

COMBINATION OF SENTENCE

For combining sentence we have to use participle, gerund, infinitive, adverb/adverbial phrase and noun in apposition. After combining, the sentence must be as short as possible and in simple or complex sentence and sometimes in compound sentence.

For combining the sentence we have to notice_

- The sentence must be in one full stop (.)
- The information of all sentences must be maintained.
- The sentence should be as short as possible avoiding repetition and unnecessary words.
- It should be meaning full and grammatically accurate.
- It should be simple or complex, sometimes compound.

Basic structure-

Main structure + other sentence according to different rules (Gerund, infinitive, participle and clause) + (.) Full stop.

Use of Adjective-

Structure: Subject + verb + all adjectives regarding the noun from all sentences + indicating noun+.

Example-

1. I know the boy. He was poor. He was an orphan.
→ I know a poor orphan boy.

Use of participle-

1. Present participle
2. Past participle
3. Perfect participle

Present participle structure: (Verb + ing) + First work (rest of the word) +, + Second work (full sentence or sub+verb) + Rest of the word

Example-

1. The boy sat on a chair. He was reading a book.
→ Sitting on a chair, the boy was reading a book.
2. The guest stood still. He listened to the sailor's story. The sailor was old. The sailor was gray bearded.
→ Standing still, the guest listened to the old grey bearded sailor's story.
3. I saw a girl. She was carrying water. She was poor.
→ I saw poor girl carrying water.

Past participle structure: First work (rest of the word) + Past participle + Rest of the word.

Example-

1. These machines were made in a local factory. They were running well.
→ 1. These machines were running well made in a local factory.

Perfect participle structure: (Having + Past participle of verb) + First work (rest of the word) +, + Second work (full sentence or sub+verb) + Rest of the words.

Example-

1. He had arrived at home. We left for Dhaka. We wanted to pay a visit to our national museum.
→ On his having arrived at home, we left for to pay a visit to our national museum.
2. The thief had seen the police. He saw the police in the evening. He ran away. He wanted to escape arrest.
→ Having seen the police in the evening, the thief ran away to escape arrest.
3. The sun had set. We went home.
→ The sun having set, we went home.