**Synthesis of Sentences**

In Synthesis, the combination of two or more than two Simple Sentences forms a new Simple, Complex or Compound Sentence.

**Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences**

**What is Clause?**

The clause is where there will be a subject and a predicate as a group of words, but that will not be considered as a full sentence. The clause can be of two types. Those are –

**1. Independent Clause:**

A Clause that –

* Contains both a subject and a predicate.
* Can stand alone as a sentence or
* Can be a part of a multi-clause sentence.
* Uses conjunctions such as – or, for, nor, so, yet, and, but.

**Example:** We visited Agra, but we did not go to TajMahal.

**2. Dependent Clause:**

A Clause that is –

* that have a subject and a predicate
* cannot stand alone as a sentence
* always be a part of a sentence, on which it depends for meaning.

A dependent clause is of three types – **Adjective Clause**, **Adverb Clause,** and **Noun Clause**.

**1. Adjective Clause or Relative Clause:**

An adjective clause or relative clause is like an adjective which comes before to change or modify the [noun](https://www.learngrammar.net/english-grammar/noun) or [pronoun](https://www.learngrammar.net/english-grammar/pronoun) by – who, which, that, where, when, whose, whom, whoever, etc.

**Example:**

* This is a resort that we saw on the TV.
* The Lady who was our tour guide is an American.

**2. Adverb Clause or Adverbial Clause:**

An **adverbial clause** or **subordinate clause** is a type of dependent clause which starts with subordinating conjunctions like – because, although, when, if, until, as if etc.

**Example:**

* The homeless guy spent the night on the road.
* We wanted to go to the Bashundhara Cineplex.

**3. Noun Clause:**

In a sentence when a clause functions as the complement, subject or object is called **noun clause**. It starts with the same words that begin adjective clauses, e.g., that, who, when, which, where, whether, why, how.

**Example:**

* What we saw at the Thor movie was amazing.

To understand the types of transformation of sentences we need to know the definition of the Simple Sentences, Complex Sentences, and Compound Sentences.

**What is a sentence?**

• A sentence must contain both a subject and a verb and express a complete thought.

• A subject is who or what is doing the action.

• The verb is the action. The verb is also called the predicate.

**Subjects & Predicates**

• **Subject**- one subject doing the action

Ex. Susie called her friend on the phone.

• Compound subject- more than one subject

Ex. Susie and Joan jumped rope at recess.

• **Predicate-** one action

Ex. Josh swam laps in the pool.

• Compound predicate- two or more actions

Ex. Josh rode his bike and skated this weekend.

**Simple Subject & Complete Subject**

• **Simple subject**- just the subject, no descriptors

Ex: The young students enjoyed the game.

• **Complete subject**- the subject and descriptors

Ex. The young students enjoyed the game.

**Simple Predicate & Complete Predicate**

• **Simple predicate**- the verb or verb phrase

Ex. Many students cheered wildly.

Ex. Jane will finish the test after school.

• **Complete predicate**- the action word plus

descriptors

Ex. Many students cheered wildly.

Ex. Jane will finish the test after school.

**Simple Sentences**

• A simple sentence is a basic sentence that expresses a complete thought.

Itcontains:

1. A subject

2. A verb

3. A complete thought

Ex. The train was late.

Mary and Maggie took the bus.

**Compound Sentences**

• A compound sentence contains two main clauses joined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semi-colon.

• Compound sentences connect two simple sentences, but they often do not show a clear relationship between the two parts.

Ex. I waited for the bus, but it was late.

**Complex Sentences**

• A complex sentence contains a main clause and one or more dependent clauses.

• If the dependent clause comes before the independent clause, add a comma after the dependent clause. If the main clause comes first, no comma is needed between the two.

• Complex sentences can show a more specific relationship between the parts of the sentence than a compound sentence.

Complex Sentence Examples

• Independent clause first: We won the game because we worked together as a team.

• Dependent clause first:

Although I broke my arm, I still cheered for my team from the sidelines.

**Compound-Complex Sentences**

• A compound-complex sentence contains two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

• This is the most sophisticated type of sentence you can use.

Ex.

Though Jack prefers watching comedy films, he rented the latest spy thriller, and he enjoyed it very much.

