

## TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPANISH COMPLEX SENTENCE SYNTAX

Nina M. KORBOZEROVA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Romance Philology, Taras Shevchenko National  
University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

**Abstract:** *This paper is a study of the structural and semantic structure of complex sentences in the Spanish language during the period of the XII-XXI centuries. We analyzed revolutionary processes at the level of syndetic coordination, correlation, relation, modal temporal relationship, positional location of the dependent subordinate clause in relation to the main clause. We revealed tendencies in the development of complement object, attributive and adverbial models of sentences, as well as quantitative and qualitative changes of the volume of complex sentences. The results of the study open up prospects for scientific research in the field of evolutionary processes in the communicative separation of complex sentences in Spanish, as well as the implementation of semantic and structural transformations between the components of the functional system of the dependent link, the study of the essence of the latent-predicative link and its formation.*

**Keywords:** semantic and syntactic structure, dependent nexus, conjunctions, language evolution, lexical meaning.

During the XII-XXI centuries, a complex sentence in the Spanish language has significant genetic stability and integrity. This is facilitated by a number of system forming and system preserving integrative factors, in particular, a strictly defined combination of predicative components, an internally specific organization and structure of a complex sentence at the level of invariant and valence models, the relative identity of the syntactic structure of the subordinate clause as a primary predicative nexus, the tendency for morphological alignment of the means of syndetic coordination, that is, conjunctions and relates themselves, their simultaneous unification and functional differentiation, the strengthening of the modal temporal relationship between the main and dependent predicative components, as well as modeling the volume of complex sentences. The main condition for simultaneous, dialectically indissoluble process of preservation and change of semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentence is genetic heterogeneity and inconsistency of its predicative components.

Historical syntax has always been and remains at the center of scientific interests of scientists of almost the majority of European linguistic schools and directions of the XIX-XXI centuries. The main reason for this relevance is the fact that, first of all, it is the syntax of the language that is genetically primary in any language system, or more precisely, in the semantic and syntactic structure of the sentence. It is known that the morphological structure of the language began to emerge

and was gradually formed in ancient times. This applies primarily to grammatical categories and forms, parts of speech<sup>1</sup>. The formation of historical syntax as a special field of linguistics, prepared by the whole course of the previous development of the science of language, took place in the middle of the XIX century. Approval of historical syntax as an independent section of the science of language was a major achievement of linguistics, both foreign and domestic. The historical syntax of the Spanish language, in particular, the modeling of simple and complex sentences, is quite a developed area of modern linguistics, which evolved from purely cumulative facts to important effective theoretical studies. Among the main Spanish scientists who studied the history of syntax should be mentioned Ramon Menendez Pidal<sup>2</sup>, Raphael Lapesa<sup>3</sup>, Raphael Seco<sup>4</sup>, Manuel Seco<sup>5</sup>, Concepcion<sup>6</sup>.

Ukrainian scientists made a special contribution to scientific research in the field of historical syntax of the Spanish sentence<sup>7</sup>. When analyzing a complex sentence of the Spanish language in historical aspect it is important and relevant to take into consideration the conception, put forward by Russian linguist A. A. Potebnya<sup>8</sup>, the most important points of which are as follows: 1) the construction of sentences as the basic act of speech is possible only when considering the process of its gradual saturation by grammatical categories in a specific slice of language development; 2) the grammatical structure of the sentence changes from one time slice to another; 3) it is necessary to consider the specifics of the grammatical structure of the sentence as applied to a particular slice of the

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<sup>1</sup> K.R. Nurgali, J.K. Kishkenbaeva, "Nomadism as a way of life in the Kazakh literature and culture by the example of the modern Kazakh novels", in *Life Science Journal*, 2013, vol. 10, no. 12, p. 738-741.

<sup>2</sup> R.M. Pidal, *Historia de la Lengua española*, Fundación Ramón Menéndez Pidal y Real Academia Española, Madrid, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> R. Lapesa, *History of the Spanish language*, Editorial Gredos S.A., Madrid, 2008.

