

UNIT - VIIISYNTHESISIntroduction by the Teacher

(The teacher may start a conversation something similar to the following and introduce the topic)

Teacher : In the second and third unit of the teaching material given to you. What did you learn, Nehul ?

Nehul : We learnt about analysis.

Teacher : Yes, Nehul, you are right. But can you recall what this term 'analysis' means, Neena ?

Neena : Analysis is the process of breaking a sentence up into its parts and seeing the relationship existing among its parts.

Teacher : Right you are, Neena, We have learnt analysis. We have also learnt much about Transformation of Sentences. Now we are learning something other than what we have so far learnt. The thing that we are going to learn is just something opposite to analysis. In analysis we break up a sentence into its parts. But in the unit that we are just going to learn, we are to build up a long sentence out of a number of brief sentences or statements. This is building up unlike breaking up as in Analysis. This building up of a single sentence out of a number of brief facts stated in separate sentences is known by a particular name. Can any one speak out that particular term which indicates this process ? (The teacher turns his eyes round the class).

Sanjay : Am I right Sir, 'Synthesis'

Teacher : Of course, Sanjay, you are right. In this unit, we shall devote ourselves for sometime to the study of synthesis.

The matter to be learnt in this unit is presented in a different manner. Unlike in the earlier units, in some of the frames here, you are given alternative responses of which you are supposed to choose one. Depending on your selection of a responses, you will be led to the appropriate frames. This is after each frame you are given directions as what to do next. You are only to follow the instructions. The route that you have to follow depends on the answer you make. It means that you will not be going through the same route. In the answer sheet given to you, you will not have to make the answers of all the frames but only of those that come in your route. The correct answers are given on the

left hand side of the booklet against each blank and not on the right hand side as in the other units. You are supposed to hide the answers until you have made yours. Then you can refer to and see the correctness of the answer you have made. (However, in frames where alternative responses are given, you are not given the correct answer i on the left hand side because the correctness of your answer is given in the frames themselves).

Now you may start going through the frames.

-
- (1) We have already seen that there is a grammatical exercise which involves the breaking up of sentences into their parts and seeing the relationship existing among these parts. The grammatical term for this exercise is _____.
analysis. (go to Frame 2)
-
- (2) However, there is another type of grammatical exercise which is just opposite of analysis that doesn't involve the breaking up of a sentence. This grammatical exercise does not perform any break up of sentences, but as you have seen in the introduction part, it rather Com_____ Combines a number of sentences into a single one.
(go to Frame 3)
-
- (3) In the above frame you have seen that there is a grammatical exercise which is concerned with the combination of a number of Simple sentences into a single one. Study the sentences given below :
'He is very fat. He cannot run'
We see above two simple sentences. They are separate. Now read the following sentence :
'He is too fat to run'
What have we done here ? We have combined the two sentences into one. This process of combining two or more small sentences into a new single sentence is called Synthesis. So the grammatical exercise that we have just carried out is called _____.
Synthesis (go to Frame 4)
-
- (4) We have noticed that analysis and synthesis are two grammatical exercises doing opposite things. While _____ analysis does the process of breaking up, _____ does the process of building up.
Synthesis (go to Frame 5)
-

- (5) You have noticed that analysis and synthesis are grammatical exercises doing opposite things. One of this breakes up a sentence into its parts while the other combines a number of Simple sentences into a Single sentence. Which of these two exercises does the function of combinang a number of Simple sentences ~~that~~ into one single sentence ?

Analysis - go to Frame 6
 Synthesis - go to Frame 7

- (6) Analysis has nothing to do with the process of combination. It breaks up sentences into their parts and tries to see the relationship existing among its parts.
 analysis So _____ has nothing to do with the process of combination of sentences.

(go to Frame 7)

- (7) You are right. Synthesis deals with the process of binding a number of simple sentences into a single sentence while _____ is involved in the breaking up of sentences.

(go to Frame 8)

- (8) In the previous frames you have noted the basic difference between analysis and synthesis. Now let us specifically take up synthesis and study it in detail.

In unit one of the instructional material you have learnt that according to structure, sentences are mainly classified into three namely _____, _____ and _____.

Simple,
 Complex,
 Compound

(go to Frame 9)

- (9) Yes, according to structure, as you have seen, there are three types of sentences. Provided that a number of Simple sentences are given, they can be so combined that these three varieties of sentences can be made out of them. These three kinds of sentences that could be framed out of a number of Simple sentences through combination are _____, _____ and _____.

Simple
 Complex
 Compound

(go to Frame 10)

- (10) Let us now proceed to the details of synthesis. Read the following pair of sentences :

'This is the picture of Gandhiji. He is the father of our nation'.

Let us try to combine the two sentences into a single sentence. When combined it reads :

'This is the picture of Gandhiji, the Father of our Nation'

Examine the above sentences and state to which group of sentence it belongs to :

- (a) Simple sentence ____ (go to Frame 11)
- (b) Complex sentence ____ (go to Frame 12)
- (c) Compound sentence... (go to Frame 13)

(11) You are right. It is a Simple sentence because the sentence consists of a single subject-predicate group. It has only one finite verb in it. Thus, any sentence that possesses only one subject predicate group could be called a ____ sentence. (go to Frame 14)

Simple

(12) The sentence under discussion cannot be a Complex sentence by the very fact that it contains only one finite verb. If it were a Complex sentence, it should contain an independent clause alongwith one or more dependent clauses. Therefore, the sentence is not a ____ sentence. (go to Frame 11)

Complex

(13) Your answer is not to the point. You know for certain that a Compound sentence should consist minimum of two independent clauses. Here as the sentence under discussion contains only one subject-predicate group, there is no possibility of its being a ____ sentence. (go to Frame 11)

Compound

(14) The example seen in frame 10 shows that two simple sentences could be combined to form a new S ____ sentence. (go to Frame 15)

Simple

(15) In the previous frames you have seen that two or more Simple sentences could be combined to form a new Simple sentence. Now let us see whether a number of Simple sentences could be combined to form any other structure pattern.

Read the following pair of sentences :

'That is the school. I was taught there'

Let us try to combine these sentences into a single sentence.

'That is the school where I was taught'

We have formed a single sentence out of the two Simple ones. The newly formed sentence is a :

- (a) Simple sentence - go to Frame 16.
- (b) Complex sentence - go to Frame 17.
- (c) Compound sentence- go to Frame 18.

(16) The sentences under discussion cannot be a simple sentence as it is made of two subject predicate groups of which one is independent and the other is dependent. As this sentence is made of more than one clause, it cannot be a _____ sentence but a Complex sentences.

Simple

(go to Frame 17)

(17) You are right. The sentence under discussion contains two finite verbs and therefore two clauses. It is a Complex sentence, as it contains one _____ clause and _____ dependent clause.

independent one

(go to Frame 19)

(18) The sentence 'that is the school where I was taught contains two finite verbs and therefore two clauses. One of the clauses in it has an independent stand while the other is dependent.

As the sentence consists of one independent and one dependent clause, it is a Complex sentence and not a compound _____ one.

compound

(go to Frame 17)

(19) The example under discussion shows that two or more Simple sentences may be combined to form a single _____ sentence.

Complex

(go to Frame 20)

(20) Let us see more examples of synthesis. We have already seen examples of two Simple sentences joining together to form a single Simple sentence. We also have seen instances of Simple sentences joining together to form Complex sentences. Now examine the following pair of sentences :

'Make haste. You will be late.'

Let us combine these sentences into a single sentence:

'Make haste or you will be late.'

We have made a single sentence out of the pair of Simple sentences. This newly formed single sentence is a :

- (a) Compound sentence - go to Frame 21
- (b) Complex sentence - go to Frame 22
- (c) Simple sentence - go to Frame 23

- (21) You are right. It is a Compound (Double) sentence. The sentence 'Make haste or you will be late' consists of two independent clauses connected together by the co-ordinating conjunction 'or'. Therefore this sentence is neither simple nor _____ but a compound sentence.

Complex

(go to Frame 24)

- (22) Your answer is not to the point. You know that the sentence under consideration has two clauses. Both the clauses in it are independent. Therefore it is a Compound sentence. If it were a Complex sentence, it would be made of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Hence the sentence is not a _____ sentence.