**Types of Synthesis**

**A)** Combination of Simple Sentences into one Simple Sentence

**B)** [Combination of Simple Sentences into one Complex Sentence.](http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2016/09/formation-of-complex-sentences-in-hindi.html)

**C)** [Combination of Simple Sentences into one Compound Sentence.](http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2016/09/formation-of-compound-sentences-in-hindi.html) 

**A. Formation of Simple Sentences**

**To form a Simple Sentence by combining two or more than two Simple Sentences.**

**Rule 1. (By using Participle)**

**Rule 1. Participle काप्रयोगकरके : (By using Participle)**

ऐसे Verbs जो Verb तथा Adjective दोनोंकाकामकरे Participle कहलातेहैं।

**a)** Participle से Simple Sentence तबबनायाजाताहैजबविभिन्न Simple वाक्योंका Subject एकहीहोताहैलेकिन Finite Verbs अलगहोतेहै।

**b)** यदिअलग-अलगवाक्योंमेंअलग-अलग Subject आयेतोयहनियमलागूनहींहोता।

**c)** जोकामपहलेहुआहैउसकोदिखानेवाले Finite Verb को Participle मेंबदलदेतेहैतथाजोकामअन्तमेंहोउसे Finite रहनेदेतेहै। 

Participle तीनप्रकारकेहोतेहैं।There are three types of Participle.

**i) Present Participle :** यह Verb केअन्तमेंingलगानेसेबनताहै।हिंदीमेंइसकाअर्थ 'हुए' या 'करके' होताहै।इसमेंदोकामसाथ-साथचलतेहैंऔरज्यादातरदूसराकामपहलेकामकाफलहोताहै।

**Examples:**

**a) Separate -**She was tired of walking. She lay down to take rest.

**Combined -** Being tired of walking, she lay down to take rest.

**b) Separate -**She saw a snake. She ran away with fear.  
**Combined -** Seeing a snake, she ran away with fear.  
**c) Separate -** He reached home. He took off his clothes.  
**Combined -** Reaching home, he took off his clothes.  
  
अगर Present Participle कासम्बन्धवाक्यके Object सेहोतोउसे Object केबादरखतेहैं।  
**Separate -** I saw Sam. He was abusing his neighbour.  
**Combined -** I saw Sam abusing his neighbour.  
  
**ii) Past Participle :**यह verb की third form होतीहैऔरइसकाप्रयोग Adjective केरूपमेंहोताहै।  
**Example :**  
**Separate -** I found my Shirt. It was lost.  
**Combined -**I found my lost Shirt.  
  
**iii) Perfect Participle :**इसमें Having केसाथ Verb की Third Form काप्रयोगकरतेहै।जो Verb कामकासमाप्तहोनादिखातीहैउसकी Perfect Participle बनातेहै।  
**Separate -**  She had completed her task. She went to the Shopping mall.  
**Combined -** Having completed her task, she went to the Shopping mall.  
यदिवाक्य Passive Voice मेंहैतोउसे Passive Form मेंही बदलकर Participle बनातेहै।  
**Separate -** She was awarded by her teacher. She felt happy.  
**Combined -** Having been awarded by her teacher, she felt happy.

**Rule 2. Infinitive काप्रयोगकरके (By using Infinitive)**  
Verb में to जोड़कर Infinitive बनातेहैं।उद्देश्ययाफलदिखानेवाली Finite Verb को Infinitive मेंबदलतेहै।  
**a) Separate -** Rohit ran fast. He wanted to get first prize.  
**Combined -** Rohit ran fast to get first prize.  
**b) Separate -** Raj went to Delhi. He went there to see his sister.

