

Synthesis का शाब्दिक अर्थ combination or joining together (संयोजन) होता है। यह Analysis (विश्लेषण) का opposite word है। Synthesis वह Process (प्रक्रिया/विधि) है जिसके द्वारा हम कई छोटे-छोटे Sentences को मिलाकर एक लम्बा Sentence बनाते हैं।

> **Synthesis means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence—simple, compound or complex.**

> Synthesis करके जब हम कई Sentences को मिलाकर एक Sentence बनाते हैं तो वह Sentence simple, compound or complex हो सकता है।

Synthesis के Process को समझने के लिए Simple, Compound, तथा Complex Sentence को समझना आवश्यक ही नहीं अपितु अनिवार्य है। बनावट की दृष्टि से Sentence मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Simple Sentence (सरल वाक्य)
2. Compound Sentence (यौगिक/संयुक्त वाक्य)
3. Complex Sentence (मिश्रित वाक्य)

1. Simple Sentence : वह Sentence जिसमें एक Subject तथा एक Finite verb रहता है Simple Sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

He is playing.
S finite verb

She was singing a song.
S finite verb object

Note : Finite Verb : वह verb जो अपने Subject के number तथा person के मुताबिक प्रयुक्त होता है finite verb कहलाता है। जैसे—
Aditya plays cricket. Girls play football.

2. Compound Sentence : वह Sentence जो दो या दो से अधिक Principal clauses से मिलकर बना होता है, Compound Sentence कहलाता है। ये Clauses co-ordinating conjunctions से जुड़े होते हैं। जैसे—

He is playing but she is dancing
P.C. Co-ordinating conj. P.C.

He is poor yet he is honest
P.C. Co-ordinating conj. P.C.

3. Complex Sentence : वह sentence जो एक Principal clause तथा एक या एक से अधिक Subordinate clause से मिलकर बना होता है complex sentence कहलाता है। ये clauses subordinating conjunctions से जुड़े होते हैं। जैसे—

All is well that ends well.
P.C. S.C.

No sooner did I reach the station
P.C.

than the train started
S.C.

Note : (i) Clause : शब्दों के वैसे समूह को clause कहते हैं जिसमें एक subject तथा एक predicate रहता है।

(ii) Principal Clause : वह clause जिसका अर्थ स्वतः स्पष्ट हो जाय उसे principal clause कहते हैं।

(iii) Sub-ordinate Clause : वह clause जो meaning (अर्थ) के लिए Principal clause पर निर्भर करता है Sub-ordinate clause कहलाता है।

A. Combination of two or more simple sentences into a single simple sentence.

1. दो या दो से अधिक simple sentences को combine (जोड़) कर single simple sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है—

Rule (1) : Participles का प्रयोग कर simple Sentences को इस प्रकार combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है। जैसे—

Separate	Combined
1. (a) He fled. (b) He had seen a bear coming.	1. Seeing or having seen a bear coming, he fled.
2. (a) He jumped up. (b) He ran away.	2. Jumping up, he ran away
3. (a) She failed in the examination. (b) She gave up her studies	3. Having failed in the examination, she gave up her studies.
4. (a) He heard a noise. (b) He got up.	4. Hearing a noise, he got up.
5. (a) He saw a lion. (b) He cried out.	5. Seeing a lion, he cried out.
6. (a) He lost his fortune. (b) He is now a beggar	6. Having lost his fortune, he is now a beggar.
7. (a) He is tired of play. (b) He wants to rest.	7. Being tired of play, he wants to rest.
8. (a) The police man ran after the thief. (b) He caught him.	8. Running after the thief, the policeman caught him.
9. (a) He had his dinner. (b) He began to do his homework.	9. Having had his dinner, he began to do his homework.
10. (a) The child was hungry. (b) It cried for milk.	10. The child, being hungry, cried for milk.

Rule (2) : Absolute phrase का प्रयोग कर simple sentences को इस प्रकार combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है। जैसे—

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) The soldiers arrived. (b) The mob dispersed.	1. The soldiers having arrived, the mob dispersed.
2. (a) The bank was closed. (b) He could not withdraw any money	2. The bank being closed, he could not withdraw any money.
3. (a) The weather is fine. (b) We go for a walk.	3. The weather being fine, we go for a walk.
4. (a) It is a very hot day. (b) He remains indoors.	4. It being a very hot day, he remains indoors.
5. (a) The sun rose. (b) The fog disappeared.	5. The sun having risen, the fog disappeared.

Rule (3) : A Preposition with a noun or a gerund का प्रयोग कर simple sentences को इस प्रकार combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है।
जैसे—

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) I gave them my advice. (b) I helped them liberally	1. Besides giving them my advice, I helped them liberally.
2. (a) Her mother died. (b) She heard the news. (c) She fainted.	2. On hearing the news of her mother's death, she fainted.
3. (a) He did not succeed. (b) He had made every effort.	3. With all his efforts, he did not succeed.
4. (a) He has failed many times. (b) He still hopes to succeed.	4. In spite of many failures, he hopes to succeed.
5. (a) You had a great deal of influence. (b) But you could not get the government job.	5. With all your influence, you could not get the government job.