Complex

(go to Frame 21)

- (23) Your answer in this case is wrong. The sentence consists of two finite verbs and hence two clauses. A sentence containing two clauses can never be a _____ sentence. Here the sentence is a Compound one.

Simple

(go to Frame 21)

- (24) The examples seen earlier shows that two or more simple sentences may be combined to form a single _____ sentence.

Compound

(go to Frame 25)

- (25) Let us revise what we have so far seen about synthesis :
- (a) You have seen that the building up of a longer sentence out of a number of Simple sentences is called _____.
- (b) You also have seen that synthesis is opposite to _____ which is the process of breaking up sentences into their parts.
- (c) You have noticed that by means of combination of a number of Simple sentences a new sentence could be formed which may be a _____, _____ or _____ sentence.

Synthesis

analysis

Simple
Complex
Compound

(go to Frame 26)

- (26) So far we have seen what is synthesis. We also have studied that by means of the combination of two or more Simple sentences a new Simple Complex or Compound sentence could be made.

Now let us for the time being specifically deal with the chief ways of combining two or more Simple sentences into one Simple sentence.

Study the following pair of sentences.

'The dog barked loudly. The dog rushed out'

Let us combine the above pair into a Simple sentence. When combined the sentence reads :
'Barking loudly, the dog rushed out'.

We have combined the above pair of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence. This is done by reducing one of the sentences into a :

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|-------------|----|
| (a) | participle | - | go to Frame | 27 |
| (b) | gerund | - | go to Frame | 28 |

-
- (27) You are right. What we have actually done here is to reduce one of the Simple sentences into a participle, namely 'Barking' which is a verbal adjective. A participle is partly a verb and partly an adjective. Here the participle 'barking' qualifies the noun 'dog'. Thus, this is an example of the combination of a number of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence by using a _____.
participle
- (go to Frame 29)

-
- (28) No, you are wrong. Here the word 'barking' is not a gerund. A gerund is partly a noun and partly a verb. A gerund mostly does the work of a noun. In this instance, the word 'barking' in no ways does the work of a noun. Therefore 'barking' is not a _____.
gerund
- (go to Frame 27)

-
- (29) The example discussed shows that two or more Simple sentences could be combined into a single simple sentence by using a _____.
participle
- (Read the Table given below)

You have seen that by using a participle two or more Simple sentences may be combined to a single Simple sentence. Let us see more examples of it. The table given below will provide you with more examples :

Table VIII - 1

Synthesis - Using Participles

Pair of sentences	Simple sentence	
	Participles	
He sat at the table He wrote a letter	Sitting at the table	he wrote a letter
He fled He had seen a lion coming	seeing or having seen a lion coming	he fled
We met our friends on the road We stopped to talk to them	Meeting our friends on the road	we stopped to talk to them
He received great praises His head was turned.	Having received great praises	his head was turned
I received no answer I knocked a second time	Having received no answer	I knocked a second time.

You have already seen enough examples of synthesis of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence by using participles. Study the examples in the above table very carefully and see which sentences are reduced to participles.

(Now, go to the exercise given below).

Exercise - VIII - 1

Combine each set of sentences into one Simple sentence by using a participle :

- (1) He worked hard. He felt tired.
- (2) He drew his sword. He rushed at his enemy.
- (3) Turn to the left. You will then find the house.
- (4) I went to Madras last year. I wished to see a dentist.
- (5) He had resolved on a certain course. He acted with vigour.
- (6) He was over powered. He surrendered.
- (7) The magician took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a cat.
- (8) He missed the bus. He could not attend the meeting.
- (9) He ran at top speed. He got out of breath.
- (10) His brother encouraged him. He perserved.

(go to Frame 30)

- (30) In af few of the above frames you have learnt the synthesis of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence by using participles.
- Now study the following pair of sentences :
- 'The man designed the museum. It was a fine piece of work.'
- Let us now combine it into a single Simple sentence :
- 'The man designed the museum, a fine piece of work'.
- The above pair of Simple sentences is combined into a single Simple sentence. This is done by using :
- (a) a noun or a phrase in apposition (go to Frame 31)
 - (b) half of the sentence taken as it is (go to Frame 32)

-
- (31) Yes, you are right. Here we have used a phrase in apposition.~~ef-one-ef-the-words-in-the-first-~~ If ~~sentence~~ you examine the second sentence, you will find it an explanation of one of the words in the first sentence. The word that it qualifies is the words 'museum' in the first sentence. As the sentence is an apposition or explanation of the word 'museum'. We can simply place the explantion after the word, thus combining the two sentences into a _____ sentence.
- Simple (go to Frame 33)

-
- (32) Your answer is not quite correct. You know that we cannot simply cut a sentence into two halves and leave the half to accept the rest. It cannot simply be done. It is true that we have selected half the sentence bodily and placed it along with the first sentence. We have selected so much of the sentence because it comprises of a phrase in apposition. Hence it is not a blind inserion of half the sentence with the other sentence with a view to forming a new _____ sentence.
- Simple (go to Frame 31)

-
- (33) The above example shows that two or more Simple sentences could be combined to form a single Simple sentence by using a noun or a phrase in _____
- (Study the table given below)
-

You have seen that by using a noun or a phrase in apposition, we can combine two Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence. The table given below will provide you with more examples of the same :

Table - VIII-2

Synthesis-Using a Noun or a Noun Phrase as
Apposition

A	B
Pair of simple sentences	Single Simple Sentence
Newton was a great scientist. He discovered the laws of gravity.	Newton, the discoverer of the laws of gravity, was a great scientist.
Have you seen the Taj ? It is one of the most beautiful building in the world.	Have you seen Taj, one of the most beautiful buildings of the world.
He recognized the innkeeper at once. He was a short, dark skinned fellow.	He recognized the short, dark skinned innkeeper at once.
This is my friend. His name is Rajeev.	This is my friend, Rajeev.
The cow provides milk Milk is a valuable food.	The cow provides milk, a valuable food.

Study the examples given in the table carefully. See in each case how the pair of sentences is made one by using a noun or a phrase in apposition. The important sections in all sentences are underlined.

(Now go to Exercise No.2)

Exercise - VIII-2

You have seen that two or more Simple sentences may be combined into a single Simple sentence by using a noun or a phrase in apposition. Combine each set of sentences given below into one Simple sentence by using a Noun or Phrase in apposition:

- (1) The dog bit the man. He was a notorious burglar.
- (2) Dr.Radhakrishnan was a philosopher. He was a distinguished scholar. He died some year ago.
- (3) Here comes my sister. She is a college girl.
- (4) Mr.Rahim was elected president. He is a distinguished administrator.
- (5) Tagore's most famous work is Gitanjali. It is a collection of short poems.

- (6) Lala Lajpat Rai was a great political leader of India. He was called the Lion of the Punjab.
- (7) Sir Ronarld Ross found a cure for Malaria. He was a great scientist. Malaria was a very common disease in India.

(go to Frame 34)

- (34) In a few of the above frames you have seen that a number of Simple sentences could be combined to form a single Simple sentence by using a noun or a phrase in apposition.

Now study the following set of sentences and see what happens when they are combined.

'He won the scholarship. He made his parents happy'.

Let us combine the above simple sentences into a single sentence.

'He made his parents happy by winning a scholarship'.

By combining the set of Simple sentences given, we formed a single Simple sentence. This is done by :

- (a) Using a preposition with a gerund - go to Frame 35.
 (b) Using a preposition with a participle - go to Frame 36.

- (35) You are right. When we combined the two sentences, one of the sentences is added to the other by using a preposition and a gerund. Here the word 'winning' does not do any thing of qualifying other words. It does rather the work of a noun, although partly verb informal. Hence it is a gerund which is partly a verb and partly a noun. So in the combining of the set of given sentences we have used the preposition 'by' and the gerund and not a _____.

participle

(go to Frame 37)

- (36) No, your answer is far from being correct. We have seen also where in this unit that participles are verbal adjectives and they qualify a noun or another. Here as the word 'winning' does not qualify any noun or pronoun, it cannot be a _____ but something other than that.

participle

(go to Frame 35)

- (37) In the two previous frames, you have seen that a set of Simple sentences may be combined to form a single Simple sentence by using a _____ with a noun or _____.

preposi-
tion
gerund

(Study the table given below)

You have seen that a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentence by using a preposition with a noun or gerund.