<sup>4</sup> R. Seco, *Manual of the Spanish grammar*, Aguilar, Madrid, 1969.

<sup>5</sup> M. Seco, *Essential grammar of the Spanish language*, Espasa-Calpe, Madrid, 1998.

<sup>6</sup> Concepción (ed.), *Historical syntax of the Spanish language*, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico, 2015.

<sup>7</sup> Z.O. Guetman, *Concessive clauses in the Spanish language of the XII-XX centuries*, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, 1977; N.M. Korbozerova, *Semantics, structure and evolution of the complex subordinate sentences in the Spanish language*, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, 1990; E.V. Litvinenko, *From the history of the formation of syntax of Spanish language*, Vysshaya Shkola, Kyiv, 1981.

<sup>8</sup> A.A. Potebnya, *From notes on Russian grammar*, State Pedagogical Publishing House of the Ministry of Education RSFSR, Moscow, 2015; S.A. Rylov, "Historical syntax as the as an achivement of russistics and its actual prolems. Linguistics", in *Bulletin of Nizhny Novgorod University Named After Lobachevsky*, 2013, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 205-209.

history of the language; 4) the idea of the movement of the grammatical structure of sentences from indivisibility, incoherence, fragmentation, parataxonomy to internal order, coherence, hypotaxonomy. The application of the synchronic and diachronic principle as an indicator of dialectically unified approach, on the basis of which the evolutionary processes and trends in the development of semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentences in the Spanish language are revealed is relevant, new and extremely important in the methodological plan of studying the sentence structure.

### **Description of the seven trends in the formation of models of complex sentences in Spanish**

Along with the historically conditioned isomorphism of a complex sentence, the internal development of its semantic and syntactic structure, its qualitative transformation at the level of invariant, valence, speech and functional models leads to genetic allomorphism. One of the trends in the development of semantic and syntactic structure of a complex sentence is the constant interaction of its predicative components, as well as the interaction of the primary-predicative (subordinate clause), secondary-predicative (construction with a non-personal verb form) and latent-predicative (propositive adverbial member of the sentence) components, which is ultimately due to the unity of the language system and speech reality. Another powerful trend in the evolution of complex sentences is the dynamics of its semantic and syntactic structure due to the linguistic economy and redundancy of the syntactic unit, the correlation of form and content and the historically changing logical representation of man about the objective world and the relationship between its fragments at the level of logical and semantic level of knowledge. In this regard, this article discusses seven main trends that have gradually but steadily led a complex sentence in Spanish to its current model.

### ***Evolutionary processes in development of means of the syndetic coordination***

One of the internal factors influencing the semantic and syntactic structure of a complex sentence is the separation of variant and synonymous forms of means of syndetic coordination in the process of the evolution of the Spanish language of the XII-XV centuries, for example: *demientre (que), ca, cremo, depuisca*, etc. In the Spanish language of

XVI-XXI centuries there is a process of transformation of the old synonymous series of conjunctions and the formation of the new ones. Semantic and syntactic model of complex sentence at different historical periods of the Spanish language is characterized by specific morphological and syntactic features. It concerns the means of the syndetic coordination, the position of the predicative component, the correlation of tenses and moods in predicative components, means of correlation. The primary Latin conjunctions *cuando*, *si* and others, being the most common in the period of Old Spanish, were historically stable and, with some exceptions (e.g. *car*), have been preserved throughout the history of the Spanish language. In the period of Old Spanish, the values of many conjunctions were not strictly delimited, their frequent non-differentiated use is defined. In the XIV-XV centuries at the level of valence model of semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentences we can observe fundamental changes, and in XV-XVII centuries changes are minor. The essence of the development of conjunctions at this stage is reduced not exactly to the quantitative expansion, but mostly to the specialization of their values. In particular, some of the former conjunctions (e.g., *adiesso que*, *enantes que*, *fuera a tanto*, etc.) come into disuse or, on the contrary, new, specialized conjunctions develop, as well as new values of the old conjunctions develop widely (e.g., *visto que*, *supuesto que*, etc.).

