

SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES

Synthesis is the combination of two or more simple sentences into a single sentence. This new sentence may be a simple, compound or complex sentence.

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 the two finite verbs and eliminate the other. This can be done by . . .

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

The following examples demonstrate how to do this.

Indu went on a holiday. Inder went on a holiday.

Use 'and': Indu *and* Inder went on a holiday.

The chairperson gave a speech. It was dull.

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

Sumitra completed the task. She did it with haste.

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

Kabir gave them food. He also gave them shelter.

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

The dog saw the cat. It barked.

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

Salman was tired of working. He wanted a break.

Use a past participle: *Tired of working, Salman wanted a break.*

I have aged parents. I must take care of them.

Use an infinitive: *I have aged parents to take care of.*

Alice scaled Mount Everest. It is the highest peak in the world.

Use a noun or phrase in apposition: *Alice scaled Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world.*

SYNTHESIS INTO A COMPOUND SENTENCE

Two or more simple sentences can be combined into a single compound sentence by creating coordinate clauses of equal rank out of them. 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 well as, and so on.*
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.*
Tariq was busy. He helped me.
Tariq was busy, *yet* he helped me.
- Express a choice between alternatives by using *or, either ... or, neither ... nor, and so on.*
He will keep bothering us. Give him something to do.
Give him something to do, *otherwise* he will keep bothering us.
- Draw conclusions through conjunctions like *therefore, for, so, and so on.*
He was found guilty. He was condemned.
He was found guilty, *therefore* he was condemned.

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. Remember that a complex sentence will have two finite verbs.

The following examples demonstrate how to do this.

- Use a noun clause:
 Aruna will do well. I am sure of it.
 I am sure *that Aruna will do well*.
 We didn't prepare. That is the truth.
That we didn't prepare is the truth.
- Use an adjective clause:
 This is the house. My mother grew up here.
 This is the house *where my mother grew up*.
 An apple was on the table. It was rotten.
 The apple *that was on the table* was rotten.
- Use an adverb clause:
 She broke the rules. She was expelled from college.
 She was expelled from college *because she broke the rules*.
 The problem was very challenging. Even my professor
 couldn't solve it.
 The problem was so challenging *that even my professor
 couldn't solve it*.

EXERCISES

A. Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a compound sentence. You can refer to the given example.

I rang the bell. Nobody came to the door.

I rang the bell, but nobody came to the door.

1. Kripa will stay in a hotel. Kripa will stay with friends in the city.

2. The clothes were put out in the morning. The clothes are not dry.
3. Abu is leaving for Mumbai today. Abu's father is leaving for Rourkela tomorrow.
4. The boy can rest at home. The boy can go to school.
5. Arun helped Sally fill in the application form. Arun posted the application form for Sally.
6. The workers did an excellent job. Their employer gave them a huge bonus.
7. My dog has not been active. He has not eaten all day.
8. We were just given an hour to prepare for the test. We did the test well.
9. Puneet is clever. Puneet is kind.
10. The problem is complex. It is interesting.

B. Combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into a complex sentence. You can refer to the given example.

Varun showed me the old coins. Varun found the old coins in his garden.

Varun showed me the old coins that he found in his garden.

1. Zakir took me out to lunch. I went to see Zakir.
2. The woman put the bag down. The bag was very heavy.
3. I would like to read the poem. My son wrote a poem for his school magazine.
4. The doctor will be able to make an accurate diagnosis. Get the tests done.
5. The guavas are not sweet. The guavas are large.
6. It is our hope. The boy will grow up to be honest.
7. The lecture was very difficult. Maria could not understand it.
8. You cannot reach the fan. Stand on a stool.
9. Ben peeped into the room. His brothers were sleeping in the room.
10. It is my opinion. The room needs to be painted.