



32.

Synthesis Of Sentences

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I. SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES

(The process by which two or more simple sentences are combined into one simple, compound or complex sentence is called synthesis of sentences.)

दो या दो से अधिक Simple Sentences को मिलाकर एक Simple, Compound या Complex Sentence बनाने की प्रक्रिया को Synthesis of Sentences कहते हैं। इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि Simple Sentence में केवल एक Finite Verb होती है और Synthesis करते समय Sentences का कोई महत्वपूर्ण भाग छूट न जाए।

Synthesis को मुख्य रूप से तीन भागों में बाँटा गया है—

- I. Synthesis of Simple Sentences into one Simple Sentence
- II. Synthesis of Simple Sentences into one Compound Sentence
- III. Synthesis of Simple Sentences into one Complex Sentence

II. SYNTHESIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO ONE SIMPLE SENTENCE

(A) Participles का प्रयोग करके

Rule 1. यदि एक sentence में is/am/are/was/were का प्रयोग हुआ है, तो इनकी जगह Being का प्रयोग करके, simple sentence बनाया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He is weak. He cannot walk.
Being weak he cannot walk.
- (b) He is intelligent. He can solve this question.
Being intelligent he can solve this question.

Rule 2. यदि दूसरे sentence के कार्य में fastness व्यक्त हो, तो पहले sentence की verb को participle की तरह प्रयोग किया जाता है। जो कार्य पहले हुआ है, उस sentence की verb को participle के रूप में प्रयोग करके, नया sentence बनाना चाहिए; जैसे—

- (a) She heard a noise. She ran out.
Hearing a noise she ran out.
- (b) He saw a lion. He fled away.
Seeing a lion he fled away.

Rule 3. यदि sentence के कार्य में fastness व्यक्त न हो, तो having + verb III का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) He lost his purse. He began to cry.
Having lost his purse, he began to cry.
- (b) He wrote a letter. He posted it.
Having written a letter he posted it.

(B) Conjunction 'And' का प्रयोग करके

Rule 1. जब दोनों sentences के subjects भिन्न हों और predicate समान हों, तो दोनों subjects को and से जोड़कर:

- (a) Sahil cannot speak English. Gita cannot speak English.
Sahil and Gita cannot speak English.
- (b) Ram knows driving. Shyam knows driving.
Ram and Shyam knows driving.

Rule 2. जब दोनों sentences के predicate भिन्न हों और subjects समान हों, तो दोनों objects को and से जोड़कर :

- (a) I can read Hindi. I can read English.
I can read Hindi and English.
- (b) He will play. He will support us.
He will play and support us.

(C) Nominative Absolute का प्रयोग करके

जब sentences में subject भिन्न हों और ऐसे sentences के कार्यो के बीच कारण परिणाम का संबंध हो अर्थात् एक कार्य के होने के बाद दूसरा कार्य उसका परिणाम हो, तो ऐसे sentences को जोड़ने के लिए Nominative absolute का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Nominative absolute उस Nominative को कहा जाता है जो sentence की क्रिया पर प्रभाव न डाल सके; जैसे—

Rule 1. यदि sentence 'active voice' है, तो having + verb III का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) The police arrived. The thieves ran away.
The police having arrived the thieves ran away.
- (b) The sun rose. The fog disappeared.
The sun having risen the fog disappeared.

Rule 2. यदि sentence 'passive voice' है, तो having been + verb III का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) The course was revised. We got preparatory holidays.
The course having been revised, we got preparatory holidays.
- (b) The Fort was enclosed. The enemy was unable to capture it.
The Fort having been enclosed, the enemy was unable to capture it.

(D) Noun या Phrase in Apposition का प्रयोग करके

- (a) Ram is my friend. He is the son of a landlord.
Ram, my friend, is the son of a landlord.
- (b) Edison invented gramophone. He was an American.
Edison, an American, invented gramophone.