Let us see more examples. The table given below contains a number of examples. Study them carefully.

Table - VIII-3

Synthesis - By using a preposition with a noun or gerund.

A	B
Set of Simple Sentences	Preposition & noun or gerund
<u>His wife heard the news.</u> She was overjoyed	On hearing the his wife was overjoyed news,
<u>We were victorious</u> We were in high spirits	On account of our we were in high victory, spirits
<u>He attended to his duties</u> He earned promotion.	By attending to he earned promotion his duties,
<u>He sang a funny song</u> He amused us very much.	By singing a funny song, He amused us very much
He gave them his advice. He helped them liberally.	Besides giving he helped them them his advice, liberally.

Study the examples given above. See which of the sentences in each case is reduced to a preposition and noun or gerund. Naturally the one which is less significant. The following exercise will help you in consolidating the concepts you have learnt.

(Do the exercise given below)

Exercise - VIII-3

You have seen enough examples of combination of sets of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence by using a preposition with a noun or gerund. A few sets of Simple sentences are given below. Combine them into Simple sentences by using a prepositions and a noun or a gerund.

- (1) It rained hard. The streets were flooded.
- (2) She stood there for hours. She did not move. She did not speak.
- (3) He made efforts to succeed. He failed.
- (4) She wants to marry a foreigner. Her father is opposed to this.

- (5) He took the law in his own hand. He was not justified in doing so,
 (6) The boy wrote a good essay. The subject of his essay was 'The Battle of Waterloo'.
 (7) We saw a mounted soldier. He had a lance in his hand. He had a sword by his side.
 (8) The football match was postponed. I learnt it. You can imagine my annoyance at this.

(go to Frame 38)

- (38) You have just learnt that a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentence by using a preposition with a gerund or noun.

Let us now move on to other ways of combining a set of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence.

Study the set of Simple sentences given below and see how it is combined into a single Simple sentence:

'The sun rose. The fog disappeared'

Let us now combine the above set of sentences into a single Simple sentence.

'The sun having risen, the fog disappeared'.

We have combined the set of sentences given into a Simple sentence by using a special construction. This combination is done through :

- (a) a participial phrase - go to Frame 39
 (b) a Nominative absolute construction - go to frame 40.

- (39) Your answer is not quite right. 'The sun having risen ' is not a participial phrase. The verb form 'having risen' does not qualify the noun 'sun' but rather mentions the state or condition that prevails. You know that a participle in some way or other attributes a noun. But nothing of that is done here. Here the words 'the sun having risen' is a type of construction, called Nominative participial Absolute construction and not a _____ phrase

(go to Frame 40)

- (40) Yes, your answer is correct. The construction that is used here is a special construction called the Nominative absolute construction. This construction, although at first sight appears to be a participial phrase, does not belong to it at all. Hence, in combining the pair of sentences, we have used the special construction called _____
- Nominative
Absolute
Construction

(go to Frame 41)

- (41) In the above two frames you have seen that a set of Simple sentences may be combined into a single Simple sentence by using the _____
 Nominative Absolute Construction (Study the table given below)

Study each example and see how the combination is carried out.

Table VIII-4

Synthesis - Using Nominative Absolute Construction

(A)

(B)

Pair of Simple sentence	Single simple sentence	
	Nominative Ab. Const.	
The <u>police</u> arrived. The mob dispersed.	The police having arrived	the mob dispersed.
The <u>street</u> was slippery, We had to walk carefully.	The street being slippery,	we had to walk carefully
<u>Dinner</u> was ready We sat down at the table.	Dinner being ready,	we sat down at the table
Rain <u>is scarce</u> this year. There might be a famine in some areas.	Rain being scarce this year,	there might be famine in some areas.
The <u>storm</u> had passed We resumed journey	The storm being passed,	we resumed our journey.

See in each case the sentence that conveys less significant idea is turned into the Nominative Absolute Construction. The sentence that conveys more significant idea is retained as the main part of the Simple sentence.

Attempt the following exercise for a better understanding of this type of combination.

(Do the exercise given below)

Exercise - VIII-4

You have seen enough examples of the combination of sets of Simple sentences into Single Simple sentences by using the Nominative Absolute Construction. Combine each set of sentences in the following exercise into one simple sentence by using the Nominative Absolute Construction :

- (1) The friends arrived. He was very happy.
- (2) The storm ceased. The sun came out.
- (3) It was a very hot day. I could not do my work satisfactorily.

- (4) It was very hot inside. They all decided to sleep in the Varandah.
- (5) My health was bad. Rest was necessary. I obtained leave of absence from my principal.
- (6) The general was killed. The army was out of control. The soldiers started to plunder the city.
- (7) He was absent. The others showed no interest. I did not like to call the meeting.

(go to Frame 42)

- (42) You have just now seen how to combine a set of Simple sentences into a Single Simple sentence by using Nominative Absolute Construction. Now let us proceed to another method by which a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentence.

Study the sentences given below and see what technique is applied in combining the set of sentences.

'I have some duties. I must perform them'

Let us combine the above set into a single Simple sentence:

'I have some duties to perform'.

The above set of Simple sentences is combined into a single Simple sentence. It is done through :

- (a) Using a preposition and verb - go to frame 43.
- (b) Using an infinitive - go to Frame 44).

- (43) Your answer is incorrect. The words 'to' and 'perform' apparently seem to be a preposition and a verb respectively. But it is not the fact. It is a special form of the verb called 'infinitive' which always takes the preposition 'to' alongwith it. However in some idiomatic expressions the preposition 'to' remains cancelled. Hence this usage should not be mistaken for a preposition and a verb but it should infinitive/be taken as an _____.

- (44) Yes, you are right. Here the two Simple sentences are put together by means of an infinitive namely 'to perform'. Some students are likely to take it for a preposition and a verb. This is not correct. It should be taken together. Thus, in combining the two sentences into one we have used infinitive an _____ and not a preposition and a verb.

(go to Frame 45)

- (45) You have just now seen that a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentence by infinitive using an _____.

(go to the table given below)

Let us see more examples of the same from the table given below. Notice in each sentence which verb is made an infinitive.

Table - VIII-5.

Synthesis - Using an Infinitive

(A)	(B)
Pair of Simple sentences	Single Simple sentences
Your father will hear of the decision. He will be glad.	Your father will be glad <u>to hear of</u> the decision.
I have no money. I cannot buy a ticket for the fair.	I have no money <u>to buy</u> a ticket for the fair.
I don't worry. There is no need for it.	There is no need for me <u>to worry</u> .
He is very honest. He will not break his word.	He is too honest <u>to break</u> his word.
I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it.	I am not afraid <u>to speak</u> the truth.

You may go through the following exercise for better understanding of what we discussed in the earlier frame.

Exercise - VIII-5

You have seen enough examples of the combination of a number of Simple sentences into single Simple sentence by using infinitives. Let us see how far you are able to put your knowledge into practice. Combine each set of sentences given below into single Simple sentences by using infinitives :

- (1) The strikers held a meeting. They wished to discuss the terms of the employers.
- (2) He has some debts. He must pay them.
- (3) The information is of no use to us. It has ~~so~~ come too late.
- (4) He wants to earn his livelihood. He works hard for that reason.
- (5) Desai now ^tsays in his village. He looks after his vast estate. He resigned his job for this. The job was in the city.
- (6) We must educate the villagers. We must make them happy. We must make them wise. It is our duty.
- (7) She has a problem. It must be solved before dinner.

(go to Frame 46)

- (46) In a few of the above frames, you have learnt to combine a set of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence by using infinities. Now let us see whether any other methods are left out by which a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentence.

Study the following sets of Simple sentences :

- 1) He has succeeded. His success is beyond my expectation.
- 2) You made a mistake. You were careless.

Now let us combine the above sets of sentences into single simple sentences :

- 1) 'He had succeeded unexpectedly'
- 2) You carelessly made a mistake.

