



TAXEMIC AND OTHER APPROACHES TO THE COMPOSITE SENTENCES: COLLOTAXEME, PARATAXEME, HYPERTAXEME (SUPERTAXEME, ARCHITAXEME, ULTRATAXEME, BINOME, POLYNOME, DISCOURSEME, CUMULEME AND OCCURSEME). FUNCTIONAL SENTENCE PERSPECTIVE. SENTENCE PRAGMATICS. DISCOURSE ANALYSIS (TEXTICS OR TEXTOLOGY). PUNCTUATION IN MODERN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the structural, functional, and discourse aspects of complex sentences in English through taxemic and related approaches. Concepts such as collotaxeme, parataxeme, hypertaxeme (supertaxeme, architaxeme, ultrataxeme), binome, polynome, discourseme, cumuleme, and occurseme are employed to analyze the internal organization of complex sentences and their communicative functions. The study also addresses functional sentence perspective, sentence pragmatics, discourse analysis (textics or textology), and punctuation in modern English. The results demonstrate the interconnectedness of syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and discourse in composite sentences and highlight their communicative significance.

INTRODUCTION

The study of composite sentences has undergone significant development through various linguistic approaches, among which the taxemic framework occupies a prominent position. Taxemic and related approaches aim to reveal the internal organization of syntactic structures by focusing on relational units and their hierarchical interaction within discourse. Composite sentences, as complex formations that combine two or more predicative centers, serve as an ideal field for examining how meaning, structure, and function interact in language. Within this perspective, the notions of collotaxeme, parataxeme, hypertaxeme and their related subcategories offer a detailed system for understanding syntactic complexity beyond traditional grammatical classification. The concept of the collotaxeme refers to the minimal syntactic unit formed through the linear combination of elements within a sentence. It

emphasizes adjacency and co-occurrence, highlighting how syntactic units are arranged in relation to one another. Collotaxemes reflect the immediate syntagmatic connections that allow composite sentences to unfold logically and semantically. In contrast, the parataxeme represents a higher-level unit based on coordination rather than subordination. Parataxic relations are characterized by relative independence of clauses, where meaning emerges through juxtaposition rather than hierarchy. This approach allows linguists to explain composite sentences that rely on coordination to achieve stylistic balance, rhythmic symmetry, or pragmatic emphasis.

The hypertaxeme constitutes an even broader syntactic unit, encompassing complex sentence structures that exceed simple coordination or subordination. Within this category, several related concepts have been proposed to account for varying degrees of abstraction and scope. The supertaxeme refers to a generalized syntactic pattern that unites several taxemic structures under a shared functional or semantic principle. The architaxeme serves as an underlying abstract model that governs the formation of multiple surface realizations of composite sentences. The ultrataxeme, by contrast, operates at the highest level of generalization, often extending beyond sentence boundaries and linking syntactic organization to discourse-level coherence. Closely related to these notions are the terms binome and polynome, which describe composite constructions consisting of two or multiple interconnected predicative units. The binome reflects a dual structure that often forms the core of complex sentences, while the polynome captures extended constructions that develop through successive expansion. These structures demonstrate how composite sentences can grow organically, incorporating new clauses while maintaining semantic unity. The discourseme further expands the scope of analysis by treating syntactic units as components of discourse rather than isolated sentences. It emphasizes the role of context, coherence, and communicative intent in shaping composite sentence structures.

The concepts of cumuleme and occurseme highlight dynamic aspects of syntactic organization. The cumuleme represents the cumulative effect of syntactic choices within a stretch of discourse, showing how composite sentences contribute to thematic progression and textual cohesion. The occurseme, on the other hand, focuses on the situational realization of syntactic units, emphasizing their dependence on communicative circumstances and speaker intention. Together, these notions reinforce the idea that composite sentences cannot be fully understood without considering their functional and pragmatic dimensions. Functional sentence perspective provides an essential framework for analyzing how information is structured within composite sentences. This approach focuses on the division between given and new information, commonly referred to as theme and rheme. In composite sentences, the distribution of communicative dynamism becomes particularly complex, as multiple clauses interact to guide the reader or listener through layers of meaning. Functional sentence perspective explains how syntactic choices contribute to emphasis, focus, and coherence, allowing speakers to highlight essential information while maintaining logical flow.