(E) Noun या Gerund के साथ Preposition का प्रयोग करके

- (a) You should finish this job. Then you can go home.
After finishing this job, you can go home.
- (b) His mother dead. He heard the news. He lost conscience.
On hearing the news of his mother's death, he lost conscience.

(F) Infinitive का प्रयोग करके

- (a) We shall meet you. We shall discuss the matter.
We shall meet you to discuss the matter.
- (b) I have lots of work. I have to finish soon.
I have lots of work to finish soon.

(G) Adjective या Adverb का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He is intelligent. He can solve this sum.
He is intelligent enough to solve this sum.
- (b) He is strong. He can do this work.
He is strong enough to do this work.

(H) Too-to का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He is very clever. He cannot be deceived.
He is too clever to be deceived.
- (b) The coffee is very hot. I cannot drink it.
The coffee is too hot for me to drink.

(I) Adverb या Adverbial Phrase का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He ran fast. He was in hurry.
Hurriedly he ran fast.
- (b) Sahil is faithful. There is no doubt about it.
Sahil is, undoubtedly, faithful.

(J) Besides, In spite of और But for का प्रयोग करके

Also के स्थान पर besides; still के स्थान पर in spite of और otherwise के स्थान पर but for लगाकर :

- (a) She made a promise. She kept it also.
Besides making a promise, she kept it.
- (b) You must support them. Otherwise they will lose the match.
But for your support, they will lose the match.

EXERCISE 214.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. He finished his work. He went to play.
2. I solved my paper. I gave it to the teacher.
3. It is very cold. One cannot go out.
4. The man met the Principal, the man went away.
5. He is very rich. Still he is not happy.
6. We go to school. We read there.
7. He jumped up. He ran away.
8. He passed the test. It was very fortunate.
9. You are foolish. You cannot pass the exam.
10. I went to London. London is the capital of Britain.

EXERCISE 215.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. The traveller was very tired. The traveller fell asleep.
2. He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
3. I shall go to market. I shall buy wheat there.
4. Rakesh was a goldsmith. He was teased by the people of the town.
5. I took my lunch. I went to my office.
6. The windows are shut. It is clear.
7. He is very fat. He cannot run.
8. Kalidas was the greatest writer. He wrote many plays in Sanskrit.
9. He saw her. He cried loudly.
10. They did not invite us. They did it with an intention.

EXERCISE 216.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. Ram was surprised. He knew about his result.
2. Gandhiji was a moralist. He had once been a lawyer. He struggled hard to attain freedom.
3. Shyam is dishonest. Shyam is miser.
4. I heard a noise. I woke up.
5. Raju reached the playground. He was punctual.
6. He is very poor. He cannot pay his fees.
7. Ram was the son of king Dasharath. He killed Ravan.
8. The job was completed. He went on leave.
9. Ram cannot play hockey. Mohan cannot play hockey.
10. She saw a snake. She raised a hue and cry.

EXERCISE 217.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. She deserved to succeed. She failed.
2. I have some duties. I must perform them.
3. He is my cousin. His name is Sohan.
4. The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.
5. Sita can dance. Sita can swim.
6. The snake was tortured. It ran away from the cage.
7. The sun set. The boys had not finished the match.
8. He wanted to educate her daughter. He sent her to Canada.
9. Gita is a naughty girl. She does not do her home work.
10. The school was closed. The students went to their houses.

III. SYNTHESIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO ONE COMPOUND SENTENCE

नोट— विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए Conjunctions नामक Chapter पढ़ें।

(A) Cumulative Conjunctions का प्रयोग करके**(a) 'And' का प्रयोग करके**

- (a) They finished their work. They left for home.
They finished their work and they left for home.
- (b) He is a fool. He is a knave.
He is a fool and a knave.

(b) 'Both - and' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He ate a mango. He ate a banana.
He ate both a mango and a banana.
- (b) He is a doctor. He is a writer.
He is both a doctor and a writer.

