## SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES Combination of two or more Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence

1. Synthesis is the opposite of Analysis and means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence-Simple, Compound or Complex.

1. The following are the chief ways of combining two or more Simple sentences into one Simple sentence:-

(i) By using a Participle.

1. He jumped up. He ran away.

Jumping up, he ran away.

1. He was tired of play. He sat down to rest.

Tired (or, being tired) of play, he sat down to rest.

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

1. This is my friend. His name is Rama.

This is my friend Rama.

1. I spent two days in Cox's Bazar. It is one of the most attractive spots in Bangladesh. I spent two days in Cox's Bazar, one of the most attractive spots in Bangladesh.

1. This town was once a prosperous sea-port. It is now a heap of ruins. This town, once a prosperous sea-port, is now a heap of ruins.

(iii) By using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund.

1. The moon rose. Their journey was not ended.

The moon rose before the end of their journey.

1. He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.

In spite of many failures he hopes to succeed.

1. Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.

On hearing the news of her husband's death, she fainted.

(iv) By using the Nominative Absolute Construction.

1. The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.

The soldiers having arrived, the mob dispersed.

1. The town was enclosed by a strong wall. The enemy was unable to capture it.

The town having been enclosed by a strong wall, the enemy was unable tb capture it. (v)

(v)By using an Infinitive.

1. I have some duties. I must perform them.

I have some duties to perform.

1. We must finish this exercise. There are still three sentences. We have still three sentences of this exercise to finish.

1. He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to Europe.

He sent his son to Europe to be educated.

1. He is very fat. He cannot run.

He is too fat to run.

(vi) By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase.

1. He deserved to succeed. He failed.

He failed undeservedly.

1. The sun set. The boys had not finished the game.

The boys had not finished the game by sunset.

89. Several of these methods may be combined in the same sentence.

The sun rose. The fog dispersed. The general was determined to delay no longer. He gave the order to advance.

At sunrise, the fog having dispersed, the general, determined to delay no longer, gave the order to advance.

## Simple Sentences into a single Compound sentence

90. Simple sentences may be combined to form Compound sentences by the use of Coordinative Conjunctions. These are of four kinds:- Cumulative, Adversative, Alternative, and Illative.

A. 1. Night came on. The room grew dark.

Night came on and the room grew dark.

1. He is a fool. He is a knave. He is a fool and a knave.

[Or] He is both a fool and a knave.

[Or] He is not only a fool but also a knave.

[Or] He is a fool as well as a knave.

1. The wind blew. The rain fell. The lightning flashed.

The wind blew, the rain fell, and the lightning flashed.

It will be noticed that the conjunction and simply adds one statement to another.

The conjunctions both -- and, not only -- but also, as well as are emphatic forms of and and do the same work.

Conjunctions which merely add one statement to another are Cumulative.

B. 1. He is slow. He is sure.

He is slow but he is sure.

2. I was annoyed. I kept quiet.

I was annoyed, still (or yet) I kept quiet.

1. He failed. He persevered.

He failed, nevertheless he persevered.

1. I shall not oppose your design. I cannot approve of it.

I shall not oppose your design; I cannot, however, approve of it.

5. He was all right. He was fatigued.

He was all right; only he was fatigued.

It will be noticed that the conjunctions but, still, yet, nevertheless, however, express a contrast between one sentence and the other. Some of these conjunctions (still, yet, however, nevertheless) are more emphatic than but.

Conjunctions which express opposition or contrast between two statements are called Adversastive.

C. 1. Make haste. You will be late.

Make haste or you will be late.

1. Come in. Go out.

Come in or go out.

[Or more emphatically]. Either come in or go out.

1. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender. Do not be a borrower or a lender.

Or: Be neither a borrower nor a lender.

It will be noticed that the conjunctions or, either -- or, neither -- nor, express a choice between two alternatives.

Conjunctions which express a choice between two alternatives are called Alternative.

D. 1. He was obstinate. He was punished.

He was obstinate; therefore he was punished.

2. I cannot see. It is very dark.

I cannot see, for it is very dark.

3. It is raining heavily. I will take an umbrella with me.

It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.

It will be noticed that the conjunctions therefore, for, so, etc., join sentences in which one statement is inferred from the other.

Conjunctions which express an inference are called Illative.

1. Abdul is ill. He cannot study. He still attends school

Abdul is ill and cannot study, yet he still attends school jh

1. He saw the boy in the street. He stopped to speak to him. He gave him a rupee. Seeing the boy in the street, he stopped to speak to him and gave him a rupee.

## Complex sentence I. Subordinate Clause a Noun Clause

91. In the following examples the Subordinate clause is a Noun clause :-

1. You are drunk. That aggravates your offence.

That you are drunk aggravates your offence.

1. He will be late. That is certain.

It is certain that he will be late.

1. You are repentant. I will not forget it.

I will not forget that you are repentant.

4. He may be innocent. I do not know.

I do not know whether he is innocent.

1. He is short-sighted. Otherwise he is fit for the post.

Except that he is short-sighted he is fit for the post.

1. The clouds would disperse. That was our hope. Our hope was cheering. Our hope that the clouds would disperse, was cheering.

1. The game was lost. It was the consequence of his carelessness. The consequence of his carelessness was that the game was lost.

## II. Subordinate Clause an Adjective Clause

92. In the following examples the Subordinate clause is an Adjective clause:

1. A fox once met a lion. The fox had never seen a lion before.

A fox who had never seen a lion before met him.

1. She keeps her ornaments in a safe. This is the safe.

This is the safe where she keeps her ornaments.

1. A cottager and his wife had a hen. The hen laid an egg every day. The egg was golden.

A cottagger and his wife had a hen which laid an egg every day.

## III. Subordinate Clause an Adverb Clause

93. In the following examples the Subordinate clause is an Adverb clause:- 1. Indira Gandhi died in 1984. Rajiv Gandhi thereafter became Prime Minister. When Indira Gandhi died in 1984, Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister.

2. I waited for my friend. I waited till his arrival.

I waited for my friend until he came.

1. He fled somewhere. His pursuers could not follow him.

He fled where his pursuers could not follow him.

1. Let men sow anything. They will reap its fruit.

As men sow, so shall they reap.

1. You are strong. I am equally strong.

I am as strong as you are.

1. He was not there. I spoke to his brother for that reason. As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.
2. We wish to live. We eat for that purpose.

We eat so that we may live.

1. He was quite tired. He could scarcely stand.

He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.

1. Don't eat too much. You will be ill.

If you eat too much you will be ill.

1. He began late. He finished first.

He finished first though be began late.

1. I shall come. My being alone is a condition.

I shall come if I am alone.

1. I must know all the facts. I cannot help you otherwise.

Before I can help you, I must know all the facts.

1. He is superstitious. He is equally wicked.

He is as superstitious as he is wicked.