Sentence pragmatics further deepens this analysis by examining how composite sentences function in real communicative situations. Pragmatic factors such as speaker intention, presupposition, implicature, and context play a decisive role in shaping sentence structure. Composite sentences often serve pragmatic purposes such as persuasion, explanation, contrast, or evaluation. Through pragmatic analysis, it becomes evident that syntactic complexity is not merely a formal feature but a strategic tool for achieving communicative goals. Discourse analysis, also known as textics or textology, extends linguistic investigation beyond the sentence level to the study of connected texts. From this perspective, composite sentences are seen as building blocks of discourse that contribute to textual coherence and cohesion. Discourse analysis examines how syntactic structures interact with semantic relations, pragmatic intentions, and cultural conventions. It reveals how composite

sentences help organize narratives, arguments, and descriptions, guiding interpretation across extended stretches of text.

Punctuation in modern English plays a crucial role in marking the structure and meaning of composite sentences. Punctuation functions as a visual representation of syntactic and semantic relationships, signaling coordination, subordination, and separation of clauses. Commas, semicolons, colons, and dashes are particularly important in indicating the boundaries and connections within composite sentences. Effective punctuation enhances clarity, reflects intonation patterns, and supports the functional and pragmatic interpretation of complex structures. In modern usage, punctuation also reflects stylistic choices, allowing writers to manipulate rhythm and emphasis while maintaining grammatical coherence. In conclusion, taxemic and related approaches provide a comprehensive framework for understanding composite sentences as dynamic, multifunctional structures. By integrating concepts such as collotaxeme, parataxeme, hypertaxeme, and their associated categories with functional sentence perspective, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and punctuation studies, linguistics achieves a more nuanced understanding of syntactic complexity. These approaches demonstrate that composite sentences are not merely grammatical constructions but essential tools of human communication, shaped by structure, meaning, context, and communicative intent.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The literature on composite sentences reflects a gradual shift from purely formal grammatical descriptions toward more integrative and functional approaches. Early syntactic studies were primarily concerned with identifying clause types and their formal connections through coordination and subordination. Traditional grammar treated composite sentences as combinations of simple sentences linked by conjunctions or relative markers, focusing mainly on surface structure. While this approach provided a foundation for classification, it often failed to account for deeper semantic relations and discourse functions inherent in complex syntactic constructions.

With the development of structural linguistics, scholars began to analyze sentence structure as a system of interrelated units. The taxemic approach emerged within this tradition as an attempt to describe syntactic organization through relational and hierarchical units. Researchers working in this framework emphasized the importance of identifying minimal and maximal syntactic units such as collotaxemes and hypertaxemes. Their studies demonstrated that composite sentences could not be adequately described by clause counting alone, but required an analysis of the internal relations that bind clauses into coherent wholes.

Further developments in linguistic theory introduced functional perspectives that shifted attention from form to communicative purpose. Functional sentence perspective, associated with the Prague linguistic tradition, contributed significantly to the understanding of information structure within composite sentences. Scholars in this area explored how theme and rheme are distributed across clauses and how communicative dynamism influences word order and clause arrangement. These studies revealed that syntactic complexity often corresponds to the need for nuanced information packaging rather than mere grammatical expansion. The rise of pragmatic linguistics further enriched the study of composite sentences. Researchers focusing on sentence pragmatics examined how meaning is shaped by context, speaker intention, and shared knowledge. Their work highlighted the role of composite sentences in expressing evaluation, contrast, cause, and concession, demonstrating that syntactic form is closely linked to pragmatic function. This line of research showed that the same structural pattern can convey different meanings depending on situational and communicative factors.

Discourse analysis, also referred to as textics or textology, expanded the scope of linguistic inquiry beyond isolated sentences. Scholars in this field investigated how composite

sentences contribute to textual coherence and cohesion. Studies emphasized concepts such as discourse and cumuleme to explain how syntactic units function within extended texts. The literature in discourse analysis underscores the idea that composite sentences serve as strategic devices for organizing narrative flow, argumentation, and thematic development. Punctuation has also received considerable attention in modern linguistic studies, particularly in relation to composite sentences. Researchers have examined punctuation marks as semiotic tools that reflect syntactic boundaries and discourse relations. Modern approaches view punctuation not merely as a set of prescriptive rules, but as a functional system that supports meaning interpretation, intonation, and stylistic variation in written discourse.

The methodology of the present study is based on a descriptive and analytical approach. The research relies on theoretical analysis of linguistic literature devoted to taxemic theory, functional sentence perspective, pragmatics, and discourse analysis. Composite sentences are examined through qualitative analysis, focusing on their structural organization, functional roles, and pragmatic implications. Examples from modern English texts are analyzed to illustrate how taxemic units operate within real discourse and how punctuation contributes to the interpretation of complex syntactic structures. Comparative analysis is also employed to contrast traditional grammatical descriptions with taxemic and functional approaches. This method allows for identifying the advantages of integrative models that combine structural, functional, and pragmatic perspectives. Through this methodology, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of composite sentences as multidimensional linguistic phenomena that operate at the intersection of syntax, meaning, and discourse.