We have combined the sets of sentences into single Simple sentences by using adverbs or adverb phrases :

Yes	-	go to Frame 47
No	-	go to Frame 48

- (47) Yes, you are right. In combining both the sets of sentences, we have applied adverbs namely 'unexpectedly' and 'carelessly'. The second sentence in each of the above sets of sentences mainly modifies verb in the first sentences. Hence they could easily be reduced to an a_____b or adverb _____ to form a Simple sentence.
- adverb phrase
- (go to Frame 49)

- (48) The answer you selected is not appropriate. If you just examine both the sentences in each set you will find that the second sentence in each case does mainly the work of an adverb. Hence without much difficulty they could be converted into _____ or adverb _____.
- adverb phrases
- (go to Frame 47)

- (49) In a few of the immediately preceeded frames you have seen that a set of Simple sentences may be made a single Simple sentence by using an _____ or an _____ phrase.
- adverb
adverb
- (Study the table given below)

Let us see more examples of the combination of sets of Simple sentences into single Simple sentences by using adverbs or adverb phrases. You shall see more examples in the table given below :

Table - VIII-6

Synthesis - Using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase.

(A) Sets of simple sentences	(B) Single Simple sentences
1) He was <u>fortunate</u> . He got over his illness soon.	(1) <u>Fortunately</u> he got over his illness soon.
2) I was at the station. I was <u>there at the right time to catch the train</u> .	(2) I was there at the station to catch the train <u>in time</u> .
3) I accept your statement. <u>I do it without reserve</u> .	(3) I <u>unreservedly</u> accept your statement.
4) Sanjay is a good boy. <u>That is certain</u> .	(4) Sanjay is <u>certainly</u> a good boy.
5) He admitted his error. He <u>expressed his regret</u> .	(5) He admitted his error <u>with regret</u> .

Examine the sentences in the above table. See how the combination of each set of Simple sentences is carried out by using either an adverb or an adverb phrase. In each case the sentence which is reduced to an adverb or adverb phrase is underlined (in column A). Again the resultant adverbs or adverb phrases in ~~phrases~~ in column B are also underlined.

Exercise - VIII-6

Let us see how far you are able to put this knowledge into practice. A few sets of sentences are given below. Combine them into Simple sentences by using adverbs or adverb phrases:

- 1) The master struck a blow. It was sudden. It was unexpected.
- 2) He ill-treated his wife. He was shameless. He had no regard for public opinion.
- 3) They defended themselves against the charge. Their defence was clever. Their defence was resolute.
- 4) They faced all their troubles. They were brave.
- 5) I applied for leave. I was unsuccessful.
- 6) He is a good physician. There is no doubt about it.
- 7) The train is very late. That is usual.
- 8) He spent all his money. This was foolish.

- (50) Let us revise what we have so far seen :
- synthesis (a) You have seen that _____ is the binding or combining of sentences that have same bearing on the same subject into a single sentence.
- analysis (b) In this subject, as you have noticed synthesis is the opposite of _____
- Simple (c) You have noticed that by means of synthesis two or more Simple sentences may be combined into a _____, or _____ or _____ sentence.
- Complex (d) You have already studied in detail the ways by which a number of Simple sentences combine to form a single _____ sentence.
- Compound (e) In this detailed study you have seen _____ ways by which a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentence. They are :
- Six by using :
- a particle (1)
- a noun or phrase (2)
- in apposition (3)
- a preposition (4)
- with a noun or gerund (5)
- the nominative (6)
- absolute construction
- an infinitive
- an adverb or adverbial phrase

Exercise - 7

You have seen six ways by which a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentences. When you are given a number of sets of Simple sentences to be combined, you may use any of these methods as suited to the situation, unless the method to be used is specified. Combine the sets of simple sentences given below to single simple sentences using any of the methods you have learnt :

- 1) Birds live in our garden. They fly away in autumn. They fly south. They do so on account of cold weather.
- 2) The peasants were poor. They lived in a village. They assembled in the Town Hall to hear the lecture of Tagore. He was one of the greatest poets of India.
- 3) Henry Ford was a clever organizer. He was an American. He worked very hard for many years. He became a millionaire.
- 4) The sun set. The robbers came out of the caves. They resumed journey in darkness. They were afraid of pursuit and capture.

- 5) The king was ill. The people heard the news. They went to the palace.
- 6) He was thoroughly ashamed of his misconduct. He could not speak.
- 7) Kalidas was a great poet. He was born somewhere. Nobody knows where.
- 8) He rode along for hours. He did not strike his horse. He did not spur it.
- 9) He told a story. It was about a man. The man had great strength. He was a famous warrior.
- 10) Boys grow up to be men. The growth is very slow. It cannot be seen.
- 11) He keeps some fierce dogs. They will guard his house. They will keep away robbers.
- 12) The master was out of the room. The door was shut. The boys made a lot of noise.
- 13) He makes a lot of money. He buys horses. He sells horses.
- 14) De Lesseps made the Suez canal. This was a great work. He was a French engineer.
- 15) He is a big boy. He is very strong. He is in the foot ball team.

- (51) In the first section of this unit, you have learnt the ways in which a set of Simple sentences are combined into single Simple sentences. In this section let us see whether a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a Complex sentence.

Study the following sentences :

- (1) You have made a mistake.
- (2) I think so.

Now let us combine the above sentences into a single sentence. When it is combined, it reads :

'I think that you have made a mistake'.

independent
dependent

As the above sentence contains an _____ and a _____ clause, it is a Complex sentences.

I think that
you have made
a mistake

The independent clause in the above complex sentence is _____
The dependent clause in it is _____

(go to Frame 52)

- (52) Let us take up the sentence once again:
'I think that you have made a mistake'.
You have seen that the dependent clause is 'that you have made a mistake'. What kind of a dependent clause is this ?

- (a) Adverb clause - (go to Frame 53)
- (b) Adjective clause - (go to Frame 54)
- (c) Noun clause - (go to Frame 55)

(53) It seems that the concept of adverb clause is not still clear to you. We know for certain that an adverb clause is a dependent clause that does the work of an adverb. Here does the dependent clause do any work of an adverb? No, it does not. Examine it closely, you will find that it does the work of a noun and not an adverb. Hence it is not an _____ clause.

adverb

(go to Frame 55)

(54) Examine the dependent clause once again and see whether this dependent clause, 'that you have done a 'mistake' does the work of an adjective. If it were an adjective clause, it would have qualified a noun or a pronoun. As it does not do the work of an adjective, it is not an adjective clause. You can very well notice that the subordinate clause in this instance does the work of a noun. Hence it is a _____ clause.

noun

(go to Frame 55)

(55) Yes, you are right, it is a dependent noun clause because it acts as the object of the verb 'think' in the independent clause. As it stands as object, it does the work of a noun and hence a _____ clause.

noun

(go to Frame 56)

(56) The example under discussion shows that two or more Simple sentences could be combined into a single Complex sentence containing a dependent _____ clause.

noun

(Study the table given below)

Let us see more examples of the combination of Simple sentences into Complex sentences containing noun clauses. The table given below will provide you with more examples.

Table VIII-7

Synthesis-Complex sentences containing Noun clauses

Pair of Simple sentences	Complex sentences with dependent Noun Clauses.
1) <u>He solved the examples.</u> I do not know.	(1) I do not know <u>how he solved the examples.</u>
2) <u>This rich man has lost his money.</u> <i>This news is not true.</i>	(2) The news <u>that this rich man has lost his money</u> is not true.
3) <u>Why does she look so pale?</u> Do you know ?	(3) Do you know <u>why she looks so pale?</u>
4) <u>He may be innocent.</u> I do not know.	(4) I do not know <u>whether he is innocent.</u>
5) <u>The game was lost.</u> It was the consequence of his carelessness.	(5) The consequence of his carelessness <u>was that the game was lost.</u>

The above table provides you with a number of examples. See which sentence in the set of Simple sentences becomes the independent clause and which dependent. The following exercise would give you practice in combining set of Simple sentence into Complex sentences containing noun clauses.

Exercise - VIII-8

Combine the following set of Simple sentences into Complex sentences containing noun clauses :

- 1) He is going to some place. No one knows it.
- 2) What will they do now ? Much depends on that.
- 3) I have suffered many losses. No one pities me. This is a fact.
- 4) He does not like his own home. It is difficult to understand the reason.
- 5) I cannot tell you the extent of my sorrow. I regret it.
- 6) We hope so. Perhaps better luck is in store for us.
- 7) You have succeeded well. This was news to us. It gave us much pleasure.
- 8) I cannot adequately express my sorrow. I am very sorry. ⁽⁹⁾ He will succeed. We expect it.
- 10) The two friends quarrelled. I want to know the reason.

