Complicatedly-composed simple sentence is a linguistic feature unique to Mandarin Chinese. A complicatedly-composed simple sentence consists of structurally complicated sentence constituents or parts of speech which can be constructed from simple, compound and complex sentence structures.

Chinese linguistic research scholars, however, often ignore this form of simple sentence; channelling their efforts in the study of compound and complex sentences which they believe to have a greater semantic and syntactic value. As such, the syntactic structure of complicatedly-composed simple sentences remain unsystemised and its semantic function unexplored.

This five-chapter academic exercise aims to establish the notion of complicatedly-composed simple sentences and explore its semantic functions and syntactic patterns.

The research shows that, contrary to what scholars tend to believe, complicatedly-composed simple sentences actually have semantic and syntactic functions equivalent to, or even more complicated than compound and complex sentences. A comparison of sentence structures in English and Mandarin Chinese shows that while English relies largely on compound and complex sentences to express semantically complex ideas, Mandarin Chinese can do so by using complicatedly-composed simple sentence structures. Very often, long sentences in English are mostly complex sentences while they are mostly complicatedly-composed
simple sentences in Mandarin Chinese. Significantly, this shows that the simple sentence in Mandarin Chinese is more flexible and expansive in its semantic and syntactic structure than that of English.