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Semester-V

Subject- Compulsory English

Unit- III: Grammar:2: Synthesis of Sentences

Topic- Synthesis of Sentences (Study Notes)

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## 2. Synthesis of Sentences

Synthesis means to arrange, refine or purify. In this concept, two or more sentences are combined to make one sentence containing a complete sense of those two sentences. Synthesis means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence – simple, compound or complex. When two sentences are combined in such a way that the subject does the second action after performing the first one.

### 1. Synthesis into a Simple Sentence:

A simple sentence has only one finite verb. Therefore, to combine two simple sentences into a single simple sentence, keep one of two finite verbs and eliminate the other. This can be done by...

- replacing an essential finite verb with a different part of speech
- replacing an essential finite verb with a non-finite verb

The following examples demonstrate how to do this.

1. Anil went on holiday. Avinash went on a holiday.

Use 'and': Anil **and** Avinash went on a holiday.

2. The chairperson gave a speech. It was dull.

Use an adjective: The chairperson gave a **dull** speech.

3. Sahitya completed the task. She did it with haste.

Use an adverb: Sahitya **hastily** completed the task.

4. Katherine gave them food. She also gave them shelter.

Use a preposition: **Besides** giving them food, Katherine also gave them shelter.

5. The dog saw the cat. It barked.

Use a present participle: **Seeing** the cat, the dog barked.

### 2. Synthesis into a Compound Sentence:

Two or more sentences can be combined into a single compound sentence by creating coordinate clauses of equal rank out of them. Always remember that a compound sentence will have at least two finite verbs.

Coordinate clauses can be made by combining sentences using coordinating conjunctions.

The following examples demonstrate how to do this.

Add one sentence to another using *and*, *but...and*, *not only...but also*, *as soon as*, and so on. For example,

1. She is selfish. She is greedy.  
She is *not only* selfish *but also* greedy.

Express difference or opposition through the use of *but*, *yet*, *however*, *still*, *nevertheless*, and so on. For example,

1. Ajay was busy. He helped me.  
Ajay was busy, *yet* he helped me.

Express a choice between alternatives by using *or*, *either...or*, *neither...nor*, *otherwise*, and so on.

1. Amit will keep bothering us. Give him something to do.  
Give Amit something to do, *otherwise* he will keep bothering us.

Draw conclusions through conjunctions like *therefore*, *for*, *so*, and so on.

1. She was found guilty. She was condemned.  
She was found guilty, *therefore* she was condemned.

### 3. Synthesis into a Complex Sentence:

Two or more simple sentences can be combined into a single complex sentence by creating subordinate clauses that are dependent on a main clause. Notice that a complex sentence will have two finite verbs.

Use a noun clause: For example,

1. Anil will do well. I am sure of it.  
I am sure *that Anil will do well*.

Use an adjective clause: For example,

1. This is the house. My mother grew up here.  
This is the house *where my mother is grown up*.

Use an adverb clause: For example,

1. Amit broke the rules. he was expelled from college.  
Amit was expelled from college *because he broke the rules*.

## Exercises:

### A. Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a compound sentence.

1. I rang the bell. Nobody came to the door.

**Answer:** I rang the bell, *but* nobody came to the door.

2. The clothes were put out in the morning. The clothes are not dry.

**Answer:** The clothes were put out in the morning, *still* they are not dry.

3. Punit is clever. Punit is kind.

**Answer:** Punit is *not only* clever *but also* kind.

4. The problem is complex. It is interesting.

**Answer:** The problem is *not only* complex *but also* interesting.

### B. Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a complex sentence.

1. Zakir took me out to lunch. I went to see zakir.

**Answer:** Zakir took me out to lunch *when* I went to see zakir.

2. The woman put the bag down. The bag was very heavy.

**Answer:** The woman put the bag down *because* it was very heavy.

3. The guavas are not sweet. The guavas are large.

**Answer:** *Though* the guavas are large, they are not sweet.

4. You cannot reach the fan. Stand on the stool.

**Answer:** Stand on the stool *because you cannot reach the fan*.

### C. Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a single simple sentence.

1. You play the tabla. You play it very well.

**Answer:** You play the tabla *very well*.

2. She works hard. She wants to pass the test.

**Answer:** She works hard *to pass the test*.

**References:**

*Exploring New Horizons* (Ed-Board of Editors- Orient. BlackSwan)

<https://www.english-grammar-today.com/synthesis-of-sentences-1.html>