- (57) In a few of the above frames you have learnt that a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a Complex sentence containing a dependent Noun clause. Let us now examine whether a set of Simple sentences could be combined in any form other than what is already learnt.

Examine the following set of Simple sentences :

(1) I live in a house. (2) The house belongs to my father.

Now let us combine the above set of sentences into one Complex sentence :

'The house that I live in belongs to my father'

that I
live in

The dependent clause in the above sentence is

' _____ '

(58) The dependent clause 'that I live in', of the sentence in the above frame is a :

- (a) Noun clause (go to Frame 59)
- (b) Adjective clause (go to Frame 60)
- (c) Adverb clause (go to Frame 61)

(59) The answer you made is not true. Take up the sentence once again : 'The house that I live in belongs to my father'. Here the dependent clause does not act as a noun nor does it function. It simply qualifies a noun and hence does the work of an adjective. As the dependent clause does the work of an adjective, it is an _____ clause and not a noun clause.

adjective

(go to Frame 60)

(60) Yes, you are right. The dependent clause in this instance does the work of an adjective. It actually qualifies the noun 'house'. As the dependent clause qualifies a noun, it does the work of an _____. As it does the work of an adjective, it is an adjective clause.

adjective

(go to Frame 62)

(61) Your answer is not quite right. You know for certain that an adverb clause does the work of an adverb. Does the dependent clause here in any way do the work of an adverb ? No, it does not. Hence it is not an _____ clause. If you closely examine the dependent clause, you will find that it actually qualifies a noun. As it qualifies a noun, it should be an _____ clause.

adverb
clause.

adjective.

(go to Frame 60)

- (62) The above example of the combination shows that a set of simple sentences may be combined to form a adjective single Complex sentence containing a dependent clause.

(Study the table given below)

You have seen that a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a Complex sentence containing an adjective clause. Let us see more examples. The table given below would provide you with more examples.

Table VIII-8

Synthesis - Complex sentences containing Adjective Clauses.

(A)	(B)
Sets of Simple sentences	Complex sentences with dependent Adjective Clause.
	Independent Cl. Depend. Adj. Clause.
1) This is the plot of land. We bought it last year.	This is the plot which we bought of land last year.
2) This is the cage. The parrot lives here.	This is the cage where the parrot lives.
3) Here is the man with red hair. You saw him yesterday.	Here is the man Whom you saw with red hair yesterday.
4) He is the man. He won the prize.	He is the man who won the prize.
5) This is the house. It is built by Desai	This is the that is built by house. Desai.

The table above gives you a number of examples of the combination of Simple sentences into a single Complex sentence containing adjective clauses. Study the examples carefully.

The following exercises would give you enough practice in combining Simple sentences into Complex sentences containing adjective clauses.

Exercise - VIII-9

Combine the following sets of sentences into a Complex sentence containing adjective clauses :

- 1) This is the house. We bought it last year. (2) That is the school. We studied there for nine years. (3) When will the show begin? Please tell her the time. (4) The principal is very generous. He gave a donation to the hospital. (5) This is my teacher. He teaches us English. He teaches us history. (6) I purchased

purchased a scooter. I purchased it from a school teacher. I purchased it at a very high price. It was of yellow colour. (7) The roads in that marshy land are very bad. He had to pass through it. (8) The theft was committed last night. The man has been caught. (9) You put it some where. Show me the place. (10) I suffered anxiety. The anxiety was extreme.

- (63) You have already learnt two ways of combining Simple sentences into Complex sentences. Now let us proceed to see a third variety of combining Simple sentences into a Complex sentence.

Read the following sentences :

(1) He found out his mistake. (2) He was then very sorry.

Let us combine the above Simple sentences into a Complex sentence. You know that the sentence that conveys the main idea becomes the independent clause and the remaining sentence the dependent clause.

When the sentence is made Complex it reads :

'When he found out his mistake, he was very sorry.'

The independent clause in the above sentence is :

he⁴ was very
sorry. _____

The dependent clause in the above sentence is :

When he
found out his
mistake _____

- (64) Let us take up the Complex sentences in Frame 63 once again and examine it :
'When he found out his mistake, he was very sorry'.
You know that the dependent clause in it is 'When he found out his mistake.' Do you think that the dependent clause is an adverb clause ?
Yes (go to Frame 65)
No (go to Frame 66)

- (65) Yes, you are right. You know that the dependent clause here actually points out the time at which the action suggested by the verb in the independent clause has taken place. Hence it modifies the verb. As the clause modifies the verb, it is an _____ clause.
(Go to Frame 67)

- (66) It seems that you have still some confusion regarding the concept of an adverb clause. In fact all adverb clauses do the work of an adverb. Let us see what function the dependent clause does here. It actually mentions the time at which the action mentioned in the independent clause occur. Hence it modifies the verb of the independent clause. As the clause does the work of an adverb it is an _____ clause and nothing else.

adverb

(go to Frame 65)

- (67) The previous frames show that a set of Simple sentences could be combined into a Complex sentence containing an _____ clause.

adverb

(study the table given below)

Let us study more examples of this through the table given below :

Table VIII-9

Synthesis - Complex Sentence Containing Adverb Clause

Sets of Simple Sentences	Complex sentence	
	Independent Cl.	Adv. Clause
1) <u>Angels fear to tread in some places.</u> Fools rush in there.	Fools rush in	where angels fear to tread.
2) I am reading this book. <u>I find it interesting.</u>	I am reading this book	because I find it interesting.
3) <u>You wish to enjoy your holidays.</u> Then go to Kashmir.	Go to Kashmir	if you wish to enjoy your holidays.
4) She worked hard. <u>Her purpose was to educate her children.</u>	She worked hard	that she might educate her children.
5) This problem is very simple. <u>Even a boy in the ninth class can understand it.</u>	This problem is so simple	that even a boy in the ninth class can understand it.

Study the examples given in the above table carefully. In column A, the sentences underlined are less significant when compared with the ones in each set not underlined. The sentence

that contains more significant idea, (main idea) has become the independent clause and the other has become dependent to the main clause. Now, you may do the following exercise to get more practice.

Exercise - VIII-10

Here below are given some sets of Simple sentences. Combine them into Complex sentences containing adverb clauses.

- 1) He is poor. He is happy. He is honest. He is sincere.
- 2) He is quite old. Yet he possesses very good health.
- 3) The clock struck four. The meeting began at that time.
- 4) He has been very unlucky. He is very cheerful.
- 5) He gave up trying. It could never give satisfaction.
- 6) He is a clever boy. No other boy in the class is more clever.
- 7) The school bell rang. All the pupils immediately went to their places.
- 8) Success attends hard work. Failure attends bad work.
- 9) He ran quickly. He overtook me.
- 10) He won the race. He was the swiftest.

(68) Let us revise what we have seen so far about the combination of Complex sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Complex | (a) You have seen that two or more Simple sentences may be combined to form a ____ sentence. |
| one
dependent | (b) Each Complex sentence contains, as you know, _____ independent clause and one or more _____ clauses. |
| noun,
adjective,
adverb. | (c) You have seen that two or more of Simple sentences could be combined to form Complex sentences containing _____, or _____ or _____ clauses. |

You may do the following exercise to have better understanding about the concepts just covered.

Ed Exercise - VIII-11

You have seen that a set of Simple sentences could be combined into Complex sentences containing noun, adjective or adverb clauses. Combine the following sets of sentences in any way you like.

- 1) A man did this. He must have been strong. There is no doubt of it. Our father says.
- 2) The policeman caught the thieves. He never got back the stolen property. The property consisted of ornaments. The ornaments were set with jewels and diamonds.

- 3) I ascended the top of the hill. I saw a great temple before me. I pursued to admire the beauty of its structure. The beauty could not be described in words.
- 4) He endeavoured to hide the traces of the crime. He had committed it. The reason is not difficult to see.
- 5) Honesty is the best policy. Have you never heard it ?
- 6) He saw me going. He immediately took to his heels.
- 7) They were very poor. They had insufficient food for themselves. They invited the stranger to dinner.
- 8) I wrote the letter. It contained the truth. He praised me for it.
- 9) Cricket is an interesting game. No other game is so interesting as cricket. It is a very costly game. Still it is played all over the world.
- 10) He left the house in great anger. He had taken offence at certain remarks. His aunt had made them. They were very bitter.

