The boy was punished. The boy was fined.	*(into Compound Sentence)*
D.	(i)	He saw a small child swimming so adeptly. He was overjoyed at it.	*(into a Simple Sentence)*
	(ii)	He is intelligent, studious and has a generous mind. It is known to one and all.	
			(into a Complex Sentence)
E.	(i)	He is a dull pupil. He is very regular.	*(into Compound Sentence)*
	(ii)	Abdul Kalam was a great scientist, a popular teacher and the people's president. It is true. It is accepted by one and all.	*(into Complex Sentence)*

◄ Exercise :: 16 ►

Combine the following sentences as directed within the brackets :

A.	(i)	It must be done. The cost does not count.	*(into simple sentence)*
	(ii)	The sailors cast the anchor. They did so to prevent the ship from drifting.	
			(into complex sentence)
B.	(i)	Tagore was a great poet. He wrote the Gitanjali. It is famous book. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for it.	*(into one simple sentence)*
	(ii)	Wise men love truth, Fools shun it.	*(into compound sentence)*
C.	(i)	He was too tired to stand.	*(into complex sentence)*
	(ii)	I have no money that I can spare.	*(into simple sentence)*
D.	(i)	He is intelligent. He is hardworking.	*(into simple sentence)*
	(ii)	Good triumphs over evil in the end. This is certain.	*(into complex sentence)*
E.	(i)	He was ill . He went to school.	*(into simple sentence)*
	(ii)	The boy failed many times. He gave up his studies.	*(into compound sentence)*
F.	(i)	The sun set. The stars came up in the sky.	*(into simple sentence)*
	(ii)	I reached home. The Sun had set before.	*(into complex sentence)*
G.	(i)	I did not go to Lucknow. My brother did not go to Lucknow.	*(into compound sentence)*
	(ii)	Honesty is the best policy. That is known to all.	*(into complex sentence)*

◄ Exercise :: 17 ►

Combine the following sentences as directed within the brackets :

A.	(i)	He finished his homework. He went to play	*(into a simple sentence)*
	(ii)	He was not a policeman. He was not a thief.	*(into a compound sentence)*
B.	(i)	He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.	*(into simple sentence)*
	(ii)	He ran so quickly. He soon overtook his father	*(into complex sentence)*

❑❑❑