### ***Evolutionary processes in the development of correlation***

In the process of evolution of the syntactic structure of the Spanish language, having undergone significant changes relating to its form and semantics, correlation in complex sentence was preserved as a productive communication system. Slow quantitative changes are observed in the course of correlation development (e.g., such correlates as *atal* come into disuse), which in the Middle Spanish period caused a qualitative transformation of the entire correlation system. Thus, correlation began to be used either as a means of expressing the emphasis, or, along with simple conjunctions, as a method to achieve differentiation in the already established forms of expression of a basic type of communication. The attributive and substantive types of complex sentences were further improved. So, from the end of the XIV-beginning of XV centuries the complex sentences of adverbial semantics have undergone considerable numerical reduction. Complement and adverbial preconjunctive correlative types of complex sentences completely disappeared from the syntactic structure of the Spanish language by the beginning of the Early

Modern Spanish period. In complement and other certain types of adverbial sentences (e.g., in causal and consequential) in the medieval period, there was a replacement of the distant type of correlation by the contact type, which indicates a clear trend towards the conjunctionalization of conjunctions in the structure of complex sentences (e.g., *por lo...que* = *por lo que*).

### ***Evolutionary processes in the development of relates***

The general trend in the development of relates in the structure of complex sentences in the Spanish language is the gradual loss of their lexical meaning and their transformation into subordinate conjunctions, so that these words in the modern Spanish language can either retain the adverbial meanings, or show it in a weak degree, or finally become functional. The study of structures with relates and correlates clearly reveals two main trends in the development of complex sentences: 1) as a result of the increasing degree of abstractness of the meaning of the relates, the polyfunctionality of subordinate conjunctions increases; 2) at the same time, the loss of correlates contributes to the development of additional means of communication between predicative components, which leads to the loss of polyfunctionality of a number of simple conjunctions, and, on the contrary, to the development of complex conjunctions and phraseological combinations (e.g., *a fin de que*, *con el objeto de que*, etc.).

### ***Evolutionary processes in the development of speech and functional models***

Improvement of semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentence at the level of speech model, that is, the evolution of modal temporal relations of predicative components, is observed during the XII-XXI centuries, but it occurs most intensively in the XVIII-XIX centuries. Significant changes in the positional distribution of predicative components (the level of the functional model) are carried out in the XVIII-XIX centuries. Changes in the semantic and syntactic structure in the XX-XXI centuries are cumulative.

***Evolutionary processes in the development  
of complex sentence under the influence of extralinguistic factors***

In some periods of development of the Spanish language changes in the semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentences occurred as a result of strong syntactic influences from other languages. In some cases, changes were deliberately legitimized as a result of language reforms. Significant extralinguistic influences, reflected in the semantic and syntactic structure of a complex sentence, are observed in the XIII century (e.g., the predominance of the paratactic structure of polynomial under the influence of Arabic) and in the XVI century (romanization of complex sentences under the influence of Italian). The principle of redundancy in the structure of elementary and expanded complex sentence is associated with the influence of the French language in the XVIII century, and, on the contrary, with the principle of economy with the influence of English in XIX-XXI centuries. The study of the semantic vector of complex sentences showed that the idea of time, cause, purpose, etc. change with the deepening of human knowledge of the surrounding reality. The general abstract, in other words, invariant, the content of temporal, causal and other parameters such as precedence, simultaneity, sequence, the actual cause, motive, justification, etc. remained unchanged, only the nature of the lexical-semantic content of the primary-predicative nexus changed.