RESULTS

The analysis of composite sentences using taxemic and related approaches demonstrates several key insights regarding their structure, function, and discourse behavior. The study reveals that composite sentences are not merely aggregations of independent clauses but are organized according to hierarchical and relational principles that reflect both syntactic and communicative considerations. Collotaxemes, as the minimal units of syntactic cohesion, were found to establish immediate linear relationships between elements, creating a base for logical and semantic integration within a sentence. Parataxemes, which represent coordinated clauses, provide a framework for balance and parallelism, highlighting how juxtaposed structures contribute to textual rhythm and stylistic effect.

Hypertaxemic structures, including supertaxemes, architaxemes, and ultrataxemes, were observed to govern the broader organization of composite sentences. These units show that complex syntactic patterns often extend beyond individual clauses, encompassing multiple levels of meaning and structural abstraction. The study of binomes and polynomes illustrated how sentences expand through successive clause linkage, revealing a dynamic interplay between semantic elaboration and syntactic economy. In practical examples from modern English, binomic structures often emphasize contrast or causality, while polynomic constructions serve to develop narratives or arguments in a coherent, cumulative fashion.

The examination of discourseemes, cumulemes, and occursemes highlights the interaction between syntactic structure and textual function. Discourseemes reflect how composite sentences contribute to overall textual coherence, while cumulemes show the cumulative effect of syntactic choices in guiding thematic progression. Occursemes underscore the context-dependent realization of composite structures, demonstrating that pragmatic factors, including speaker intention and situational relevance, play a decisive role in shaping sentence form.

Functional sentence perspective analyses indicate that composite sentences strategically distribute given and new information across clauses. Themes and rhemes interact not only within individual clauses but also across interconnected clauses, guiding the reader through layers of meaning. This distribution affects emphasis, focus, and the flow of information,

confirming that the communicative purpose of a sentence influences its syntactic configuration. Pragmatic evaluation further confirms that composite sentences serve diverse functions, such as explanation, contrast, evaluation, or persuasion. The same syntactic pattern may convey different meanings depending on context, illustrating the inseparability of form and function in sentence interpretation.

The analysis of punctuation patterns in modern English demonstrates that commas, semicolons, colons, and dashes are essential tools for clarifying syntactic relationships within composite sentences. Punctuation not only marks boundaries between clauses but also signals hierarchical and functional relations, supporting both readability and interpretive accuracy. In textual examples, correct punctuation enhanced coherence and reflected intended pragmatic effects, while inconsistent or absent punctuation often led to ambiguity or misinterpretation. Overall, the results show that taxemic and functional-pragmatic approaches provide a nuanced understanding of composite sentences. They reveal that complex sentences are multidimensional constructs, simultaneously shaped by structural rules, communicative needs, pragmatic context, and textual organization. These findings underscore the necessity of integrative analysis for a comprehensive understanding of English sentence complexity.

Conclusion

The study of composite sentences through taxemic and related approaches demonstrates that these structures are far more than mere combinations of clauses; they are dynamic, multifunctional units that operate at the intersection of syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and discourse. Analysis of collotaxemes, parataxemes, and hypertaxemes, along with subcategories such as supertaxemes, architaxemes, ultrataxemes, binomes, and polynomes, reveals the hierarchical and relational organization underlying complex sentence structures. These frameworks allow linguists to understand how clauses interact, expand, and contribute to textual coherence and semantic richness.

Functional sentence perspective highlights how information is strategically distributed within composite sentences. The interaction of themes and rhemes across clauses demonstrates that sentence structure is intimately linked to communicative purpose, guiding the reader or listener through layers of meaning. Sentence pragmatics further confirms that context, speaker intention, and situational factors play a decisive role in shaping composite sentences, determining how meaning is constructed and interpreted in real communicative situations. Discourse analysis shows that composite sentences are essential for textual cohesion and coherence. The concepts of discoursemes, cumulemes, and occursemes illustrate how individual syntactic units contribute to broader textual and narrative structures, emphasizing the interplay between sentence-level complexity and discourse-level organization. Modern punctuation practices complement these structures by marking clause boundaries, signaling hierarchical relations, and supporting the reader's interpretation of meaning and focus.

Taken together, the findings underscore the importance of integrative analysis that combines structural, functional, pragmatic, and textual perspectives. Composite sentences are revealed as sophisticated linguistic tools that enable nuanced expression, textual organization, and effective communication. Understanding these structures requires attention not only to formal syntactic rules but also to communicative intent, information flow, and discourse context. The taxemic approach and its related frameworks provide a comprehensive method for analyzing composite sentences in English, offering valuable insights for both theoretical linguistics and applied language studies.

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