(69) In the previous sections of this unit you have seen that a number of Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple or Complex sentences. Now let us see whether it is possible to combine a set of Simple sentences in any form other than the one you have already studied.

Study the following sentences :

(1) Ajit went to the court. (2) He stood before the judge.

We have two Simple sentences. Let us try to bind them into a single sentence. When it is combined, it reads :

'Ajit went to the court and stood before the judge.'
We have combined the set of sentences into a single sentence. Is the single sentence formed a Compound sentence ?

Yes (go to Frame 70)
No (go to Frame 71)

(70) Yes, you are right. You know that both the clauses in the sentence 'Ajit went to the court' and stood before the judge' are independent clauses. You know that these independent clauses are linked together by the co-ordinating conjunction 'and'. As the sentence consists of two independent clauses linked together by a co-ordinating conjunction, the sentence is a _____ (Double) sentence.

Compound

(Go to frame 72)

- (71) Your answer is not correct. If you just examine both the clauses of the sentence under discussion, you will not find any clauses other than the independent clauses. As the sentence is made up of independent clauses only, it cannot be a Complex sentence but a _____ sentence.

Compound

(go to Frame 70)

- (72) You have just now seen that it is possible to combine a set of Simple sentences into a single _____ sentence.

Compound
(Double)

(go to Frame 73)

- (73) Now let us proceed to see more examples of this combination. Read the following sentences :
(1) Edward was punished. (2) He was also fined.
Now let us combine the above set of sentences into a Compound sentence :
'Edward was not only punished but also fined'
The sentence that is formed out of the combination of two single sentences is a _____ sentence as it consisted of two independent clauses linked together by the co-ordinating conjunction 'not only' ... 'but also'

Compound
(Double)

(go to Frame 74)

- (74) Now let us see more examples of this type of combination :

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) He must work hard. He will fail. | (a) He must work hard or he will fail. |
| (b) You should not borrow. You should not lend. | (b) Neither you should borrow nor you should lend. |
| (c) He failed. He does not do his lessons. | (c) He failed, still he does not do his lessons. |

We have two columns above, A and B. Column A gives three sets of Single sentences. B gives the Compound sentences formed out of the Simple sentences given in column A. Let us see by what means these simple sentences are combined into Compound sentences. Sentence (a) of column B is combined together by means of the coordinate conjunction '_____'

or

or
neither
nor
still

Sentence (b) is combined by means of the co-ordinating conjunction '____', _____. Sentence (c) is combined by means of the co-ordinating conjunction '_____'.
_____.

(go to Frame 75)

(75) In the above examples we have seen that different types of co-ordinating conjunctions are used in combining a set of Simple sentences into a _____ sentence.
Compound (Double)

(Study the table given below)

Table - VIII-10.

We shall see more examples of the combination of Compound sentence out of a number of Simple sentences. Column A of the table gives five sets of Simple sentences. Column B shows how two sentences of each set can be combined using a coordinating conjunction to form a Compound sentence.

The context or the meaning implied by the sentences would tell us what sort of a co-ordinating conjunction we are to use in a particular context. Study the examples given in the table.

(A)	(B)
Set of Simple sentences	Independent clause Co-ordinating Conj. Independent
1) God made the country. Man made the town.	God made the country. and Man made the town
2) He did his best. He failed	He did his best nevertheless he failed
3) He is diligent. He will succeed.	He is diligent therefore he will succeed.
4) He is unwell. He cannot attend office.	He is unwell so he cannot attend office.
5) Give everyone thy ear. Give thy voice to few.	Give every man thy ear but (give) few thy voice.

Carefully study the examples given in the table. It will make the exercise of combining all the more easy.

(76) You may recall that apart from the Double sentence, Multiple the Compound sentence include two other kinds of Mixed sentences namely _____ and _____ or Complex-compound sentences.
(go to Frame 77)

- (77) Let us see a few examples of the combination of a number of Simple sentences into ~~Multiple~~ and Mixed sentences.

Study the set of simple sentences given below :

- 1) Most of the rebels were put to the Sword.
- 2) A few escaped.
- 3) They took shelter in the dense forests.

The above set of sentences consists of three simple sentences.

Now let us combine them into a Compound sentence:

Most of the rebels were put to the Sword but a few escaped and took shelter in the dense forests.'

As a result of the combination, a single sentence is formed. The new sentence formed is a :

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------|
| (a) Double sentence | - | (go to Frame 78) |
| (b) Multiple sentence | - | (go to Frame 79) |
| (c) Mixed or complex-compound sentence | - | (go to Frame 80) |

-
- (78) Your answer does not seem to be appropriate. You know for certain that the sentence under discussion consists of three finite verbs and hence the sentence consists of three clauses. The very fact that the sentence contains three clauses, makes us understand that it is not a Double sentence. A Double sentence is made up of only two independent clauses. Here you will find three instead of two. Hence the sentence is not a _____ sentence but rather a Multiple sentence.
- Double
- (go to Frame 79)

-
- (79) Yes, you are right. A close examination of the sentence will show that it contains three finite verbs all of which convey independent ideas. Hence the sentence has three independent clauses, and therefore it is a _____ sentence.
- Multiple
- (go to Frame 81)

-
- (80) It seems that you are confused. You know that to be a Mixed or Complex-compound sentence, there should be at least a dependent clause apart from two or more independent clauses. Here the sentence under discussion consists of only three independent clauses. Hence the sentence cannot be a Mixed sentence but a _____ sentence.
- Multiple
- (go to Frame 79)

-
- (81) The above example shows that a number of Simple sentences could be combined into a _____ sentence.
- Multiple
- (go to Frame 82)
-

(82) Let us see more examples of the combination of Simple sentences into Multiple sentences :

Study the following set of simple sentences :

(1) One generation passes away (2) Another generation comes in. (3) The earth abides for ever.

Let us combine the above set of sentences into one single sentence.

'One generation passes away and another generation comes in, but the earth abides for ever.'

Multiple As the sentence consists of three independent clauses combined together by means of co-ordinating conjunctions, it is an example of the combination of a ____ sentence.

(go to Frame 83)

(83) The above examples show that a number of Simple sentences could be combined into a Multiple sentence. Now let us proceed to see another variety of combination. Study the following set of sentence and their combination into a single sentence :

- 1) In the evening I went for a walk
- 2) I met a beautiful girl.
- 3) I asked her her name.

Let us combine the above set of sentences into a single sentence.

'When I went for a walk in the evening, I met a beautiful girl and I asked her her name'.

We have combined three Simple sentences into a single sentence:

Is the resultant a Mixed or Complex-compound sentence?

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| (a) Yes | (go to Frame 84) |
| (b) No | (go to Frame 85) |

(84) Yes, you are right. If you examine, you will find that the sentence consists of three clauses of which two are independent and one dependent. As the sentence consists of two independent and one dependent clause, it is not a Complex sentence but a ____ (Complex - Compound) sentences.

Mixed

(go to Frame 86)

(85) Let us examine the sentence once again. You will find that the sentence consists of two independent clauses and one dependent clause. As there are two independent clauses in the sentence, it belongs to the Compound

group of sentences. As there is a dependent clause, namely 'when I went for a walk in the evening' along with the two independent clauses, it is not a purely compound sentence but a mixed one. Hence the sentence under discussion is nothing but a _____ or complex-compound sentence.

(go to Frame 84)

(86) The above example shows that a number of Simple sentences could also be combined to form a _____ or _____ sentence.

(go to the table given below)

Table - VIII-11
Synthesis - into Mixed or Complex - Compound sentence.

A Set of Simple sentence	B Mixed Sentence			
	Dependent Cl.	Inde.Cl.	Conj.	Independent
1) The sun rose. The fog disappeared. The sky became clear.	As the sun rose	the fog disappeared	and	the sky became clear
2) He was a great genius. Other men learnt of him. They made their life sublime.	As he was a great genius	other men learnt of him	and	made their life sublime.
3) The teacher taught the class. Some were attentive. Others were indifferent.	While the teacher taught the class	some were attentive	but	others were indifferent
4) He was industrious. He worked hard. He made a fortune for himself and his family.	As he was industrious	he worked hard	and	made a fortune for himself and his family.
5) He was defiant. He did not obey his equals. He disregarded the advice of his elders.	Defiant as he was	he disobeyed his equals	and	disregarded the advice of his elders

The above table gives a number of examples of sets of Simple sentences combined into Mixed sentences. Study the examples. You notice that the Simple sentences containing more important ideas are made Principal clauses while the less important ones are made dependent clauses when combined into a Mixed sentence.