(c) 'As well as' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) Ram is a good boy. His brother is a good boy.
Ram as well as his brother is a good boy.
- (b) Sohan is going to Hisar. Mohan is going to Hisar.
Sohan as well as Mohan is going to Hisar.

(d) 'Not only - but also' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He lost his luggage. He lost his purse.
He lost not only his luggage but also purse.

- (b) He is poor. He is honest.
He is not only poor but also honest.
- (e) 'Not less than' का प्रयोग करके (इसमें verb पहले subject के अनुसार लगती है।)
- (a) You are at fault. Mohan is at fault.
You no less than Mohan are at fault.
- (b) Silver is costly. Copper is equally costly.
Copper no less than Silver is costly.
- (B) Adversative Conjunctions का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) 'But' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) He worked hard. He failed.
He worked hard but he failed.
- (b) He is smart. He is not intelligent.
He is smart but he is not intelligent.
- (b) 'Still' या 'Yet' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) I do not support him. He respects me.
I do support him still he respects me.
- (b) I hate him. He loves me.
I hate him yet he loves me.
- (c) 'However' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) There is no bicycle. You may go on foot.
There is no bicycle, however you may go on foot.
- (b) Your leaves are not due. You may go.
Your leaves are not due, however you may go.
- (d) 'Nevertheless' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) She was ill. She came to school.
She was ill, nevertheless she came to school.
- (b) A wasp stung her. She did not cry.
A wasp stung her, nevertheless she did not cry.
- (e) 'Only' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) Sit where you like. Don't sit on the chair.
Sit where you like, only don't sit on the chair.
- (b) He could solve it. He became hopeless.
He could solve it only he became hopeless.
- (f) 'While' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) I was reading. She was preparing a cup of tea for me.
While I was reading, she was preparing a cup of tea for me.
- (b) They talked. The teacher taught.
They talked while the teacher taught.
- (C) Alternative Conjunctions का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) 'Or' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) Read hard. You will fail.
Read hard or you will fail.
- (b) Go away. Come in.
Go away or come in.
- (b) 'Else' का प्रयोग करके
- (a) Start soon. You will miss the flight.
Start soon, else you will miss the flight.

- (b) Run fast. You will miss the Science period.
Run fast, else you will miss the Science period.
- (c) **‘Otherwise’ का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) You must work hard. You will repent.
You must work hard, otherwise you will repent.
- (b) Make haste. You will be late.
Make haste, otherwise you will be late.
- (d) **‘Either - or’ का प्रयोग करके (इसमें verb दूसरे subject के अनुसार लगती है।)**
- (a) Do the work properly. Go away.
Either do the work properly or go away.
- (b) The marriage take place in March. It may take place in April.
The marriage will take place either in March or in April.
- (e) **‘Neither - nor’ का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be.
- (b) Sita is not a liar. She is not a coward.
Sita is neither a liar nor a coward.
- (D) **Illative Conjunctions का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) **‘There’ का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) I was ill. I applied for leave.
I was ill, therefore, I applied for leave.
- (b) He broke the glass. He was punished.
He broke the glass, therefore he was punished.
- (b) **‘So’ का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) It is midnight. We should sleep now.
It is midnight so we should sleep now.
- (b) You are late. You are fined.
You are late so you are fined.
- (c) **‘For’ का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) Everyone has to die one day. Man is mortal.
Everyone has to die one day for man is mortal.
- (b) I must go now. It is already late.
I must go now for it is already late.
- (d) **‘Hence’ का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) It is getting late. We must rush to school.
It is getting late hence we must rush to school.
- (b) It is growing dark. We must hurry back home.
It is growing dark hence we must hurry back home.
- (e) **‘Then’ का प्रयोग करके**
- (a) It is raining. Let us sit here.
It is raining, then let us sit here.
- (b) The bell has gone. Let us start.
The bell has gone, then let us start.