Rule (4) : Infinitive (to + V¹) का प्रयोग कर simple sentences को इस प्रकार combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है।

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) We must help the poor. (b) It is our duty.	1. It is our duty to help the poor.
2. (a) I want to educate my daughter. (b) I send her to school.	2. I send my daughter to school to be educated.
3. (a) He is too weak. (b) He cannot attend school.	3. He is too weak to attend school.
4. (a) He has five daughters. (b) He must get them married.	4. He has five daughters to get married.
5. (a) She is very fat. (b) She cannot run.	5. She is too fat to run.
6. (a) My brother had not enough industry. (b) He could not therefore win a prize.	6. My brother had not enough industry to win a prize.

Rule (5) : A noun or a phrase in Apposition का प्रयोग कर Simple Sentences को इस प्रकार combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है।
जैसे—

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) He fled from his creditors. (b) This was very dishonest.	1. He fled from his creditors, a very dishonest act.
2. (a) Satish is my friend. (b) He plays cricket with me.	2. Satish, my friend, plays cricket with me.
3. (a) Delhi is the capital of India. (b) It is situated on the bank of the Yamuna.	3. Delhi, the capital of India, is situated on the bank of the Yamuna.
4. (a) Mr. Thakur is his tenant. (b) He pays the rent regularly.	4. Mr. Thakur, his tenant, pays the rent regularly.
5. (a) Mr. Arjun Babu is my houseowner. (b) He always speaks the truth.	5. Mr. Arjun Babu, my houseowner, always speaks the truth.

Rule (6) : An adverb or an adverbial phrase का प्रयोग कर simple sentences को इस प्रकार combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है।
जैसे—

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) You were unconscious of your faults. (b) Your unconsciousness was complete.	1. You were completely/wholly/utterly/quite unconscious of your faults.
2. (a) She deserved to succeed. (b) She failed.	2. She failed undeservedly.
3. (a) The sun had set. (b) She had not come back home.	3. She had not come back home by sunset.
4. (a) The train is very late. (b) This is unusual	4. The train is unusually late.
5. (a) I tried to console him in his grief. (b) It was all in vain.	5. In vain I tried to console him in his grief.

Note : ऊपर वर्णित (described) Several methods का प्रयोग कर दो से अधिक Simple Sentences को इस प्रकार Combine (जोड़ा) किया जाता है।

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) The Sarpanch was ill (b) The villagers heard the news. (c) They crowded to the Gram Kachahari. (d) They wished to inquire about his health.	1. Having heard the news of the Sarpanch's illness, the villagers crowded to the Gram Kachahari to inquire about his health.
2. (a) I went to Mumbai. (b) Mumbai is the London of India. (c) I went there during the Durga Puja holidays. (d) My purpose was to see the Gateway of India there.	2. During the Durga Puja holidays I went to Mumbai, the London of India, to see the Gateway of India there.

Practice Set

- Q. 1. Combine each set of simple sentences into one simple sentence by using a participle (present, past or perfect participles) :**
- I felt sleepy. I went to bed.
 - He went to Delhi last year. He wished to see the prime Minister
 - He worked hard. He felt tired.
 - She found herself alone. She began to weep.
 - He received a letter. He became very happy.
 - I finished my dinner. I went out for a walk.
 - You drew your sword. You rushed at the enemy.
 - He took this journey to Mumbai yesterday. He desired to get the medical advice.
 - You felt tired. You laid your work aside.
 - She hurt her foot. She stopped.
 - You must confess your fault. Without making such a confession you will be fined.
 - The hermit took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a cat.
 - I sat down to rest a little. I had had along and tiring walk.
 - Turn to the right. You will then find the house.

15. I took up my gun. I went out to shoot the tiger.
16. He was walking along the foot path one day. He saw a dead dog.
17. The headman was very ill. He could not attend the meeting.
18. He was very careful to make a clear will before his death. He left an equal share of his property to each of his sons.
19. You came to me. You wanted leave. You were ill.
20. I heard Aditya. He was shouting very loudly. He was calling me.
21. My father cannot eat hard food. He is very old. He has lost his teeth.
22. He has told you the facts. He has nothing more to say. He will sit down.
23. You were returning home. You saw a man. He looked very ill. He was lying by the road side.
24. I first selected a site. Then I levelled it. Then I dug the foundations. Finally I began to build a house.
25. He explained his case to the doctor. He was seated on a chair against the table at the time. He held his mobile set in his right hand.

7. They were defeated. They were much disappointed at this.
8. He is very rich. He is not very happy.
9. He will be promoted to a higher post. He will have to serve five years for it.
10. You heard the news. You rode away at once.
11. The sun set. Their journey was not ended.
12. He stood there for hours. He did not move. He did not speak.
13. My father is a man of character. He would not do any thing mean.
14. You are speaking the truth. Your manner shows this.
15. I work hard. I desire to earn my own living.
16. I gave him a book. I had exchanged one with him.
17. His wife died suddenly. This gave him a rude shock. He never fully recovered from it.
18. He searched for the book. He could not find it.
19. He died in the prime of his life. Cancer was the cause of his death.
20. The school will be closed for the summer vacation. They will go home.
21. I saved up my money. An evil day might come.
22. She made heroic efforts to succeed. She failed.
23. I bought a new pen. Its cost was fifty rupees. It was made by an American company.
24. He declared me to be guilty. Everyone else declared me to be guilty.
25. I saw her in the market. Her husband was with her. Her children were with her.