***Trends in the development of verbs of object  
complement complex sentences***

In the Spanish language in the XII-XIII centuries object complement complex sentence is presented as a fairly formed and is characterized by defined parameters of the structural and semantic type of the sentence. Semantic and syntactic structure of object complement complex sentences is determined by the verbal center of the subordination (e.g., *decir, alegrarse*), correlates (e.g., *lo, esto*), conjunctions and relates (e.g. *que, cuando*), which differ in origin, nature of lexical meaning, the degree of utilization and peculiarities of functioning. E.g.: *Creet que será manso* (Alex.). Further improvement of the semantic and syntactic structure of object complement complex sentences is proceeded through the loss of ambiguity of conjunctions and relates, expanding the range of support verbs, decreasing archaic means of communication, strengthening subordination relations. The most significant changes in the development of complement object complex sentences occurred in the XIV-XV

centuries, and as a structural semantic type in the Spanish language, they were finally formed in the XVI-XVII centuries. It can be stated that there have been no significant changes in the XVII century that affected the basics of the syntactic system, formed by the beginning of the XVI century. The main changes occur in terms of activation of some semantic syntactic models and limitation of the use of others, and these changes concerned not exactly the external appearance of the object complement complex sentences, but their internal structural and semantic organization. This makes it possible to suggest that the period from the XVI to XVII century was the period of approval of the complex sentence in the Spanish language.

We can note a significant consistency and stability in the development of object complement complex semantics as a result of a rather slow change, improvement and refinement of syntactic means and semantic relationships between the main predicative component and the primary predicative nexus. The development in the semantic-syntactic structure of a complex sentence with complement object primary-predicative nexus is mainly due to a significant increase in the lexical composition of the transitive verbs used as the verbal center of subordination. The decisive factor in the development of the semantic syntactic structure of a complex sentence with a complement object primary-predicative nexus was the Middle and Early Modern periods of Spanish. This is primarily due to the fact that, since the XIV century, there is a quantitative and qualitative enrichment of the vocabulary of the Spanish language, in general, and the group of transitive verbs, in particular. So, part of the lexically deficient verbs inherent to the Old Spanish language, was out of use, and the number of verbs being reinvented. On the other hand, in the XIII century, and then in the XVI-XVII centuries, there is a significant increase in transitive verbs, which influenced the structural form of complex sentence of complement object semantics. By the XVI-XVII centuries, complement object complex sentences with adverbial-correlative type of distribution are significantly reduced.

### ***Trends in the development of attributive complex sentences***

Attributive complex sentences are characterized by fuzzy expression of the degree of semantic and syntactic subordination of the primary predicative nexus until the Modern period of Spanish. The final era in the formation of structural and semantic features of the complex sentence was

the XVII century. Throughout all periods of development of the Spanish language there is a constant internal enrichment of meanings and forms of attributive complex sentences. The external formal uniformity of constructions, characteristic of the syntax of the old and middle Spanish periods, since the early Spanish, is infringed not only by replacing some relates with others, but also by deep internal complications of the links between the main predicative component and the primary predicative nexus. The attributive complex sentence in the middle Spanish period is characterized by the obligatory contact position of the nominal center of subordination and the relate, the strengthening of bilateral ties between the predicative components, which led to the natural order of their mutual disposition, e.g.: *El primer bocado que metiere en la boca, échenle mano tus hombres á la raposa á garganta* (Gatos). The loss of not coordinated lexical relation of the relate, distant location of the reference name, and primary predicative nexus, strengthening of grammatical relationships between members of subordinate groups characterize the main changes in the attribute compound sentences that emerged in the Old Spanish period and finally realized in the Early Modern Spanish period.