**Combined -** Raj went to Delhi to see his sister.

**c) Separate -** He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to America.

**Combined -** He sent his son to America to educate.

**d) Separate -** I have some duties. I must perform them.

**Combined -** I have some duties to perform.

**e) Separate -** I went to the station. My Objective was to see off my sister.

**Combined -** I went to the station to see off my sister.

**Rule 3. Nominative Absolute काप्रयोगकरके (By using Nominative Absolute)**

Nominative Absolute उसकर्ता (Nominative) कोकहतेहैजोवाक्यमेंस्वतंत्र (Absolute) रहताहै।

इसकाप्रयोगतबहोताहैजबप्रत्येकवाक्यका Subject एकहीनहोकरअलग-अलगहोतेहैऔरदोनोंवाक्योंकेबीचएकप्रकारका causal relation (कारणऔरउसकेपरिणामकासम्बन्ध) होताहै।

जबवाक्यमें 'is', 'are', 'am', 'was', 'were' काप्रयोगसहायकक्रिया (helping verb) केरूपमेंनहींहोताहैतो Subject केबाद being काप्रयोगहोताहै।

Subject केबाद having काप्रयोग Active Voice मेंकरतेहै।

Subject केबाद having been काप्रयोग Passive Voice मेंकरतेहै।

**Examples :**

**a) Separate -** The sky is cloudy. It may rain today.

**Combined -** The sky being cloudy, it may rain today.

**b) Separate -**The teacher entered the class. The boys became silent.

**Combined -**The teacher having entered, the boys became silent.

**c) Separate -**The sun rose. The birds began to fly.

**Combined -** The sun having risen, the birds began to fly.

**d) Separate -** The work was done. We went back home.

**Combined -** The work having been done, we went back home.

**e) Separate -** The bank was closed. I could not withdraw any money.

**Combined -** The bank having been closed, I could not withdraw any money.

**Rule 4. Gerund या**[**Noun**](http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2017/02/the-noun-kinds-of-nouns.html)**सेपहले**[**Preposition**](http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2017/07/rules-of-prepositions-in-hindi.html)**काप्रयोगकरके (Using Preposition before Gerund or Noun)**

Gerund बनानेकेलिए Verb की first form मेंingलगातेहै।

**Examples :**

**a) Separate -** Reena bought a pencil. She gave ten rupees for it.

**Combined -** Reena bought a pencil for ten rupees.

**b) Separate -** I gave him a pen. I also supplied him with paper.

**Combined -** Besides giving him a pen, I also supplied him with paper.

**c) Separate -** I made my best efforts. I could not pass B.A.

**Combined -** In spite of my best efforts, I could not pass B.A.

**d) Separate -** His wife died. He heard the news. He fainted.

**Combined -** On hearing the news of his wife death, he fainted.

**e) Separate -**  You helped me. I would have failed.

**Combined -**I would have failed without your help.

**Rule 5. Noun या Phrase in Apposition काप्रयोगकरके (By using Noun or Phrase in Apposition)**  
Apposition काअर्थहै 'side by side' औरइसलिएकिसी Noun या Phrase कोउस Noun केबगलमेंरखाजाताहैजिसकीव्याख्याकीजातीहै।जो Noun या Phrase, Apposition मेंहोताहैउसेदो commas केबीचरखतेहै।  
**Examples :**

**a) Separate -** Columbus was a famous sailor. He was an Italian. He discovered America.

**Combined -**Columbus, a famous Italian sailor, discovered America.

**b) Separate -**  Kalidas wrote the Shakuntlam. He was a great poet and dramatist.

**Combined -** Kalidas, a great poet and dramatist, wrote the Shakuntlam.

**c) Separate -**  My sister went to New Delhi. New Delhi is the capital of India.

**Combined -** My sister went to New Delhi, the capital of India.

**d) Separate -** Milton was a famous English poet. He was blind.

**Combined -**Milton, a famous English poet, was blind.

**e) Separate -** Tagore was the author of the Gitanjali. He was a great poet of Bengal.

**Combined -** Tagore, a great poet of Bengal, was the author of the Gitanjali.  
  
**Rule 6.**[**Adverb**](http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2017/06/kinds-of-adverbs-in-hindi.html)**या Adverbial Phrase काप्रयोगकरके (Using Adverb or Adverbial Phrase)**  
Adverb, generally 'ly' काप्रयोगकरकेबनताहैऔरयदिएकवाक्यकेकुछशब्दमिलकर Adverb काकामकरतेहैतबउसे Adverbial Phrase कहतेहै।  
**Examples :**