Q. 4. Combine each set of simple sentences into one simple sentence by using an Infinitive :

1. He is very weak. He cannot walk.
2. I am true to my word. I will not break my promise.
3. Vikas has left Patna. He will settle in Mumbai.
4. The Publisher gave an assurance to the authors. He will look into their grievance. He will solve their problems.
5. You cannot afford a car. You are too poor.
6. The criminal took out a knife. His intention was to frighten the old man.
7. He speaks the truth. He is not afraid of it.
8. He has six children. He must provide for them.
9. You wasted all your money on food and drink. It was foolish.
10. I have some bills. I must pay them.
11. I want to earn my livelihood. I work hard for this reason.
12. She could not prepare well for the examination. She had not sufficient time.
13. His parents will hear of his marriage. They will be delighted.
14. You work very hard. You want to pass the examination.
15. You are very intelligent. You cannot commit such mistakes.
16. Everyone should be honest and industrious. Our country expects this of every man.
17. You must confess your fault. You will be fined otherwise.
18. You have told me all. There is nothing more to be said.
19. His car was old. The loan on it had to be paid.
20. His house and goods were sold. His debts had to be paid.
21. He cannot afford a T. V. Set. He is too poor.
22. You stayed at home and looked after your aged parents. This was your reason for staying there.
23. In a cricket match each side must have its captain. The captain controls the game.
24. I work hard. I want to pass with good marks. I want to come out first in the examination.
25. He spoke on my behalf. It was very kind of him.

Q. 5. Combine each set of Simple Sentences into one Simple Sentence by using a noun or a phrase in Apposition :

1. Prakash Mishra lives in Patna. He is the D.S.P. It is a large town.
2. Tommy is my faithful dog. I love him.

Q. 2. Combine each set of simple sentences into one simple sentence by using absolute phrase :

1. The Sun rose. The fog disappeared.
2. The police arrived. The mob dispersed.
3. The lecture was over. The students streamed out of the classroom.
4. Your classmate arrived. You were very pleased.
5. It is extremely hot. One could not do any work.
6. The agreement was signed. All were satisfied.
7. The storm ceased. The Sun came out.
8. The real culprit has confessed his guilt. The accused is therefore acquitted of the charge.
9. It was very late. He went to bed at once.
10. Her father is dead. She has to support her widowed mother.
11. It is a bank holiday. We cannot withdraw any money.
12. The teacher was out of the classroom. The door was shut. The children made a lot of noise.
13. The fog was very dense. No one could see his way through the streets.
14. There is no money left. I have to borrow from my friends.
15. The film was very boring. I left it in the middle.
16. Your career is very bright. You will prove to be a very successful student.
17. The meeting was over. We all went home.
18. The charges of corruption were proved. He was dismissed from service.
19. The Bihar government conceded the demands of the employees. The strike was called off.
20. There is no evidence of his involvement in the crime. He is set free.
21. Potatoes are very bad this year. The prices of potatoes will rise.
22. You were not present in the house. I left a message with your brother.
23. The clouds dispersed. The sun came out bright in the sky.
24. The publisher has resigned from his post. There is no question of taking him back in service.
25. The rainy season set in. The farmers became busy in their fields.

Q. 3. Combine each set of simple sentences into one simple sentence by using a preposition with a noun or a gerund :

1. I finished my work. I went home.
2. The student realized his mistake. He grew very nervous.
3. He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
4. She failed at the examination. Idleness was the cause of her failure.
5. I made a promise. I kept it also.
6. You are sorrowful. You are still hopeful.

3. Your brother is a great painter. He has painted this picture.
4. Gandhiji never told a lie. He is called 'the father of Nation'.
5. My brother is a doctor. He lives at Katra. Katra is the police station of my village.
6. Sometimes he travelled in Nepal. Sometimes he travelled in Japan. Sometimes he travelled in Switzerland. He always carried with him the same monoseness of temper.
7. Shakespeare is the greatest playwright of the world. He was not a very educated man.
8. His father was a millionaire. He sent him to Delhi for his education.
9. Your friend is a notorious criminal. He is involved in many cases of rape and murder.
10. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan. It is the finest mausoleum in the world.
11. Tendulkar is a good batsman. He made a hundred runs yesterday.
12. His grandfather was a multi-millionaire. He founded many charitable societies to help the poor.

Q. 6. Combine each set of simple sentences into one simple sentence by using an adverb or an adverbial phrase :

1. He escaped from the accident. It was very fortunate.
2. You are the best student. There is no doubt about it.
3. She neglected her studies. This was foolish.
4. He will come to attend my son's birthday celebration. It is certain.
5. You have answered all the questions. The answers are correct.
6. He tried to climb the mountain. He did not succeed in it.
7. He begged for pardon. His request was not granted.
8. Mr. Gupta invested all his money in a single bank. The investment was not a prudent one.
9. The master dismissed his old employee. This was a foolish act.
10. He is singing. His voice is sweet.
11. The sun set. The travellers had not returned.
12. The rose is the best of flowers. This is certain.
13. You answered me. Your answer was wrong.
14. She forgot her handkerchief. That was careless.
15. I visited Shimla. I did so for reasons of health.
16. You are not qualified for the post. You are not qualified in any degree.
17. I admitted my error. I expressed my regret.
18. You will return to me. You will not be long absent.
19. Beware of wine. This is of the first importance.
20. You insulted him. It was intentional.