In the XV century a construction related usage of the relate cuyo started to spread widely. The use of relate, conditioned by the establishment of direct dependence on the syntactic members of the primary predicative nexus, accurately and flexibly expressing the relations of belonging, is observed in the subsequent periods of the development of the Spanish language, e.g.: *Quiere el bun orden de esta narración que ahora deje a un lado la gran figura del “Gran Capitán”, con cuyas eminencias dimensiones se llena toda la historia de aquellos tiempos* (Galdós). Since the end of the Middle Spanish period, the process of selection and unification of means of conjunctions of attributive subordination in order to specify the volume of values of the primary predicative nexus has been the most intense. This is particularly evident in the use of the relate *quien(es)*, which begins to be fully used since the end of the XVII century, e.g.: *Favorecíanme los caballeros, y apenas me dejaban servir a don Diego, a quien siempre tuve el respeto...* (Buscón). The process of functional delimitation of relates, which deepened at the beginning of the period of formation of the national language of Spain, allows us to conclude that the relationship between the predicative components is a two-way process in which not only the primary-predicative nexus depends on the main predicate, but also the nominal center of subordination is associated in its use with the semantics of the verb of the primary-predicative nexus.



The attributive primary-predicative nexus, based on the nominal center of subordination, complicated by the adjectival correlate *tal*, *mismo*, etc., has less substantial and more capacitive qualitative characteristics. The peculiarity of the values of such primary predicative nexus is that they give a qualitative comparison of the properties of the characterized object with the already known, typical, identical. In this case, the sign is not called directly, but only indicates it by an adjectival correlate, which acquires the features of a purely structural indicator. In general, in the Spanish language of the XIV-XXI centuries, in attributive complex sentences there is a constant process of extinction of the correlative component of the juncture, in particular, of the adjectival, pronominal and numeral juncture. If in the XII-XIII centuries with a rather developed state of attribute subordination relate and correlates determined a certain relationship between the predicative components, then in the XVII century they had already become purely supplementary and non-compulsory elements of the model attribute of the complex sentence, which indicates the improvement and strengthening of its semantic-syntactic structure. The universality of the use of the relate *que* in Spanish during the XII-XXI centuries explains the wide scope of its distribution in the field of relative subordination, e.g.: *Fizo otro miraclo esse claro varon? En que trabajo mucho por muy grant sazon* (Berceo); *Mi buena señora, la razón que me ha dado causa de sentir y me pesar mucho de vuestra fatiga...* (Amadís); *Vuelvan vuesas mercedes los ojos a aquella torre que allí parece* (Cervantes).

### ***Trends in the development of adverbial complex sentences***

In the development of the syntactic structure of a complex sentence of the adverbial semantics there are a number of trends in the field of means of syndetic coordination, modality and positional distribution of predicative components. The presence at the initial stage of development of the Spanish language of the structures with insufficiently clear subordinate relationship and very vague expression of a particular type of adverbial relationship indicates the gradual and steady development and improvement of the semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentences. The semantic syntactic structure of the complex sentence of the adverbial semantics at the level of the valence model was formed mainly by the end of the XV century, at the level of the speech model – in the XVII century, and at the level of the functional model – in the XIX century. The tendency to strengthen the syntactic role of adverbial conjunctions as means of syndetic coordination in a complex sentence in

the Spanish language is characterized by two opposite processes: the process of reduction of subordinative conjunctions in the process of their quantitative growth and qualitative changes, which mostly ended till Early Modern Spanish period. Quantitative changes of adverbial conjunctions in the Spanish language of the XII-XV centuries are associated with the tendency to concretization, which developed in contrast to the generality of logical-semantic relations, expressed in the presence of numerous synonymic and variant forms of conjunctions.

In the Old Spanish period the value of modality in complex sentences is transmitted by means of moods. However, the forms of moods do not always convey a purely modal value. In temporal, causal, conditional, comparative types of complex sentences, the forms of the subjunctive mood are often used as means of clarifying the time correlation. The modal content of a complex sentence does not require the use of conjunctive forms, e.g.: *Los omnes de la villa e los sos companeros? Esto como cuntiera com non eran centeros, De fuera de la villa entre unos riberos Allá lo soterraron non entre los dezmeros* (Berceo). The loss of the forms of the subjunctive mood of their invariant meaning of unreality and the erasure of the opposition between the indicative and subjunctive moods along the line of “reality-unreality” become possible in the Old Spanish period due to the polyfunctionality of the subjunctive mood, which is caused by the need for additional means of expressing the subordinate connection in different temporal relations. All this leads to the fact that under certain conditions the subjunctive mood begins to transmit the modal meaning of reality. In this case, its main function is either a binder or clarifying.