(go to Frame 87)

(87)	Let us revise what we have seen far about Compound sentences :
Double Multiple Mixed (Complex-compound)	(a) Compound sentences are of three varieties namely _____ , _____ and _____.
Double, Multiple Mixed (Complex-Compound)	(b) You have seen that a number of Simple sentences may be combined to form a _____ or _____ sentence.
Double	(c) The independent clauses are linked together by means of a co-ordinating conjunction to form a _____ sentence.
Multiple	(d) Three or more independent clauses link together to form a _____ sentence.
Mixed Complex-Compound	(e) If the clauses in a sentence formed out of the combination of a number of Simple sentences consist of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. We call that sentence a _____ or _____ sentence.
Independent	(f) In the case of Double and Multiple sentences there is no problem of finding the independent clauses for all the clauses in them are _____.
dependent	(g) When a Mixed sentence is formed out of a number Simple sentences the verbs that convey the main ideas become independent clause while those that are less significant become _____ clauses.

You may do the following exercise to get a better understanding about the concepts studied in the review frame.

(do the exercise given below)

Exercise - VIII-12

You have seen the way in which a number of Simple sentences could be combined into a single, Double, Multiple or Mixed sentence. Let us see how far you have understood them. Combine the sets of Simple sentences given below into Double, Multiple, Mixed or Complex sentences as required.

- 1) The wind blew. The rain fell. The clouds thundered. The lightning flashed (into a Multiple sentence).
 - 2) The thief was accused. The thief was also convicted (into a Double sentence)
 - 3) Mend your ways. You will be punished (into a Double sentence)
 - 4) He was my fellow-mate. He has become a general. He has become a general. He has become proud. He has forgotten his old friends. (into a Multiple sentence)
 - 5) The engine driver saw the danger. He applied the brakes. The train stopped. The danger was averted. (into a Complex sentence).
 - 6) The path was tough. My feet were sore. I struggled on (into a Multiple sentence).
 - 7) He has passed the examination. He has secured first division. He has won the prize (into a Double sentence).
 - 8) He did not come to me. He did not write a letter (into a Double sentence)
 - 9) He broke the window - pane. He was fined (into a Double sentence).
 - 10) Work hard. You will be dismissed (into Double sentence)
 - 11) The door opened. A man entered. He carried a gun. (into a Mixed sentence)
 - 12) There is nothing good. There is nothing bad. Thinking makes it bad. (Multiple sentence).
 - 13) You must hasten. The robbers will overtake you. They will snatch all your things. (into a Mixed sentence).
 - 14) I offered him help. He refused to take it. I left him to his fate. (into a Complex sentence).
 - 15) He stole my car. He was caught red-handed. He was punished. (into a Mixed sentence).
 - 16) The robber aimed at the police. He fired. The pistol did not go off. The powder was wet. (into a Mixed sentence).
 - 17) He is dull. He is careless. He is detained (into a Complex sentence)
 - 18) His difficulties were many. He has overcome them all (into a Double sentence)
 - 19) George has broken this glass. Or his sister has broken this glass (into a Double sentence).
 - 20) The life of a mosquito is brief. The female lives for two or three weeks. The female lays its eggs. The female dies (into a Multiple sentence).
 - 21) He is foolish. His friends love him (into a Double sentence)
 - 22) He was running to catch his train. He was suddenly stopped by an officer. He questioned him (into a Mixed sentence).
 - 23) Some are born great. Some achieve greatness. Some have greatness thrust upon them. (into a Multiple sentence).
 - 24) The night is dark. The path is long. I am far from home (into a Multiple sentence).
 - 25) Reading makes a full man. Writing makes an exact man. Speaking makes a ready man. (into a Multiple sentence)
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Summary

Synthesis is the opposite of analysis. Synthesis, as you know, binds sentences which have some bearing on the same subject into a single sentence. Simple sentences may be combined into a Simple or a Compound or a Complex sentence.

As you have seen, two or more Simple sentences could be combined into a single Simple sentence. The following are the chief ways of combining a set of Simple sentences into single Simple sentences :

(1) By using a participle. (2) by using a noun or a phrase in apposition (3) by using a preposition with a noun or gerund. (4) by using the Nominative Absolute construction (5) by using an infinitive. (6) by using an adverb or an adverbial phrase.

Likewise you have also noticed that a number of Simple sentences also may be joined together to form a single Complex sentence.

The Complex sentence thus formed may contain one or more dependent clauses which may be noun, adjective or adverb clauses. When a Complex sentence is made out of a number of Simple sentences, we must begin by deciding which of the verbs is to become the main verb. The main verb along with its ingradient becomes the main or independent clause. The sentences containing the other verbs (less significant ones) must then be converted into words, phrases or clauses dependent on the main clause. In this process some words may have to be omitted while some others are inserted.

Simple sentences, as you have noticed, may also be combined to form Compound sentences - Double, Multiple or Mixed - by the use of co-ordinating conjunctions.

Synthesis is a very good exercise as it improves one's proficiency in language.

Answers - Unit - VIII

Exercise : 1 :

1) Having worked ~~hard~~, he felt very tired. (2) Drawing his sword, he rushed at his enemy. (3) Turning to the left, you will find the house. (4) Wishing to see a dentist, I went to Madras last year. (5) Having resolved on a certain course he acted with vigour. (6) Being over powered, he surrendered. (7) Taking pity on the mouse, the magician turned it into a cat. (8) Having missed the bus, he could not attend the meeting. (9) Running at top speed, he got out of breath. (10) Being encouraged by his brother, he persevered.

Exercise - 2 :

1) The dog bit the man, a notorious burglar. (2) Dr. Radhakrishnan, a philosopher and distinguished scholar, died some years ago.

(3) Here comes my sister, a college girl (4) Mr. Rahim, a distinguished administrator was elected president. (5) Tagore's most famous work is Gitanjali, a collection of short poems. (6) Lala Lajpat Rai, the Lion of the Punjab, was a great political leader of India. (7) Sir Ronald Ross, a great scientist, found a cure for Malaria, a very common disease in India.

Exercise - 3 :

(1) On account of heavy rain, the streets were flooded. (2) She stood there for hours without moving or speaking. (3) In spite of heroic efforts, he failed. (4) Her father is opposed to her marrying a foreigner. (5) He was not justified in taking the law in his own hand. (6) The boy wrote a good essay on 'The Battle of Waterloo.' (7) We saw a mounted soldier with a lance in his hand and a sword by his side. (8) You can imagine my annoyance at learning about the postponement of the football match.

Exercise - 4 :

(1) The friends having arrived, he was very happy. (2) The storm having ceased, the sun came out. (3) The day being very hot, I could not do my work satisfactorily. (4) It being hot inside, they all decided to sleep in the verandah. (5) My health being bad, and rest being necessary, I obtained leave of absence from my principal. (6) The general being killed, and the army being out of control, the soldiers started to plunder the city. (7) He being absent and others having no interest, I did not call the meeting.

Exercise - 5 :

(1) The strikers held a meeting to discuss the terms of the employers. (2) He has some debts to pay. (3) The information has come too late to be of any use to us. (4) He works hard to earn his livelihood. (5) Desai resigned his job in the city to stay in his village to look after his vast estate. (6) It is our duty to educate villagers and to make them happy and wise. (7) She has a problem to be solved before dinner.

Exercise - 6 :

(1) The master struck a blow suddenly and unexpectedly. (2) Having no regard for public opinion he ill-treated his wife shamelessly (3) They cleverly and resolutely defended themselves against the charge. (4) They bravely faced all their troubles. (5) I applied unsuccessfully for leave. (6) He is doubtlessly a good physician, (7) The train is very late as usual. (8) He foolishly spent all his money.

Exercise - 7 :

(1) The Birds in our garden fly Southwards in autumn on account of cold weather. (2) The poor village peasants assembled in the town hall to hear the lecture of Tagore, one of the greatest

poets of India. (3) Henry Ford, a clever American organiser worked very hard for many years to become a millionaire.