Miscellaneous

Q. 7. Combine the following sets of sentences into simple sentences, by any of the methods shown above :

1. She amused us very much. She told us a funny story.
2. The old man was carrying a basket. It was filled with apples.
3. He is going to Mumbai. He has got twelve months' leave. He wishes to become an accountant.
4. He has not much money. He cannot spare any.
5. I was determined to win a prize. I worked very hard.
6. I labour day and night. By this means I hope to become rich.
7. The child was drowning. It shouted for help. An old man heard the child's shouts. He plunged into the river. He risked his own life.
8. He is an honest man. This is well known to all.
9. I was fined for some reason. The reason was unknown.
10. We had no hope of his recovery. We all felt sad.
11. You are a clever student. No other student is more clever.
12. He bought this chair two years ago. It is still good. It is fit to sit.
13. You go to college. You wish to learn. You want to grow up honest, healthy and clever.

14. He has no dictionary. He is therefore unable to look up the meaning of this word.
15. I see you are working hard. I am therefore much pleased.
16. He was in debt. He was thrown into prison for that reason.
17. The earth is round. People of science have proved this.
18. You could not speak. You were thoroughly ashamed of your misconduct.
19. He was a leader. He did not follow other men. Such was his nature.
20. Our success is said to be certain. This is by no means clear.

B. Combination of two or more simple sentences into a single compound sentence.

II. दो या दो से अधिक Simple Sentences को Combine (जोड़) कर Single Compound Sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

Rule (1) : Co-ordinating Conjunctions जैसे—*and, both ... and, not only but also, not less than, as well as* से simple Sentences को combine (जोड़) कर Compound Sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) He finished his breakfast. (b) He went for a walk	1. He finished his breakfast and went for a walk
2. (a) He is a rogue. (b) He is a mad man.	2. He is both a rogue and mad man.
3. (a) She learns English. (b) She learns Hindi	3. She learns English as well as Hindi.
4. (a) He was fined (b) He was expelled.	4. He was not only fined but also expelled.
5. (a) Mohan is guilty. (b) Vijay is guilty no less.	5. Vijay no less than Mohan is guilty.

Rule (2) : Co-ordinating conjunctions जैसे—*or, nor, neither, either ... or, neither ... nor, else, other wise* से simple sentences को combine (जोड़) कर compound sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Separate	Combined.
1. (a) He must weep. (b) He will die.	1. He must weep or he will die.
2. (a) Make haste. (b) You will be late	2. Make haste or you will be late.
3. (a) I do not play football (b) I do not play cricket.	3. I do not play football, nor do I play cricket.
4. (a) You do not smoke. (b) You do not drink.	4. You do not smoke, neither do you drink.
5. (a) Veena can do it. (b) Nilu can do it.	5. Either Veena or Nilu can do it.
6. (a) The schools are not open today. (b) The colleges are not open today.	6. Neither the schools nor the colleges are open today.
7. (a) Run fast. (b) You will be late.	7. Run fast, else you will be late.
8. (a) Mend your ways. (b) You will suffer.	8. Mend your ways otherwise you will suffer.

Rule (3) : Co-ordinating conjunctions जैसे—*but, still, yet, nevertheless, however, only* से Simple sentences को combine (जोड़) कर compound sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Separate

Combined.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (a) You are poor. | 1. You are poor but you are |
| (b) You are contented. | contented. |
| 2. (a) She is rich. | 2. She is rich still she is |
| (b) She is unhappy. | unhappy. |
| 3. (a) He worked hard. | 3. He worked hard, yet he |
| (b) He failed. | failed. |
| 4. (a) He failed | 4. He failed, nevertheless he |
| (b) He persevered. | persevered. |
| 5. (a) She was ill. | 5. She was ill, however, she |
| (b) She decided to go | decided to go. |
| 6. (a) He was all right. | 6. He was all right, only he |
| (b) He was fatigued. | was fatigued. |

Rule (4) : Co-ordinating conjunctions जैसे—*therefore, so, for, consequently, hence* से Simple Sentences को combine (जोड़) कर Compound Sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Separate

Combined.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. (a) He was obstinate. | 1. He was obstinate, therefore |
| (b) He was punished. | he was punished. |
| 2. (a) He is unwell. | 2. He is unwell, so he can not |
| (b) He cannot attend college. | attend college. |
| 3. (a) We will die one day. | 3. We will die one day, for all |
| (b) All men are mortal. | men are mortal. |
| 4. (a) He would not believe | 4. He would not believe me, |
| (b) I had to give him proof | consequently I had to give |
| | him proof. |
| 5. (a) Smt. Gandhi died for us. | 5. Smt. Gandhi died for us, |
| (b) We honour her. | hence we honour her. |

Note : जब simple sentences में comparison (तुलना) का भाव हो तब उन्हें *as ... as, so ... as* या *than* का प्रयोग कर जोड़ते हैं।

(a) जब simple sentences में समानता (equality) का भाव व्यक्त हो तब उन्हें *as ... as* का प्रयोग कर जोड़ते हैं।

