

SYNTHESIS OR COMBINING SENTENCES

A. Look at the following sentences:

1. *Patna is the capital of Bihar. It is an ancient city. It is situated on the bank of the Ganga.*
2. *Roop Singh was a guard. He dressed neatly. He looked different from other guards.*

In example 1, there are three sentences with three finite verbs; they can be combined into one sentence like,

Patna, the capital of Bihar and situated on the bank of Ganga, is an ancient city.

Similarly, in example 2 there are three sentences with three finite verbs; they can again be combined into one sentence like,

Dressed neatly, Roop Singh, a guard, looked different from other guards.

Thus, the combined sentences become short, pointed and more effective with only one finite verb 'is' and 'looked' respectively.

This way of combining sentences is called **Synthesis**. By Synthesis a number of simple sentences are combined to form new sentences - Simple, Compound and Complex.

(Synthesis is different from Analysis. Analysis means breaking up of sentences into simplest form.)

Synthesis (Combining Sentences)

- (a) Hurting his leg, he stopped walking.
- (b) He, as the President of the Owners' Association, takes it seriously.

Analysis (Breaking up of Sentences)

- (a) He hurt his leg. He stopped walking.
- (b) He is the President of the Owners' Association. He takes it seriously.

B. There are several ways of combining sentences. Again, the same sentences can be combined in more than one way. For example,

(a) *I want to earn money. I work hard.*

It can be combined like,

I work hard to earn money. Or,

I work hard so that I may earn money.

Another example,

(b) *He was not present. I left a message for him.*

It can be combined in different ways:

(i) *As he was not present, I left a message for him.*

(ii) *Since/Because he was not present, I left a message for him.*

(iii) *In his absence, I left a message for him.*

There are several ways of combining two or more simple sentences into one simple sentence.

(i) By using an Infinitive

(a) Sunil Gavaskar was happy. He scored his 29th century.

Sunil Gavaskar was happy **to score** his 29th century.

(b) I sat down. I wrote a letter.

I sat down **to write** a letter.

(c) Mr Kedia was arrogant. He did not understand Roop Singh's feelings.

Mr Kedia was too arrogant **to understand** Roop Singh's feelings.

(ii) By using a Noun or a Phrase in Apposition

(a) This is a book. It is very useful.

This is a **very useful book**.

(b) Rakesh is an author. He is Ranjan's father. He has written many novels.

Rakesh, **Rajan's father**, has written many novels.

(c) Nalanda is a renowned university town. It is the ancient seat of learning.

Nalanda, **the renowned university town**, is the ancient seat of learning.

(iii) By using a Participle

(a) Dasa felt tired. He sat down.

Feeling tired Dasa sat down.

(b) The cyclist saw the snake. He shouted loudly.

Seeing the snake the cyclist shouted loudly.

- (c) He felt afraid. He began to cry.
Feeling afraid he began to cry.
- (iv) **By using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund**
- (a) Sunil Gavaskar played well. He had fever.
In spite of fever, Sunil Gavaskar played well.
- (b) Shabbi wrote fine poetry. She was only 15.
In spite of being only 15, Shabbi wrote fine poetry.
- (c) India won the match. We were delighted. We heard the news.
On hearing the news of India's win, we were delighted.
- (v) **By using the Nominative Absolute Construction**
- (a) The sun set. The farmer stopped working.
 The sun **having set** the farmer stopped working.
- (b) The sportsmen arrived. The event began.
 The sportsmen **having arrived**, the event began.
- (vi) **By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase**
- (a) He broke a cup. He was careless.
 He **carelessly** broke a cup.
- (b) It was midday. The sun did not rise.
 The sun did not rise **by midday**.

Exercise - 1

Combine the following simple sentences into one simple sentence each:

1. Nalanda was an ancient town. It was famous for literature and religious studies.
2. There are safety rules. We must follow them.
3. 'Animals in Prison' is a well known extract from 'An Autobiography'.
4. Her name is Sujata Bhatt. She is a good poet.
5. He stood first. He worked hard.
6. Dipu has a big family. He must provide for them.
7. The wind stopped. The ship moved on.
8. The power supply is irregular. That is usual.
9. He built a temple. It had many rooms. It had a large veranda. It was near the Ganga.
10. Punit lives in Bangalore. He is an engineer. He lives with his family.
11. We won the match. It was certain.
12. Kali is a devoted worker. There is no doubt about it.
13. The police arrived. The crowd dispersed.
14. Ismail is a genius. He is the son of a postman.
15. He studied English. He taught children.

16. He has three daughters. He has to marry them.
17. He was unwell. He took leave of his work.
18. He won the game. He rejoiced. He wanted to educate his daughter.
19. He sent the m to Banasthali Vidyapeeth. He was not economically sound.
20. He is very week He cannot walk.

C. Combining Simple Sentences Into a Compound Sentence

Simple sentences may be combined into compound sentences by using co-ordinate conjunctions like **and**, **but**, **both**, **as well as**, **either**, **neither**, **therefore**, **not only ...but also** etc.

Example:

Madhu is poor. He is intelligent.

