

Synthesis

Meaning:

"Synthesis" means **joining two or more simple sentences into one** sentence without changing the meaning.

In Hindi: **Synthesis का अर्थ है – दो या दो से अधिक साधारण वाक्यों को मिलाकर एक वाक्य बनाना।**

☞ This is the opposite of **Analysis** (breaking one sentence into two).

☞ In exams, you are asked to combine sentences using correct grammar.

✦ Types of Synthesis

1. Using Clauses

A **clause** is part of a sentence having a subject and verb.

Clauses are of three main types:

(a) Noun Clause

Used as **subject / object**.

- Simple: I do not know this fact. He is honest.
- Combined: I do not know **that he is honest**.

Examples:

1. I hope that he will pass.
2. She said that she was tired.
3. He told me that he was busy.

(b) Adjective Clause

Qualifies a noun (acts like an adjective).

- Simple: This is the boy. He won the prize.
- Combined: This is the boy **who won the prize**.

Examples:

1. This is the house which my father built.
2. I know the man who is singing.
3. The book that you gave me is interesting.

(c) Adverb Clause

Tells time, reason, condition, place, etc.

- Simple: He worked hard. He might pass.
- Combined: He worked hard **so that he might pass**.

Examples:

1. I shall wait till you come.
2. He ran because he was afraid.
3. If you work hard, you will succeed.

2. Using Phrases

A **phrase** has no subject + verb, but can shorten sentences.

- Simple: He is a man. He is of great wealth.
- Combined: He is a man **of great wealth**.

Examples:

1. The girl with blue eyes is my sister.
2. He lived in a house made of wood.
3. The boy in the red shirt is my friend.

3. Using Participles

Participle = Verb + ing / ed form used as adjective.

- Simple: He saw a snake. He ran away.
- Combined: **Seeing a snake, he ran away.**

Examples:

1. Hearing the noise, the baby woke up.
2. The sun having set, we returned home.
3. Walking on the road, I met an old friend.

4. Using Infinitives

Infinitive = "to + verb".

- Simple: He went to the market. He bought vegetables.
- Combined: He went to the market **to buy vegetables.**

Examples:

1. She works hard to pass.
2. He came here to meet me.
3. The soldiers fought to save the country.

5. Using Conjunctions

Join sentences with **and, but, or, so, because, although, etc.**

- Simple: He is poor. He is honest.
- Combined: He is poor **but** honest.

Examples:

1. I was ill, so I could not attend school.
2. Ram is rich and generous.
3. Work hard or you will fail.

✓ Examples of Synthesis

1. He is rich. He is unhappy.
☞ Though he is rich, he is unhappy.
2. The sun set. We returned home.
☞ We returned home after the sun had set.
3. I saw a bird. The bird was flying.
☞ I saw a bird which was flying.
4. He failed. He worked hard.
☞ He failed though he worked hard.
5. He finished his work. He went out.
☞ After finishing his work, he went out.
6. He saw the lion. He ran away.
→ On seeing the lion, he ran away.
7. The sun set. The soldiers returned.
→ The soldiers returned after the sun set.
8. He made a mistake. He was punished.
→ He was punished because he made a mistake.
9. I know the man. He is a doctor.
→ I know the man who is a doctor.
10. She sings well. She also dances well.
→ She sings well and dances well.
11. The boy is very intelligent. He won the prize.
→ The boy, being intelligent, won the prize.
12. He went to the station. He received his uncle.
→ He went to the station to receive his uncle.
13. The teacher punished him. He was very lazy.
→ The teacher punished him because he was very lazy.
14. This is the book. You gave me this.
→ This is the book which you gave me.
15. He worked hard. He failed.
→ He worked hard but he failed.