(b) लेकिन simple sentences से जब negative comparison of equality (नकारात्मक समानता की तुलना) का बोध हो तो *Not so ... as* या *not as ... as* का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(c) जब simple sentences से अधिक अच्छा या अधिक खराब जैसी तुलना का भाव व्यक्त हो तो Comparative degree + *than* का प्रयोग कर उन्हें जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—

Separate

Combined.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (a) She is beautiful. | 1. She is as beautiful as her |
| (b) Her sister is beautiful | sister. |
| 2. (a) You did not run quickly. | 2. You did not run so quickly |
| (b) Your brother ran quickly | as your brother. |
| 3. (a) This book is easier. | 3. This book is easier than |
| (b) That book is easy. | that book. |

Practice Set

Q. 1. Combine each set of simple sentences into one compound sentence :

1. He likes to play cricket. His brother also likes it.
2. You are poor. You are not dishonest.

3. It was raining heavily. He would take an umbrella with him.
4. Volleyball is a vigorous and healthy game. Every student should play it.
5. She heard the sad news. She burst into tears.
6. The moon moves round the earth. The earth moves round the sun.
7. You were fined. You were sent to jail.
8. My friend is foolish. He is also obstinate.
9. He did B.A. I did M. A. He became a clerk. I became an author.
10. He passed the test. His friend also passed the test.
11. You are very weak. You cannot walk.
12. Are you a poet? Are you a philosopher?
13. You did not come. You did not inform me.
14. I can understand Sanskrit. I can speak Sanskrit.
15. He is poor. He is happy.
16. He was a criminal. He was jailed.
17. Gandhiji died for us. We honour him even today.
18. He went to the market. He did not buy anything.
19. You are lazy. You are equally foolish.
20. He is very fat. He cannot run.
21. You were guilty. You were punished.
22. He is a fool. He is a knave.
23. Veena washed the shirts. Aditi ironed the shirts. Aditya folded the shirts.
24. He was surprised. He was pleased.
25. Tell me the truth. Be silent.

C. Combination of two or more simple sentences into a single complex sentence :

Complex sentence में एक Principal clause के अतिरिक्त कम-से-कम एक Subordinate clause का प्रयोग होता है।

Subordinate clause तीन प्रकार के होते हैं :

1. Noun clause.
2. Adjective clause.
3. Adverb clause.

1. Noun clause : वह clause जो Noun के समान काम करता है। Noun clause कहलाता है। यह verb के subject, object, complement तथा preposition के object or Apposition to a noun के रूप में काम करता है। जैसे—

1. Whether he is fit for the job is doubtful.
2. I told that he would come.
3. It depends on how he works.
4. This is what she says.
5. The fact, that Rahul is ill, is false.

उपरोक्त Examples में से Example no. (1) में *whether he is fit for the job*—Noun clause है क्योंकि यह verb-is का Subject है। Example no. (2) में *that he would come*—Noun clause है क्योंकि verb—*told* का object है। Example no. (3) में *how he works*—Noun clause है क्योंकि preposition—*on* का object है। Example no. (4) में *what she says*—Noun clause है क्योंकि verb—*is* का complement है। Example no. (5) में *that Rahul is ill*—Noun clause है क्योंकि यह noun—*fact* के apposition में है।

2. Adjective clause : वह clause जो Adjective के समान काम करता है Adjective clause कहलाता है। Adjective clause, Adjective की तरह Noun or Pronoun को qualify करता है। यह Relative Pronoun, (जैसे—*who, which, that*), Relative Adverb (जैसे—*where, why, when, how* etc) से स्टार्ट होता है। यह noun or pronoun को restrict or qualify करता है। जैसे—

1. The man that you saw yesterday is my friend.
2. The boy who came here a month ago has stood first in the Board Examination.
3. This is the place where he was born.

उपरोक्त Examples में से Example no. (1) में *that you saw*

yesterday—Adjective clause है क्योंकि यह noun—man को restrict or qualify करता है। Example no. (2) में who came here a month ago—Adjective clause है क्योंकि यह noun-boy को restrict or qualify करता है। Example no. (3) में where he was born—Adjective clause है क्योंकि यह noun-place को restrict or qualify करता है।

Note : (i) Adjective clause 'but' से स्टार्ट होता है तो but का अर्थ who does not होता है। जैसे—

There is not a boy but wants to play.

(ii) Adjective clause 'As' से स्टार्ट होता है तो As के पहले such or same का प्रयोग होता है। As का अर्थ who होता है। जैसे—

1. This is the same boy as abused me yesterday.

2. You will not find such a great rascal as you saw in the market yesterday.

उपरोक्त Example no. (1) में as abused me yesterday—Adjective clause है क्योंकि यह noun—boy को qualify करता है। Example no. (2) में As you saw in the market yesterday—Adjective clause है क्योंकि यह Noun—rascal को qualify करता है।

3. Adverb clause : वह clause जो Adverb के समान काम करता है Adverb clause कहलाता है। यह subordinating conjunction से स्टार्ट होता है। यह principal clause में प्रयुक्त verbs, adjective तथा adverb को qualify करता है। जैसे—

- 1. Strike the iron while it is hot.
- 2. He is wiser than I thought.
- 3. He ran so fast that I could not overtake him.

