

The following sentence illustrates the use of Adjective-Equivalents. The Subject, Predicate and Object are in italics:

"*William* the Conqueror, Harold's old enemy, a man of great ambition and capable of great achievements, having carefully prepared for the enterprise and attracted adventurers from all parts of Europe to share in it, *crossed the Channel*, resolved on the conquest of England."

The following sentence illustrates the use of Adverb-Equivalents:

"Winter over, day after day, when it was fine, *he went out into the lanes to cut me a stick.*"

### XXIII.—On the Complex Sentence.

A Complex Sentence is one that contains at least two groups of words, each containing a Subject and Predicate of its own, standing in the relation to one another of Principal to Subordinate. The Principal group of words, which is of the nature of a Simple Sentence, is called the **Principal Clause**, and the subordinate group of words, which is an Equivalent, is called the **Subordinate Clause**.

Subordinate Clauses are called **Noun Clauses**, **Adjective Clauses** or **Adverb Clauses**, according as they are Noun-Equivalents, Adjective-Equivalents or Adverb-Equivalents.

#### I.—Noun Clauses.

e.g. (i.) "I found out *that he did not love me.*"

"*That he had wronged me* was apparent."