

Synthesis of Sentences



Synthesis is the opposite of analysis. In analysis we break up the sentences into the component parts i.e. clauses. In synthesis the component parts i.e. clause are put together into a unified whole, called the sentences.

We have seen that there are three kinds of sentences namely :

- (1) Simple Sentence.
- (2) Complex Sentence.
- (3) Compound Sentence.

The process of synthesis is an exercise in the combination of the various simple sentences into any of the three kinds of sentences, bearing in mind that (I) a simple sentence has only one main verb, (II) a complex sentence has a Principal clause and one or more than one subordinate clauses, (III) a compound sentence has one or more than one co-ordinate clauses.

(A) Combination of simple sentences into simple sentence :

Examples : 1. I sat on my chair under a-tree. I sang a song.

Sitting on my chair under a tree, I sang a song.

2. The rain stopped. We played a foot-ball match.

The rain having stopped, we played a foot-ball match.

3. I went to the market. I wanted to buy some books.

I went to the market to buy some books.

4. He is very weak. He cannot get through the examination.

He is too weak to get through the examination.

5. He heard the news. He was disturbed.

On hearing the news he was disturbed.

6. He is poor. He is honest.

Inspite of being poor, he is honest.

7. Gandhi was a great patriot. He made our country free.

Gandhi, a great patriot, made our country free.

8. He will stand first. This is certain.

He will certainly stand first.

EXERCISE-XXIII

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

1. He was absent from school. His absence was wilful.
2. Nehru was a great writer. He wrote many books.
3. He was intelligent. He won a prize.

4. This book is interesting. I want to read it.
5. The period was over. The students came out.
6. He took his dinner. He went to bed.

COMBINATION INTO COMPLEX SENTENCES

Please note that this combination can be done by retaining one of the sentence as a principal clause and converting the remaining into-subordinate clause *i.e.*, (a) Noun Clause, (b) Adjectival Clause, (c) Adverbial Clause.

A. By making Subordinate Noun Clauses

Example :

- (a) He broke my slate. I know it.

I know that he broke my slate.

(Noun clause object to verb)

- (b) He has been stealing things. It has been proved.

That he has been stealing things has been proved. (Noun clause, subject to the verb)

B. By making Subordinate Adjectival Clauses, as :

Example :

- (a) This is the house. I purchased it last year.

This is the house I purchased last year.

- (b) I bought a book yesterday. It has been misplaced.

The book I bought yesterday has been misplaced.

C. By making Subordinate Adverbial Clauses, as :

Example :

- (a) It is very cold. One cannot go out.

It is so cold that one cannot go out.

(Adverbial clause showing effect)

- (b) He worked hard. He failed.

Although he worked hard yet he failed.

(Adverbial clause showing contrast)

EXERCISE-XXIV

Combine each of the following sets of simple sentences into complex sentences :

1. I reached the station. I saw a man. He was lame.
2. He was ill. He could not get up to receive me. He felt sorry.
3. He ran fast. He was to catch the bus. The bus was to leave at 11 A.M.
4. The stranger looked ahead. He saw a girl. She was neatly dressed. She was tall and slim.
5. My father looked out of the door. He saw a beggar. The beggar was dressed in rags.

Combination of simple Sentences into one Compound Sentence.

(a) Simple sentences can be combined into a compound sentence by the use of co-ordinate conjunctions as and but, still, nevertheless, either-or, neither-nor, therefore, so.

Examples :

1. He is ill. He cannot accompany me.
As he is ill cannot accompany me.
2. I was late. I was rebuked by my father.
I was late therefore, I was rebuked by my father.
3. Come in. Go out.
Either come in or go out.

(b) Two simple sentences can be combined into compound sentences by the use of pronouns or relative adverbs :

Examples :

- (1) I am going to Chamba. I shall meet my friend. I am going to Chamba where I shall meet my friend.
- (2) I reached the school. The school was going to start. I reached the school when it was going to start.
- (3) I met a friend of mine. I stopped to greet him. I enquired about his health. Meeting a friend of mine I stopped to greet him and enquire about his health.

EXERCISE-XXV

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

1. Come to me next Monday. I shall explain the position to you.
2. The bus stand is near the school. It is a disturbance.
3. Mohan gave this book to Ram. Ram gave it to me.
4. The boys made a noise. They were fined.
5. Keep to the left. You will be run over.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE-XXVI

Combine the following sets of simple sentences as directed :

1. He was weak. He kept attending office. (Simple, complex, compound)
2. He is fat. He is very active. (Simple, complex, compound)
3. He is rich. He is humble. (Simple, complex, compound)
4. He stumbled. He fell down. (Simple, compound)
5. He is hard working. He will succeed in life. (Simple, compound)
6. The weather was uncertain. He dropped the idea of going out. (Simple, complex, compound)
7. The principal was present. All the teachers were at work. (Simple, complex, compound)
8. I have money. I cannot lend you the amount. (Simple, complex, compound)
9. Lazy boys shirk work. (Complex)
10. Spare the rod and spoil the child. (Complex)