**a) Separate -** He was attending the function. It was regular.

**Combined -**He was attending the function regularly.

**b) Separate -** He failed. It was unfortunate.

**Combined -** He failed unfortunately.

**c) Separate -** She did her work. She was careful about it.

**Combined -**She did her work carefully.  
  
**Rule 7.**[**Adjective**](http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2017/05/kinds-of-adjectives-in-hindi.html)**काप्रयोगकरके (By using Adjective)**

**a) Separate -** I bought a dog. It was black.

**Combined -** I bought a black dog.

**b) Separate -**  I met a woman. She was poor.

**Combined -** I met a poor woman.

**c) Separate -**  A tiger was hungry. He killed a bullock. The bullock was hefty.

**Combined -** A hungry tiger killed a hefty bullock.  
  
**Rule 8.**[**Conjunction**](http://www.eenglishgrammar.com/2017/08/kinds-of-conjunctions-in-hindi.html)**'And' काप्रयोगकरके (Using Conjunction 'And')**

**a) Separate -**  I take milk. I take biscuits also.

**Combined -** I take milk and biscuits.

**b) Separate -**  Rohan went to Agra. Sohan also went with Rohan.

**Combined -** Rohan and Sohan went to Agra.

**c) Separate -**  Manisha saw the Taj. She saw the Red Fort also.

**Combined -** Manisha saw the Taj and the Red Fort.

**Formation of Compound Sentences**

To form a Compound Sentence by combining two or more than two Simple Sentences.  
दोयादोसेअधिक Simple Sentences कोमिलाकरएक Compound Sentence बनाना।

**Rule 1.Coordinatng conjunctions काप्रयोगकरके Compound Sentence बनाना (Using Coordinatng conjunctions) :**  
There are four types of Coordinatng conjunctions.  
Coordinatng conjunctions चारप्रकारकेहोतेहै।  
  
**a) Cumulative (जोड़बतानेवाले) Conjunctions -**and, as well as, both-and, not only-but also  
**Separate -** She took my pencil yesterday. She returned it today.  
**Combined -** She took my pencil yesterday and returned it today.  
  
**b) Alternative (विकल्पबतानेवाले) Conjunctions -** either-or, neither-nor, or, otherwise  
**Separate -**Come in time. Do not come at all.  
**Combined -** Either come in time or do not come at all.  
  
**c) Adversative (विरोधबतानेवाले) Conjunctions -** but, however, yet, still, nevertheless, whereas, while  
**Separate -** He is rich. He is miser.  
**Combined -**He is rich but he is miser.  
  
**d) Illative (परिणामबतानेवाले) Conjunctions -**for, therefore, so, hence  
**Separate -** We have to catch the train. We must make haste  
**Combined -** We have to catch the train, so we must make haste.  
  
**Rule 2. Relative Pronouns(whose, who, that, which, whom) या Relative Adverbs(why, when, where, how) काप्रयोगकरके :**  
**Examples :**  
**a) Separate -**I met Rupali, She gave me a novel.  
**Combined -** I met Rupali, who gave me a novel.  
**b) Separate -** He shot the tiger. It ran away.  
**Combined -**He shot the tiger, which ran away.

**Formation of Complex Sentence**

To form a Complex Sentence by combining two or more than two Simple Sentences.  
दोयादोसेअधिक Simple Sentences कोमिलाकरएक Complex Sentence बनाना।  
  
There are three ways to make Complex Sentence.  
यहतीनप्रकारसेबनायेजातेहै।  
1.Noun Clause   2.Adjective Clause   3. Adverb Clause

**Rule 1. Noun Clause काप्रयोगकरके (Using Noun Clause) :**  
Noun Clause can be used by five types.  
Noun Clause काप्रयोगपाँचप्रकारसेकियाजासकताहै।  
**a)** Subject to a verb  
**Separate -** You are a doctor. It is known to all.  
**Combined -** That you are a doctor, is known to all.  
**b)** Object to a verb  
**Separate -** Gaurav is a smart boy. Every teacher knows it.  
**Combined -** Every teacher knows that Gaurav is a smart boy.  
**c)** Object to a preposition  
**Separate -** We told you yesterday. You must rely on it.  
**Combined -**You must rely on what we told you yesterday.  
**d)** Complement to a verb  
**Separate -** Kanika has failed in the examination. The reason is her carelessness.  
**Combined -** The reason of Kanika's failure in the examination is that she is careless.  
**e)** Case in apposition to a noun  
**Separate -** Indira Gandhi was shot dead. The news spread all over the country like a wild fire.  
**Combined -** The news that Indira Gandhi was shot dead, spread all over the country like a wild fire.