उपरोक्त Examples में से Example no (1) में while it is hot—Adverb clause है क्योंकि यह verb—strike को qualify करता है। Example no (2) में than I thought—adverb clause है क्योंकि यह Adjective—wiser को qualify करता है। Example no (3) में that I could not overtake him—Adverb clause है क्योंकि यह Adverb—fast को qualify करता है।

III. दो या दो से अधिक simple sentences को combine (जोड़) कर single complex sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

1. Noun clause

Rule (1) : Noun clause से Simple Sentences को Combine (जोड़) कर Complex Sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है—

Separate	Combined
1. (a) The rose is the sweetest of all flowers. (b) This is certain.	1. It is certain that the rose is the sweetest of all flowers.
2. (a) He may be innocent. (b) I do not know.	2. I do not know whether he is innocent.
3. (a) Mr. Thakur is absent today. (b) Do you know the reason?	3. Do you know why Mr. Thakur is absent today?
4. (a) He is going to some place. (b) No one knows it.	4. No one knows where he is going.
5. (a) He would win the first prize. (b) That was his hope. (c) His hope was not fulfilled.	5. His hope, that he would win the first prize, was not fulfilled.
6. (a) He is short sighted. (b) Otherwise he is fit for the post.	6. Except that he is short sighted, he is fit for the post.

2. Adjective clause.

Rules (2) : Adjective clause से simple sentences को combine कर complex sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है—

Separate	Combined
1. (a) He met his old friend. (b) He is now a D. S. P	1. He met his old friend who is now a D. S. P
2. (a) Aman once had a goose. (b) The goose laid everyday a golden egg.	2. Aman once had a goose, that everyday laid a golden egg.
3. (a) The student sits near me. (b) His father is a teacher	3. The student, whose father is a teacher, sits near me.
4. (a) This is a golden chance. (b) It should not be lost.	4. This is a golden chance which should not be lost.
5. (a) I shall always be grateful to him. (b) He helped me.	5. I, whom he helped, shall always be grateful to him
6. (a) This is the field. (b) The finest potatoes grow here.	6. This is the field where the finest potatoes grow.
7. (a) You did not come to attend the class yesterday. (b) Can you tell me the reason?	7. Can you tell me the reason why you did not come to attend the class yesterday

3. Adverb clause

Rule (3) : Adverb clause से simple sentences को combine (जोड़) कर Complex Sentence इस प्रकार बनाया जाता है।

[With the help of subordinating conjunctions if, since, because, unless, when, where, while, though, as, until, before, than, that etc.] जैसे—

Separate	Combined
1. (a) You will succeed. (b) You have worked hard	1. You will succeed, since you have worked hard.
2. (a) I told him to stay. (b) I returned.	2. I told him to stay until I returned.
3. (a) The sun shines. (b) Make hay now.	3. Make hay while the sun shines.
4. (a) He had no sleep last night. (b) He must be very tired today.	4. He, who had no sleep last night, must be very tired today.
5. (a) Don't eat too much. (b) You will be ill.	5. If you eat too much, you will be ill.
6. (a) He waited for his brother. (b) He waited till his arrival.	6. He waited for his brother until he came.
7. (a) You are contented. (b) You are poor.	7. You are contented though you are poor.
8. (a) I work hard. (b) My object is to win a prize.	8. I work hard that I may win a prize.
9. (a) You were fined. (b) You had copied in the examination.	9. You were fined because you had copied in the examination.

Separate

Combined

- | | |
|--|---|
| 10. (a) I began late.
(b) I finished first. | 10. I finished first though I began late. |
| 11. (a) She is ill.
(b) She cannot attend the class. | 11. As she is ill, she can not attend the class. |
| 12. (a) I had left home.
(b) He came later. | 12. I had left home before he came. |
| 13. (a) I arrived.
(b) He had left. | 13. I arrived after he had left. |
| 14. (a) You will do it.
(b) You come home. | 14. You will do it as soon as you come home. |
| 15. (a) The sun set.
(b) We returned home | 15. When the sun set, we returned home. |
| 16. (a) He wants to go.
(b) His son begins to cry. | 16. Whenever he wants to go, his son begins to cry. |
| 17. (a) You must work hard.
(b) Otherwise you won't pass. | 17. You won't pass unless you work hard. |
| 18. (a) It is very simple.
(b) Even a child can understand it. | 18. It is so simple that even a child can understand it. |
| 19. (a) You did not have much wealth.
(b) You were not unhappy. | 19. Although you did not have much wealth, you were not unhappy. |
| 20. (a) Aditya is more intelligent.
(b) Aditi is less intelligent. | 20. Aditya is more intelligent than Aditi. |
| 21. (a) The bell rang.
(b) They all came up at once. | 21. As soon as the bell rang, they all came up. |
| 22. (a) Vikas is clever.
(b) Rajesh is equally clever. | 22. Vikas is as clever as Rajesh. |
| 23. (a) It looks.
(b) It will rain. | 23. It looks as if it will rain. |
| 24. (a) How should he do this sum ?
(b) He does not know this. | 24. He does not know how he should do this sum. |
| 25. (a) There is heavy rainfall there.
(b) Maize will not grow at such a place. | 25. Maize will not grow where there is heavy rainfall. |
| 26. (a) He may be in the college.
(b) I do not know. | 26. I do not know whether he is in the college. |
| 27. (a) What did he say ?
(b) This was it. | 27. This was what he said. |
| 28. (a) Let us wait.
(b) The rain stops. | 28. Let us wait till the rain stops. |
| 29. (a) Ankit tiptoed into the room.
(b) He didnot want to disturb the class. | 29. Ankit tiptoed into the room lest he should disturb the class. |
| 30. (a) I can keep the book.
(b) I like. | 30. I can keep the book as long as I like. |