Here we have two separate simple sentences. They can be combined into one compound sentence by using '**but**':

Madhu is poor but intelligent.

Some more examples:

- (a) Madhuri is beautiful. She is rich.
Madhuri is beautiful **and** rich.
- (b) The pickpocket was arrested. His four companions, too, were arrested.
The pickpocket **as well as** his four companions was arrested.
- (c) Gabbar is a murderer. He is an abductor.
Gabbar is **not only a murderer but also** an abductor.
- (d) He was a criminal. He was sent to jail.
He was a criminal, **therefore** he was sent to jail.
- (e) You may study Science. You may study Arts.
You may study **either** Science **or** Arts.
- (f) You may stay. You may go away.
You may stay **or** go away.
- (g) I don't know singing. I don't know dancing.
I know **neither** singing **nor** dancing.
or, I don't know singing **or** dancing.

Exercise -2

Combine the following sets of sentences into one compound sentence each:

1. Dasa was a fool. He was lazy.
2. The Magadh Research Institute is young. It can be moulded to the need of the age.
3. Liberty is not a personal affair. It is a social contract.
4. I looked everywhere. There was no mouse.
5. Roop Singh's uniform was always ironed. His shoes were gleaming black.
6. Hurry up. You will be late.
7. Do not eat Gutkha. You will be punished.
8. He was all right. He was tired.
9. The sun rose. The fog disappeared. The boys came out to play.
10. I earned a lot. I saved nothing.
11. You can eat fish. You can eat mutton.
12. He can write English. He can speak English.
13. He was poor. He was happy.
14. John passed the test. Hanif also passed the test.
15. He is intelligent. He is confused.
16. He told lies. He was punished.
17. Roop Singh was honest. Kedia insulted him.
18. It is dark. I will carry a torch.
19. We must not walk in the middle of the road. It would be fatal.
20. Hurry up. You will miss the train.

D. Combining Simple Sentences into a Complex Sentence

Simple sentences may be combined into complex sentences by using **Relative Pronouns, Relative Adverbs** or **Sudordinating Conjunctions**. They include **who, whom, whose, which, what, that, as, when, where, how, why, because, since, before, after, if unless, until, as long as, so long as, although, though, as though, if, as if, lest, whether, etc.**

Example:

I know the girl. Her brother is a minister. .

Here we have two separate simple sentences. They can be combined into one complex sentence by using '**whose**':

*I know the girl **whose** brother is a minister.*

Some more examples:

(i) **By using a Noun Clause (by using that, who, whom, whose, which, what, where, when, how, why, if, whether)**

- a) Sachin will play to his potential. I know this.
I know **that** Sachin will play to his potential.
- b) I do not know. Why is she weeping?
I don't know **why** she is weeping.
- c) Can you tell me? Whose house is this?
Can you tell me **whose** house this is?
- d) Nobody can believe. How unfortunate she is!
Nobody can believe **how** unfortunate she is.
- e) Somebody knocked at the door. I do not know who.
I do not know **who** knocked at the door.
- f) Tell me. Are you coming tomorrow?
Tell me **if/whether** you are coming tomorrow.

(ii) **By using an Adjective Clause (by using who, whom, whose, which, that, where, when, how, why)**

- a) I know the man. He used to play for our district.
I know the man **who** used to play for our district.
- b) The Director has arrived. You have invited him.
The Director **whom** you have invited has arrived.
- c) Nalanda is in Bihar. It is the ancient seat of learning.
Nalanda **which** is the ancient seat of learning is in Bihar.
- d) This is the house. My parents lived here.
This is the house **where** my parents lived.
- e) I know the boy. His sister is a great singer.
I know the boy **whose** sister is a great singer.

(iii) **By using an Adverb Clause (by using if, unless, until, lest, when, before, after, as soon as, as long as, in case, provided, as, because, although, though, as if, as though)**

- a) The teacher was angry. The boys were making a noise.
The teacher was angry **because** the boys were making a noise.
- b) The doctor arrived. The patient had died.
When the doctor arrived, the patient had died.
Or, The patient had died **before** the doctor arrived.

- Or, The doctor arrived **after** the patient had died.
- c) Sujit is tall. Amod is taller.
Amod is taller than Sujit.
- d) Ashish is weak. He is laborious.
Although/ Though Ashish is weak, he is laborious.

Exercise - 3

Combine the following simple sentences into Simple, Compound or Complex Sentence each:

1. He was very old. He could not take part in the race.
2. Dhoni played a wonderful innings. He won the Asia Cup.
3. I missed the bus. I was late.
4. Ajeet has bought a flat. It is very expensive.
5. You can take tea. You can take coffee.
6. Do not waste time. Wash your hands. Begin your studies.
7. Where is the zoo? Can you tell me?
8. I got up early. I rushed to the airport to receive my parents.
9. I felt tired. I went to bed.
10. He is very tired. He cannot walk any further.
11. I went home. I talked to my parents.
12. Chabbi is beautiful. Mamta is equally beautiful.
13. Tell me. Is Nikhat sitting there?
14. Can you tell me? Whom does Safdar love?
15. She has got a job. I do not know how.