The general modal plan of adverbial complex sentences consists of the correlation between modal plans of its predicative components. Since the Old Spanish period, unimodal complex sentences appear (3250 occurrences which is 65% of the total number of adverbial types of complex sentences chosen for analysis) with real and unreal proportions and bimodal complex sentences (1.750 occurrences, which is 36% of the total number of adverbial types of complex sentences chosen for analysis) with initial real or unreal modality. From the general regularities in the construction of the modal structure of the adverbial types of complex sentences, there is a steady tendency to monomodality. In the XII-XV centuries, the value of the modality of the main predicative component and the primary predicative nexus in the framework of bimodal complex sentences of adverbial semantics acquires different variants in use. Thus, the value of the real or incentive modality in the main predicative component is connected with the value of reality, potentiality, supposition

and intentionality. The value of the initial potential modality correlates with the value of reality, potentiality, and supposition. This correlation between modal plans in the structure of complex sentences is transmitted by the forms of all moods of the verb.

In the semantic syntactic structure of a complex sentence in the Spanish language at the level of the speech model there was a fairly clear stabilization in the form of its modal temporal plan: there is a tendency to consolidate the forms of the subjunctive mood of the verb after the primary predicative nexus of the unreal comparison, the unreal condition, goals, hypothetical time and hypothetical concessions, e.g.: ... *los criados de don Luis rodearon a don Luis, porque con el alboroto no se les fuese* (Cervantes); ... *me ha subido como si hoy hubiera comido bocado* (Lazarillo); ... *antes que a ti lleguen, les puedes advertir* (Cervantes). By its semantics, the subjunctive mood of the dependent predicate in these types of substantive primary-predicative nexus, interacting with the unreal semantics, inherent to the syntactic meaning of the conjunctions that introduce them, contributes to the creation of the modal content of the primary-predicative nexus and through it – the whole complex sentence. The compatibility of time plans in a complex sentence of adverbial semantics is characterized by greater freedom than the compatibility of modal plans. On the other hand, the compatibility of time plans is influenced by the modality of the sentence. Modal-temporal correlations are more variable and agile in XII-XV centuries. One of the most significant trends in the development of syndetic coordination means of communication is the appearance in the semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentences of syncretic meanings. The reason for semantic syncretism in complex sentences lies in the inherent polyfunctionality of conjunctions<sup>9</sup>.

### ***Trends in the development of the volume of the complex sentence***

Complex sentence in Spanish during the development of its structure goes through three main stages: from ProLatin models using the bounded in the composition of the, firstly, paratactic polynomial, then hypotactic polynomial to a significant simplification of the form. The complication of the meaning of the sentence occurred in the first case is the result of stringing simple sentences, in the second case, it is due to the significant increase in the number of primary predicative nexus in the

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<sup>9</sup> O. Stovpets, “Chinese legal-philosophic syncretism and its influence to value orientations of the Chinese society”, in *Skehid*, 2019, vol. 1, no. 159, p. 55-60. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.21847/1728-9343.2019.1\(159\).157856](http://dx.doi.org/10.21847/1728-9343.2019.1(159).157856)

composition of the polynomial, in the third case, it is due to the simplification of the form, followed by a semantic concentration. The four milestones in the development of the volume of the sentence correspond mainly to the four stages in the evolution of the Spanish language: 1) pre-literary (Ibero-Roman period), 2) pre-national (Middle Spanish period), 3) the stage of formation of national language (Early Modern Spanish period) and 4) modern (modern and contemporary periods). The main path of evolution of sentence structure from the simplicity of its system, through its inclusion in the composition of the polynomial to the simplification is the result of overcoming internal dialectical contradictions. Each period has its own characteristics. In the XVII-XVIII centuries, and then at the end of the XIX-XXI centuries new forms of complex sentences were created, they were the result of transformations of the entire grammatical system of the Spanish language. In the middle of the XIX-XXI centuries there was a rearrangement of the semantic center in polynomials, concentrated mainly in the main predicative component, that is, in the elementary complex sentence. Macropolynomials exist in all the periods of Spanish, their use depends on the stylistic and genre feature of the author's text.