Practice Set

Q. 1. Combine each set of simple sentences into single complex sentence containing a noun clause :

- You are a hardworking student. Everybody knows it.
- Your brother will soon recover his health. There is no doubt of this.
- He deceived me. That was my complaint.
- She is going some where. I do not know. Her best friends don't know.
- When will the Rajdhani Express arrive ? Tell me.
- He will do it. He declares it openly.
- You are right. I am sure of it.
- Gandhijee was a great man. No one can deny this fact.
- The messenger told us something about that matter. I heard it.
- Who wrote Gitanjali ? Can you tell me that ?
- You did not go. The reason is unknown.
- I am very happy to present this book before you. I can not express my happiness in words.
- Is there any hope of his success ? That was my question.
- You were innocent. That was the verdict of the judge.
- He was very sorry. He could not adequately express his sorrow.
- He did not do it. I want to know the reason.
- Where have you put my towel ? Tell me.
- The headmaster was dismissed from his post. The reason was clearly explained to him.
- He has seen this girl somewhere before. He cannot remember the place.
- You will succeed. I expect it.
- Someone will be selected to watch my work. My reputation will depend on him.
- I have seen that student's face before somewhere. I am sure of it.
- You said something. I did not heart it.
- He has suffered many losses. No one pities him. This is a fact.
- You will not remain here another day. You told him so.

Q. 2 Combine each set of simple sentences into single complex sentence, containing an adjective clause :

- She met her old classmate. He is now an incometax officer.
- This is the place. I was born here.
- I proposed many plans. They were all accepted.
- Your brother is a good singer. He lives in Mumbai. He is coming today.
- He is a teacher. He is selfish. He is dishonest. Such a teacher is not respected.
- The receptionist has a duty to perform. The duty is difficult.
- A small cottage stood at the foot of the hill. I stopped there for the night.
- This is a news. I heard it yesterday.
- They ate the food. It was not well cooked.
- The time was twelve o'clock. The accident happened then.
- They came upon a certain cottage. Here a beggar was living with his family.
- You have done much good to the people. Your services cannot be paid too highly.
- He is telling me a story. It is false.
- He suffered from a pain. The pain was acute.
- This is the burrow. A rabbit lives here.
- He is not keeping good health. Can you tell me the reason ?
- His travelling companion was an old lady. Her name is Mrs. Mathur. He met her in the train.
- You are not employed. You have not inherited a rich property. Such a student should start his own business.
- He lives in this house. It is a very old building.
- The body of conspirators met together secretly. Their place of meeting was a private house. Their object was to murder the leader.

21. Some people came here yesterday night. They looked like terrorists.
22. The Prime Minister is now lying seriously ill. We are all very anxious for his life.
23. Once there lived a farmer. He had a goose. The goose laid an egg every day. The egg was golden.
24. Daniel came alive out of the den. In that den tigers were kept.
25. William Wordsworth led the Romantic movement in English poetry. He was a great poet of nature.

Q.3. Combine each set of simple sentences into single complex sentence containing an adverb clause :

1. You have been very unfortunate. You are always cheerful.
2. She is a clever girl. No other girl in the class is more clever.
3. He was sleeping. They arrived.
4. You must write correctly. You will not pass.
5. A man gets more wealth. He then wants more.
6. You are a lazy boy. The other boys in the class are not equally lazy.
7. He must do his homework. He will be punished.
8. He will return. Do not go till then.
9. I had left home. He came later.
10. The thief ran away somehow. I do not know how.
11. Take exercise regularly. Then you can keep fit. Then you can do a lot of work.
12. I drew my sword. My object was to defend myself.
13. He must take his medicine. He will not get better.
14. Your grandfather is very old. He enjoys good health.
15. She was not there. I spoke to her father.
16. Strike now. The iron is hot.
17. The actor must be very tired. He had no sleep last night.
18. Success attends hard work. Failure attends bad work.
19. You must have my receipt. You then consent to paying the money.
20. She has treated me in a certain way. I will treat her in the same way.
21. I ran quickly. I soon overtook him.
22. She will not go out in the rain. She is afraid of getting wet.
23. Niramala is clever. Her cleverness equals Veena's.
24. They were hanged. They had committed murder.
25. I came to his house. He was out.
26. He takes off his clothes. He goes to bed.
27. You saw me. You ran away then.
28. It is a very simple book. Even a poor student can understand it.
29. He became more and more rich. He was never contented.
30. A robber goes about his work very cautiously. He does not wish to be caught.
31. I was directed to do something in a certain way. I did it accordingly.
32. He went to Agra. He wanted to see the Taj Mahal.
33. You make a promise. You keep it also.
34. She heard the sad news. She burst into tears.
35. The cat is away. The mice will play.
36. It was raining. I decided to stay at home.