EXERCISE 218.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. I wrote a letter. He read a book.
2. The thieves were caught. They were handed over to the police.
3. I can speak Hindi. I can speak English.
4. She is beautiful. She is intelligent.
5. He walked fast. He missed the train even then.
6. He is rich. He is not happy.
7. She did not work hard. She won the prize.
8. He failed. He continued working hard.
9. Go where you like. Do not disturb me.
10. Good boys work hard. Bad boys waste their time.

EXERCISE 219.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. Walk fast. You will miss the train.
2. Ramesh has taken my book. Mahesh has taken my book.
3. I do not borrow money. I do not lend money.
4. He overworked. His health broke down.
5. He ran fast. He caught the train.
6. The days were hot and long. It was mid-June.
7. It is very cold. We purchased some winter wears.
8. You are weak in English. You have to accept it.
9. He purchased a book. He purchased a pen.
10. He is illiterate. His brothers are illiterate.

EXERCISE 220.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. He is to praise. You are to praise.
2. I have a plan. I cannot implement it.
3. He abused us. We forgave him.
4. He did not prepare well. He passed.
5. He is rich. He leads an unhappy life.
6. You can do whatever you like. You do not make unnecessary telephones.
7. Ram won the match. Shyam lost this chance.
8. He must weep. He will die.
9. You are intelligent. You are respected.
10. It was raining heavily. He took an umbrella with him.

EXERCISE 221.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. He forgave her. She apologized publicly.
2. She is a sincere worker. She was promoted.
3. Mohan went to school. Sohan went to the market.
4. He is smart. He is strong.
5. Ram will go to Karnal. Sachin will go to Karnal.
6. We propose. The God disposes.
7. He is rich. He is not contented.

8. I do not like this toy. I may buy it for you.
9. They are poor. They are trustworthy.
10. He was all right. He was fatigued.

EXERCISE 222.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. Run fast. You will miss the train.
2. He was guilty. He was punished.
3. We are late. We should move fast.
4. I cannot see. It is very dark.
5. Night came on. It grew dark.
6. My friend is quite rich. He is not happy.
7. He is poor. He is honest.
8. I shall not oppose your design. I cannot approve of it.
9. He failed. He persevered.
10. Work hard. You will be failed.

EXERCISE 223.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. She is honest. She was rewarded.
2. He is intelligent. He is industrious.
3. She tried her best. She could not get a job.
4. I was annoyed. I kept quiet.
5. He was obstinate. He was punished.
6. The police came. The thief ran away.
7. He worked hard. He could not pass.
8. He came. He watched TV.
9. Platinum is costly. Gold is equally costly.
10. The wind blew. The rain fell. The lightning flashed.

IV. SYNTHESIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO ONE COMPLEX SENTENCE**(A) Noun Clause का प्रयोग करके****(a) 'Who' का प्रयोग करके**

- (a) Someone has molested her. I want to know his name.
I want to know who has molested her.
- (b) Someone has stolen my purse. I want to beat him.
I do not know who stole my purse.

(b) 'What' और 'where' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He wrote in the letter. It is not legible.
What he wrote in the letter is not legible.
- (b) He hid my diary somewhere. I do not know this.
I do not know where he hid my diary.

(c) 'That' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He will see me. It is not definite.
It is not definite that he will see me.
- (b) He has committed a mistake. I believe so.
I believe that he has committed a mistake.

(d) 'If' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) You are killer. He does not know.
He does not know whether you are killer.
- (b) Could she depend upon her uncle? She did not know this.
She did not know if she could depend upon her uncle.

(B) Adjective Clause का प्रयोग करके**(a) 'Whose' और 'whom' का प्रयोग करके**

- (a) The boy is weeping. His mother is dead.
The boy whose mother is dead, is weeping.
- (b) My friend has passed. You met him yesterday.
My friend whom you met yesterday has passed.