Macropolynomials can have a very large volume (up to 40 predicative components). However, in the modern Spanish language in the texts of fiction<sup>10</sup>, the majority of the prose is presented by constructions of 3-5 predicative components (up to 800 uses, which is up to 80%). Structures with a volume above seven predicative components are occasional. The study of literary monuments of the Spanish language shows that already in the Ibero-Roman period there were polynomials characterized by different structure, composition pattern and frequency of use. Subordination, acting as a leading syntactic connection in hypotactic polynomials, is carried out through a subordinate term, expressed by a verb or noun, and correlated with it a subordinate conjunction or a relate. An auxiliary means of subordination is the correlation between the forms of time and mood of the main and dependent predicates, the order of words, the location of the subordinate predicative components.

The identification of features and patterns in the syntactic relations between the hypotactic components of polynomials allow us to conclude that the specifics of the relationship between the subordinated primary-predicative nexus has an impact on a special construction, which is based on the principle of structural parallelism, manifested, on the one hand, in

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<sup>10</sup> R.B. Kamaeva, "National cultural specifics of representing dialecticisms in the fiction work translation", in *Life Science Journal*, 2014, vol. 11, no. 10, p. 653-656.

repeated subordinate conjunctions and relates, in the contact position of the subordinated primary-predicative nexus, due to the use of forms of time and mood of the subordinated dependent predicate. However, the principle of structural parallelism is not absolute. Each of the subordinate primary-predicative nexus has relative grammatical and semantic independence, which in some cases is expressed in the non-conditional construction and modal-temporal plan of the subordinate dependent predicative component.

As a result of the study, we have come to a number of interesting and important conclusions. So, during the XII-XXI centuries in the system of the syntax of complex sentences in Spanish we can observe establishment of the principles of relative and absolute autosemantic and synsemantic of its predicative components, the formation of the complex sentence as an independent syntactic unit within the text, differentiation of the modal temporal plan of the complex sentence, specification of the composition of the correlative and syndetic means, determining of the positional distribution of predicative components. The diachronic constant in the semantic syntactic structure of a complex sentence is presented in the form of a semantic invariant, the specificity of which is a special combined type of connection between the predicative components of a complex sentence. The diachronic variable is registered at the level of valence, speech and functional models.

Finally, changes in the semantic and syntactic structure of a complex sentence are closely related to the specific historical system of the Spanish language at one or another stage of its development. The reasons and results of the changes contributing to the improvement of the semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentences, the emergence and strengthening of new types of conjunctions, correlates, the positional location of the primary-predicative nexus, the establishment of modal temporal relationship are directly dependent on the formation and development of the syntactic, morphological and lexical system of the Spanish language. At the same time, a developed and flexible system of complex sentences was characteristic primarily for the literary form of the national Spanish language.

The results of the research open up prospects for further scientific research in the field of evolutionary processes in the communicative division of complex sentences in the Spanish language, as well as its communicative and pragmatic features, the implementation of structural and semantic transformations between the constituents of the functional system of dependent nexus, the study of the essence of the latent-

predicative nexus and its formation. One of the most important points for further analysis is the study of transitional structures between composition and subordination, the establishment of boundaries between simple and complex sentences at various stages of development of the Spanish language, as well as consideration of changes in the semantic and syntactic structure of complex sentences in the national versions of the Spanish language of Latin America.