37. I went there. I found him sleeping.
38. He fell down. He was running after a bus.
39. You will succeed. You have worked hard for it.
40. We go higher. We feel cooler.
41. He is handsome. His brother is not so handsome.
42. He is poor. He is honest.
43. A great storm arose. All the huts were blown off.
44. You must sign your name. He will then agree to your terms.
45. There is peace. There is happiness.
46. He must hurry. He will miss the train otherwise.
47. The school bell rang. All immediately went to their places.
48. He walked with caution. He did not want to fall down.
49. You found out your mistake. You were then very sorry.
50. No more funds are available. The work has been stopped.

Miscellaneous

Q. 4. Combine the following simple sentences into complex sentences by using Noun, Adjective or Adverb clause :

1. Go to her. She will help you.
2. You did not pay heed to my warning. You fell into trouble.
3. You are a troublesome fellow. I cannot work with you.
4. They were hanged. They had committed many murders.
5. He did not come to attend the class. The reason is not known.
6. He is very happy. He cannot express his happiness.
7. She took the medicine. She then felt better. It cured her of headache.
8. He spoke in defence of his absent friend. He could not have spoken better.
9. He wept at the sad news. A child would have wept in the same way.
10. He gave his employee the same instructions again and again. He wished him to avoid making mistakes.
11. I waited for her. I waited till her arrival.
12. This is the school. He was educated here.
13. They will succeed in their mission. It depends on their unity.
14. His conduct was very peculiar. I was unable to understand it. It had been described to me.
15. Your difficulties become greater and greater. You show more and more energy.
16. He did not educate his daughter in the languages. He said that one tongue was enough for a woman.
17. My student is going to Delhi. He has got long leave. His brother is already there. He wishes to become an Income-tax officer.
18. There is a will. There is a way too. This is generally true.
19. We played the game very skilfully. No one could have played it more skilfully. They had been thoroughly well trained.
20. She had not learned to read and write. She was very ignorant. She could not talk even fluently. Such a woman should not pretend to be a doctor.

Q. 5. Combine the following sentences without using 'and' or but :

1. He is a sincere publisher. No one can doubt this fact.
2. He does not like her. She is a naughty girl.
3. I was angry with my student. I shouted at him.
4. You finished your work. You sat down to relax.
5. My daughter attends school regularly. She is able to pass the examination.
6. This box is heavy. He cannot lift it.
7. The girl had won a prize. She was very pleased.
8. He is poor. He is not happy.
9. I did it. It was in accordance with your advice.
10. You are intelligent. Your classmate is equally intelligent.
11. You should not attack your enemies. The circumstances for attacking them must be favourable.
12. He will succeed. He will have to work hard.
13. Work hard. You will fail.
14. The passengers were robbed. They were beaten.
15. He is mischievous. He is crooked.
16. You will not do it. You will not allow others to do it.
17. He is honest. I know it.
18. He has murdered his wife. This is a fact. It is known to all.
19. This is the place. He was born here.
20. I was walking on the road. I met an old man.

Q. 6. Do as directed :

1. He learns Sanskrit. He learns Hindi.
(Combine the sentences using 'as well as')
2. He may slay me. I will trust Him.
(Join the sentences using 'yet')
3. He must work hard. He will not succeed.
(Rewrite, combining into a complex sentence using 'unless')
4. My father was very angry. He kept quiet.
(Combine into a compound sentence)
5. Rajeshwari was sleeping alone. Just then a stranger attacked her.
(Combine the sentences using 'while')
6. I had to borrow some money from a friend. I had lost my purse.
(Join the sentences using 'because')

7. Hari had been driving all day. He was tired and wanted to sleep.
(Combine the sentences using a relative pronoun)
8. It began to rain. We ran indoors.
(Join the sentences using 'as soon as')
9. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.
(Combine the sentences by means of a relative pronoun)
10. Tell the truth. You will be punished.
(Join the sentences using 'otherwise')
11. She is not in the kitchen. She is not in the drawing room.
(Join the sentences using 'neither nor')
12. Make haste. You will be late.
(Join the sentences using 'or')
13. You will go to Patna by bus. You will go to Patna by car.
(Join the sentences using 'either... or')
14. He read the book. He remembered what he had read.
(Join the sentences using 'not only but also')
15. He worked very hard. He failed in the examination.
(Join the sentences using 'still')
16. He is a rogue. He is a mad man.
(Join the sentences using 'both and')
17. He had deceived his friends. They still trusted him.
(Rewrite as one sentence using 'Although....')
18. His handwriting is good. Your handwriting is not equally good.
(Combine the sentences using 'so as')
19. He reached home. The sun had not set then.
(Join the sentences using 'before')
20. He hurried home. His mother might blame him.
(Rewrite as one sentence, using 'lest')
21. He will get ready. Do not go till then.
(Join the sentences using 'until')
22. Shakespeare was a dramatist. He was also a poet.
(Rewrite as one sentence, using 'besides')
23. You won a lottery. You bought a bike.
(Begin with 'Having won')
24. He could hardly see his way. It was very dark.
(Rewrite as one sentence, using 'so that')
25. He must walk fast. He will miss the train.
(Rewrite as one sentence using 'unless')