**Rule 2. Adjective Clause काप्रयोगकरके (Using Adjective Clause) :**  
If, in the second sentence, something is said about the Noun or Pronoun of first sentence then make Adjective Clause of second sentence.  
यदिएकवाक्यमेंआयेहुए Noun या Pronoun केलिएदूसरेवाक्यमेंकोईबातकहीगयीहो, तोदूसरेवाक्यका Adjective Clause बनादेतेहै।  
**Examples:**  
**a) Separate -** Pranav brought a book. It was very interesting.  
**Combined -**Pranav brought a book which was very interesting.  
**b) Separate -** This is the town. SarvepalliRadhakrishnan was born here.

**Combined -** This is the town where SarvepalliRadhakrishnan was born.  
**c) Separate -** A man came to me yesterday. He was blind.  
**Combined -**A man came to me yesterday who was blind.  
**d) Separate -** She was weeping for some reason. Everyone knew the reason.  
**Combined -** Everyone knew the reason why she was weeping.  
**Note :** Adjective Clause forms using Relative Pronoun or Relative Adverb. It should be placed nearby the word which is going to be attributed.  
**नोट :**Adjective Clause किसी Relative Pronoun (whose, who, that, which, whom) याकिसी Relative Adverb (why, when, where, how) सेबनताहै।इनशब्दोंको, जिसकीविशेषताप्रकटकीजारहीहो, उसकेपासरखनाचाहिए।  
  
**Rule 3. Adverb Clause काप्रयोगकरके (Using Adverb Clause) :**  
For making Complex Sentence from Adverb Clause, we need to use different-different Conjunctions.

Adverb Clause से Complex Sentence बनानेकेलिए अलग-अलग Conjunctions काप्रयोग होताहै।  
**Examples :**  
**a)** Showing Time (समय) : Main Conjunctions -  when, whenever, while, since, after, before, as soon as, as long as, till, until  
**Separate -** She waited for her father. She waited till his arrival.  
**Combined -** She waited for her father till he arrived.  
**b)** Showing Place (स्थान) : Main Conjunctions -  where, wherever  
**Separate -** Swami Vivekananda went to many places. He was welcomed everywhere.  
**Combined -** Swami Vivekananda was welcomed wherever he went.  
**c)** Showing Reason (कारण) : Main Conjunctions -  because, as, since  
**Separate -** Passengers pushed one another. They wanted to enter the compartment.  
**Combined -** Passengers pushed one another because they wanted to enter the compartment.  
**d)** Showing Condition (शर्त) : Main Conjunctions -  if, unless, in case  
**Separate -** Work hard. You will get success.  
**Combined -** If you work hard, you will get success.  
**e)**Showing Comparison (तुलना) : Main Conjunctions -  as-as, so-as, than, so  
**Separate -** Mohan is intelligent. Sohan is equally intelligent.  
**Combined -** Sohan is as intelligent as Mohan.  
**f)** Showing Contrast (अंतर) : Main Conjunctions -  even if, though, although  
**Separate -** She is poor. She is honest.  
**Combined -**Although she is poor, she is honest.  
**g)** Showing Result (परिणाम) : Main Conjunctions -  so in first clause and that in second clause.  
**Separate -** She was quite tired. She could scarcely(मुश्किलसे) stand.  
**Combined -** She was so tired that she could scarcely stand.  
**h)** Showing Purpose (उद्देश्य) : Main Conjunctions -  in order that, so that, lest  
**Separate -** She worked hard. She wanted to stand first in the class.  
**Combined -** She worked hard so that she might stand first in the class.  
**i)** Showing Manner (ढंग) : Main Conjunctions -  as, so far as  
**Separate -** The bell rang. They all came up at once.  
**Combined -** They all came up at once as the bell rang.