(4) Coming out of the caves at Sunset, the robbers resumed their journey in darkness for fear of pursuit and capture.

(5) On hearing the news of the illness of the king, the people went to the palace. (6) Being thoroughly ashamed of his

misconduct, he could not speak. (7) Nobody knows the birth place of Kalidas, one of the greatest poets. (8) He rode along for hours without striking or spurring his horse.

(9) He told the story of a famous warrior, a man of great strength (10) The growth of boys into men is slow and

unnoticable. (11) He keeps some fierce dogs to guard his house by keeping away the robbers. (12) The master being out of the room, and the door being shut, the boys made a lot of noise.

(13) He makes a lot of money by buying and selling horses.

(14) De Lesseps, a French engineer did the great work of making the Suez-Canal. (15) Being a big and strong boy, he is in the football team.

Exercise - 8 :

(1) None knows where he is going. (2) Much depends on what they will do now. (3) The fact is that no one pities me for my many losses. (4) It is difficult to understand why he does not like his own home. (5) I regret that I cannot tell you the extent of my sorrow. (6) We hope that perhaps better luck is in store for us. (7) The news, that you had succeeded well, gave us much pleasure. (8) I am sorry that I cannot adequately express my sorrow. (9) We expect that he will succeed. (10) I want to know why the two friends quarrelled.

Exercise - 9 :

(1) This is the house which we bought last year. (2) That is the school where we studied for nine years. (3) ~~Basket~~ Please tell her the time when the show begins. (4) The principal who gave a donation to the hospital is very generous. (5) This is my teacher who teaches us English and History. (6) The scooter which I purchased from a school teacher at a very high price was of yellow colour. (7) The roads in that marshy land which he had to pass through are very bad. (8) The man who committed theft last night, has been caught. (9) Show me the place where you put it. (10) The anxiety which I suffered was extreme.

Exercise - 10 :

(1) Though he is poor, he is happy, honest and sincere. (2) Though he is quite old, he possesses very good health. (3) When the clock struck four, the meeting began. (4) Though he has been very unlucky, he is very cheerful. (5) He gave up trying as it could never give him satisfaction. (6) No other boy in the class is cleverer than he. (7) When the school ball rang, all the pupils immediately went to their places. (8) As

success attends hardwork, failure attends bad work. (9) He ran so quickly that he soon overtook me. (10) As he was the swiftest, he won the race.

Exercise - 11 :

(1) Our father says that there is no doubt that a strong man did this. (2) Though the police man caught the thieves, he never got back the stolen property which consisted of ornaments set with jewels and diamonds. (3) I pursued to admire the indescribable beauty of the structure of the grand temple that I saw before me when I seconded the top of the hill. (4) The reason why he endeavoured to hide the traces of the crime which he had committed, is not difficult to see. (5) Have you not heard that honesty is the best policy. (6) When he saw we coming, he immediately took to his heels. (7) Though they were poor and ^{had} insufficient food for themselves, they invited the stranger to dinner. (8) He praised me for writing a letter which contained the truth. (9) Although cricket is a very costly game, as it is more interesting than any other game, it is played all over the world. (10) He left the house in great anger as he was offended by the bitter remarks which were made by his aunt.

Exercise - 12 :

- 1) The wind blew, the rain fell, the clouds thundered and the lightning flashed.
- 2) The thief was not only accused but also convicted.
- 3) Mend your ways or you will be punished.
- 4) He was my fellow - mate but he has become a big officer so he has become proud and has forgotten his old friends.
- 5) As the engine driver saw the danger, he averted it by applying the brakes and stopping the train.
- 6) The bath was tough and my feet were sore and yet I struggled on.
- 7) He has passed the examination by securing first division and therefore he has won the prize.
- 8) He did neither come to me nor did write a letter.
- 9) He broke the window-pane, therefore, he was fined.
- 10) Work hard or else you will be dismissed.
- 11) As the door opened, a man entered and he carried a gun.
- 12) There is nothing good or nothing bad but thinking makes it bad.
- 13) If you do not hasten, the robbers will overtake you and snatch away all your things.
- 14) I left him to his fate as he refused to take the help I offered him.
- 15) Although he stole my car, he was caught red-handed and was punished.
- 16) The robber aimed at the police and fired but the pistol did not go off as the powder was wet.

- 17) As he is dull and careless, he is detained.
 - 18) His difficulties were many but he has overcome them all.
 - 19) Either George or his sister has broken this glass.
 - 20) The life of a mosquito is brief, the female lives for two or three weeks, lays its eggs and dies.
 - 21) He is foolish and yet his friends love him.
 - 22) An Officer stopped him suddenly and questioned him as he was running to catch his train.
 - 23) Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
 - 24) The night is dark, the path is long and I am far from home.
 - 25) Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man and speaking a ready man.
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UNIT TEST - 8Synthesis

Q.I Combine the following set of Simple sentences into a single Simple sentence as directed. (6)

- 1) They have lost a lot of money. They had given up gambling (by using a participle)
.....
- 2) He missed the train. He could not attend the function. (by using participle)
.....
- 3) Deepak stood first in the class. He was the mine monitor of the class. (by using a word in apposition)
.....
- 4) Milton was a blind poet. He wrote 'Paradise Lost'. It is one of the finest epics. (by using words in apposition)
.....
- 5) She became senseless. She heard the news of her son's death. (by using a preposition with a gerund).
.....
- 6) He did not succeed in the examination. He made every effort. (by using a preposition with a gerund).
.....
- 7) He is very poor. He cannot buy a house for himself. (by using an infinitive)
.....
- 8) He has gone to the theatre. He wants to see a picture. (by using an infinite)
.....
- 9) Nelson is the healthiest boy in the class. There is no doubt about it. (by using an adverb).
.....
- 10) He made a mistake. That was careless. (by using an adverb)
.....
- 11) The sun set. We all went home (using a Nominative Absolute Construction)
.....
- 12) The town was enclosed by a strong wall. The enemy was unable to capture it. (using a Nominative Absolute Construction)
.....

Q.II A number of sets of Simple sentences are given below.
Combine them into Complex sentences as directed : 6

- 1) The notorious decoit has been arrested. It is a rumour. The rumour is true (by using a noun clause).
.....
- 2) What will they do now ? Must depends on that (by using a noun clause)
.....
- 3) It is a very nice car. It was given to me by my father-in-law. (using an adjective clause)
.....
- 4) The man has put an advertisement in the paper. He lost his dog yesterday. (by using an adjective clause)
.....
- 5) He has been very unlucky. He is very cheerful (by using an adverb clause).
.....
- 6) I am reading the novel. I find it interesting. (by using an adverb clause)
.....
- 7)

Q.III Combine the following set of Simple sentences into
Compound sentences as directed : 6

- 1) He is mischievous. He is dull. He is detained. (into a Double sentence)
.....
- 2) Mend your ways. You will be punished (into a Double sentence).
.....
- 3) Generally your Hindi is good. You have committed a few mistakes. You will not lose marks. I advise you to be more careful in the future (into a Multiple sentence)
.....
- 4) The magistrate tried my case. He tried it on last Monday. He called me at 3 O'clock. He read out the judgement (into a Multiple sentence).
.....
- 5) He passed the examination. No one expected him to do so. He come out at the top of the list. The list was of successful candidates (into a Mixed sentence)
.....

- 6) You have made a mistake. It was a deplorable mistake.
It was done in ignorance. You deserve to be pardoned.
(into a Mixed sentence)
.....

Q.IV. Combine the following sets of Simple sentences into
single sentences in any way you think best. (7)

- 1) The absence of the girl from her home was
unusual. Inquiries were made. They led to no
results
 - 2) I wrote the letter. It contained the truth. He
praised me for it.
 - 3) Your conduct is very peculiar. I am unable to
understand it. It has been described to me.
.....
 - 4) His servants disliked him. They flattered him. He
was very harsh to them.
.....
 - 5) The school bell rang. All the pupils immediately
went to their places.
.....
 - 6) He possessed enormous wealth. He never enjoyed
peace of mind. He never enjoyed freedom from care.
.....
 - 7) The wind was strong. It drove the ship ashore. It
remained there for several days.
.....
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