(b) 'Which' और 'where' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) Bring me the book. It is on the table.
Bring me the book which is on the table.
- (b) This is the college. I studied here last year.
This is the college where I studied last year.

(C) Adverb Clause का प्रयोग करके**(a) 'Till' का प्रयोग करके**

- (a) She cooked food for her mother. She cooked till midnight.
She cooked food for her mother till it was midnight.
- (b) I will get ready. Do not leave till then.
Do not leave until I get ready.

(b) 'As' और 'since' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) Let a man sow anything. He will reap its fruit.
As a man sows so shall he reap.
- (b) He is in trouble. I must help him.
Since (as) he is in trouble, I must help him.

(c) 'As-as' और 'as soon as' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) You are strong. I am equally strong.
I am as strong as you are.
- (b) The thief saw the police. He ran away.
As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

(d) 'Before' और 'no sooner – than' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) The doctor came there. The patient had died before it.
The patient had died before the doctor came.
- (b) We reached at the station. The train left immediately.
No sooner did we reach the station than the train left.

(e) 'Where' और 'when' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) He fled somewhere. I could not follow him.
He fled where I could not follow him.
- (b) I reached near the church. My friend had left the church.
When I reached the church, my friend had left.

(f) 'If' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) I shall come. My being alone is a condition.
I shall come if I am alone.

- (b) Do not eat too much. You will fall ill.

If you eat too much, you will fall ill.

(g) 'So that' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) We wish to live. We eat for that purpose.

We eat so that we may live.

- (b) He works very hard. He desires to get gold medal.

He works very hard so that he may get gold medal.

(h) 'Unless' और 'lest' का प्रयोग करके

- (a) You should work hard. You will not pass.

Unless you work hard, you will not pass.

- (b) She lent me money. She did not want to make me angry.

She lent me money lest I should get angry.

EXERCISE 224.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. She is going to some place. No one knows it.
2. The earth is round. Everyone knows it.
3. Could I trust that betrayer, again? I did not know this.
4. He stole my pen. He is Mohan.
5. I have sold my dog. It was brown in colour.
6. The robber saw the police. He took to his heels at once.
7. The thief fled somewhere. The police could not follow him.
8. Do not waste your time. You will suffer.
9. He was quite tired. He could scarcely stand.
10. The guests are arriving. Do you know the time of their arrival ?

EXERCISE 225.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. I have suffered many losses. This is fact.
2. She may be innocent. I do not know.
3. He is a killer. He has been imprisoned for two years.
4. I have studied English. It is spoken by the largest number of population.
5. You are lazy. You cannot do this work.
6. I stood first. The Principal gave me a prize.
7. The dog wants something. It is not clear.
8. No will stand with him. It is a fact.
9. I am looking for a boy. He lent me this bicycle.
10. I want a wall clock. It must show the date and time.

EXERCISE 226.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. The police arrived. The people dispersed.
2. The elephant passed through the streets. The children got afraid.
3. She will be late. It is certain.
4. I met a man. His leg was fractured.
5. This is the place. The accident took place here yesterday.
6. He was not there. I spoke to his father.
7. Indira Gandhi died in 1984. Rajiv Gandhi thereafter became Prime Minister.
8. He may be innocent. I do not know.

9. This is Ram. We have always respected him.
10. It is 5 a.m. It began to rain then.

EXERCISE 227.

Combine these sentences into a simple sentence :

1. He fled somewhere. His pursuers could not follow him.
2. He is an intelligent boy. I do not doubt it.
3. He is Mr. Nain, a friend of mine. I received him from the station.
4. Youth is the time. The seeds of character can be sown then.
5. You are repentant. I will not forget it.
6. This is the girl. She secured first position.
7. This is the hotel. I lived there for two months.
8. He is very weak. He can't run.
9. A fox once met a lion. The fox had never seen a lion before.
10. This is the office. I work here.
