

**COMPLEX SENTENCE THEORY AND ITS STRUCTURAL AND  
SEMANTIC TYPES. COMPLEX SENTENCE WITH SUBJECT,  
OBJECT AND PREDICATIVE AND ATTRIBUTIVE APPOSITIVE  
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**Annotation:** *The structure and semantics of sentences with several clauses are examined by complex sentence theory, which emphasizes the relationship between independent and dependent clauses. According to this theory, different kinds of complex sentences are distinguished by their structural arrangements as well as the semantic connections among their constituent parts. Attributive and appositive clauses, as well as several subordinate clauses like subject, object, and predicative clauses, can all be found in a complicated sentence. Predicative clauses describe the subject or object, object clauses serve as the direct or indirect object, and subject clauses serve as the main clause's subject. While appositive clauses clarify or redefine a noun, attributional clauses alter nouns by adding more descriptive information. By describing causality, condition, time, purpose, or explanation, these phrases semantically add to the total meaning. Gaining knowledge of the structural and semantic functions of these clauses in intricate sentences improves our understanding of language's syntactic variation and meaning, offering insights into communication nuances as well as language processing.*

**Key words:** *complex sentence, structural types, semantic types, subject, object, predicative, attributive, appositive clauses, casual complex sentences, temporal complex sentences, conditional complex sentences, concessive complex sentence.*

When a sentence has at least one dependent (subordinate) clause and one independent (main) clause, it is considered complicated. These subordinate clauses can have a variety of grammatical purposes and are connected to the main phrase through relative pronouns (e.g., "who," "which," "that") or subordinating conjunctions (e.g., "because," "although," "if"). To comprehend how language conveys more complicated relationships between concepts, one must have a solid comprehension of the structural and semantic types of complex sentences. The theory underlying complex sentences, their structural elements, and sentences with subject, object, predicative, and attributive appositive clauses will all be covered in this article.

### **Structural Types of Complex Sentences**

Depending on the function of the subordinate clauses, complex sentences might have different structures. The following are the most prevalent kinds of subordinate clauses: Clauses in nouns that function as subjects, objects, or complements A noun or pronoun can be modified by relative clauses. Modifying a verb, adjective, or another adverb is done via adverbial clauses. Predicative and attributive appositive clauses are also included in more complicated analyses, which complicate the meaning and structure of sentences.

#### **1. Subject Clauses**

A dependent clause that serves as the main clause's subject is called a subject clause. It is common practice to introduce this kind of sentence by subordinating conjunctions such as "that" or "whether." For instance, his decision came as a huge surprise. (The noun clause "What he decided to do." is the sentence's subject.)

#### **2. Object Clauses**

The verb in the main sentence can be directly or indirectly objected to by an object clause. Common conjunctions that start these clauses include "that," "whether," and "if." For instance, she was uncertain if he would attend. In this case, "didn't know" refers to the noun phrase "whether he would come."

### 3. Predicative Clauses

By serving as a verb's complement in the main phrase, a predicative clause adds details about the subject or object. This kind of sentence is usually joined by linking verbs such as "is," "was," "seems," etc., and is usually begun by words like "that." For instance, the issue is that they haven't made a decision yet. (The predicative phrase "that they have not decided yet" adds more details on the topic "the problem.")

### 4. Attributive Appositive Clauses

An attributive appositive sentence adds descriptive characteristics and additional information about a noun. These clauses are frequently preceded by relative pronouns such as "which," "who," or "that." For instance, the book she suggested is on the shelf. (The appositive clause "that she recommended" modifies "the book.")

## **Semantic Types of Complex Sentences**

The type of the interaction between the main and subordinate clauses also affects the meaning of a complicated sentence. Typical semantic forms of complicated statements include the following: Cause-and-effect relationships, or causal relationships Temporal Relationships (activities pertaining to time) Relationships with conditions (if-then scenarios) Contrasting thoughts in concessive relationships

### 1. Causal Complex Sentences

A cause-and-effect relationship is expressed in causative complex sentences, in which the main clause's action or circumstance is explained by the subordinate clause. For instance, she missed the bus, which is why she was late. (The reason for her tardiness is explained by the subordinate clause "because she missed the bus.")

## 2. Temporal Complex Sentences

Clauses describing when an action occurs in relation to the action in the main sentence are known as temporal relationships. In order to show time, the subordinate clause usually uses conjunctions like "when," "while," or "before." Example: When I get there, I'll give you a call. (The time range for calling is provided by the subordinate clause "when I arrive.")

## 3. Conditional Complex Sentences

A conditional relationship presents a hypothetical scenario and its possible consequence. These sentences often use "if" or "unless" to introduce the subordinate clause.

Example: If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

(The subordinate clause "If you study hard" presents a condition that leads to the result in the main clause.)

## 4. Concessive Complex Sentences

Conjunctions like "although," "even though," or "despite the fact that" are frequently used in conjunctions to provide a contrast or an unexpected outcome. Example: She kept working despite her fatigue. The concessive sentence "Although she was tired" contrasts with the main clause's action.

## **Complex Sentences with Subject, Object, Predicative, and Attributive Appositive Clauses**

Let's now look at specific examples of complex sentences containing subject, object, and predicative and attributive appositive clauses:

### 1. Complex Sentences with Subject Clauses

What she said surprised everyone.

(The subject clause "What she said" functions as the subject of the sentence.)

### 2. Complex Sentences with Object Clauses

He didn't understand why she left so early.

(The object clause "why she left so early" functions as the object of "understand.")

### 3. Complex Sentences with Predicative Clauses

The problem is that we ran out of time.

(The predicative clause "that we ran out of time" describes "the problem.")

### 4. Complex Sentences with Attributive Appositive Clauses

The teacher, who is very patient, explained the lesson clearly.

(The appositive clause "who is very patient" modifies "the teacher.")

## Conclusion

A comprehensive foundation for comprehending the complicated ways in which various clauses join to create increasingly complex syntactical structures is provided by complex sentence theory. We can better understand how clauses interact to convey complex meanings by looking at the structural and semantic types of complicated sentences. Complex sentences with subject, object, predicative, and attributive appositive clauses can be studied to demonstrate the dynamic links between main and subordinate clauses and how each contributes to the sentence's overall meaning. While object phrases elucidate the verb's object, subject clauses define or identify the subject. Attributive appositive clauses, which are usually modifiers, provide details, while predicative clauses give more information about the subject. When combined, these different kinds of clauses improve language and enable more accurate and thorough communication. Gaining a deeper understanding of syntax and meaning in intricate sentence structures requires an understanding of their structural and semantic responsibilities.

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