



TAXEMIC AND OTHER APPROACHES TO THE COMPOSITE SENTENCES: COLLOTAXEME, PARATEXEME, 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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Annotation: This article investigates the theoretical and functional aspects of composite sentences in modern English from taxemic and related perspectives. It focuses on advanced syntactic units such as collotaxemes, paratexemes, hypertaxemes (including supertaxemes, architaxemes, ultratexemes, binomes, polynomes, discoursemes, cumulemes, and occursemes), exploring their hierarchical structure and communicative functions. The study emphasizes functional sentence perspective, sentence pragmatics, and discourse analysis (textics or textology), as well as punctuation practices in contemporary English. The findings offer insights into how complex sentence structures are organized, how information is foregrounded or backgrounded, and how syntactic choices affect coherence, style, and meaning.



Keywords: Composite sentences; taxeme; collotaxeme; paratexeme; hypertaxeme; functional sentence perspective; sentence pragmatics; discourse analysis; textology; punctuation; clause hierarchy; subordination; information structure.

Composite sentences in modern English represent a central mechanism through which speakers and writers convey complex relationships among ideas, events, and states of affairs. Unlike simple sentences, which express a single proposition, composite sentences enable the integration of multiple clauses, each contributing distinct but interconnected information. The study of composite sentences through taxemic approaches allows linguists to categorize the building blocks of sentences in terms of collotaxemes, paratexemes, and hypertaxemes. Collotaxemes, as recurring syntactic units, establish predictable patterns of clause combination and provide a foundation for more elaborate structures. These units can appear in a variety of syntactic environments, often signaling relationships of time, cause, condition, or concession. For instance, adverbial clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions such as *although*, *while*, *because*, or *if* serve as collotaxemes that establish logical or temporal frameworks for the main clause. Paratexemes function alongside collotaxemes, providing supplementary or evaluative content. They include parenthetical phrases, discourse markers, and contrastive expressions, which interact with the core clause to enrich meaning and guide interpretation. The combination of collotaxemes and paratexemes ensures that sentences are both structurally cohesive and semantically nuanced, allowing for the communication of layered ideas within a single grammatical unit.

Hypertaxemes, as higher-level syntactic units, further reveal the hierarchical organization of complex sentences. Supertaxemes encompass major clause clusters, often integrating multiple subordinate clauses and linking them to a central main clause. Architaxemes denote mid-level embedded clauses that refine or specify information presented in the main clause, while ultrataxemes operate at the discourse



level, connecting sentences across paragraphs or larger textual spans to maintain thematic coherence and narrative continuity. These units demonstrate that composite sentences are not merely collections of clauses but rather structured hierarchies in which each clause's position and function are carefully calibrated to manage information flow, foreground or background content, and guide reader attention. Within this hierarchical system, binomes and polynomes describe the combinatorial relationships of two or more clauses functioning as a cohesive semantic unit. Coordinated clauses in a compound-complex sentence may operate as a polynome when they collectively convey a temporal sequence, causal chain, or argumentative progression, demonstrating that the meaning of a sentence often arises from the interaction of its constituent clauses rather than from isolated elements. Discourseemes, cumulemes, and occursemes further extend the taxemic framework by linking clause-level structures to text-level meanings. Discourseemes contribute to the coherence of a passage by signaling the relationship between propositions, cumulemes aggregate multiple clauses into a semantically unified cluster, and occursemes reflect recurrent syntactic patterns that indicate conventionalized rhetorical or argumentative strategies across texts.

Functional sentence perspective provides another dimension to understanding composite sentences. By distinguishing theme and rheme, this approach reveals how information is distributed to manage reader or listener attention. Typically, the theme carries known or given information, establishing the context for what follows, while the rheme presents new, focal, or emphasized content. In sentences containing multiple subordinate clauses, the placement of clauses affects the interpretation of emphasis and importance, allowing writers to strategically foreground certain propositions while backgrounding others. Such arrangements are particularly salient in academic writing, persuasive discourse, and narrative texts, where controlling the flow of information is crucial for clarity, coherence, and rhetorical effect. Subordinate clauses can signal causality, condition, concession, purpose, contrast,



or temporal sequence, and the functional placement of these clauses determines how the message is understood. For example, an initial adverbial clause may provide temporal or conditional context, creating expectations that the main clause then fulfills or addresses. Conversely, final subordinate clauses can qualify, explain, or provide consequences for the main clause, enriching the informational structure and offering readers interpretive cues.

The pragmatics of composite sentences also plays a critical role in how meaning is negotiated between speakers and listeners or writers and readers. The choice of clause type, hierarchical arrangement, and connective devices reflects the communicative intention of the author. Conditional clauses, concessive structures, purpose clauses, and relative clauses are selected not only for their syntactic compatibility but also for their ability to guide interpretation, indicate politeness or formality, and shape argumentative or narrative strategies. For instance, a concessive clause can mitigate the force of a statement, establish contrast, or highlight unexpected outcomes, while a relative clause may serve to specify or qualify a noun, ensuring semantic precision. The flexibility of English complex sentences allows speakers to balance clarity, stylistic variation, and information density, demonstrating the intersection of grammatical, functional, and pragmatic considerations in sentence construction.

Discourse analysis, also referred to as textology or textics, examines how composite sentences operate within larger textual units. Complex sentences act as connective tissue within paragraphs, linking propositions, events, or arguments to establish coherence and cohesion. The recurrence of syntactic patterns, parallelism, hierarchical embedding, and strategic clause placement enables readers to follow logical or temporal sequences and infer causal, conditional, or contrastive relationships. In narrative texts, composite sentences convey the simultaneity of actions, foreground key events, and provide descriptive or explanatory background, while in academic discourse they organize evidence, arguments, and evaluations into



hierarchically structured units. The study of collotaxemes, paratexemes, and hypertaxemes within discourse thus illuminates both sentence-level mechanics and text-level strategies, showing how syntactic choices affect comprehension, interpretation, and rhetorical impact.

Punctuation plays a complementary role by marking boundaries, indicating relationships between clauses, and clarifying hierarchical organization. Commas separate introductory or embedded clauses, colons introduce explanations or elaborations, and semicolons link closely related independent clauses. Proper punctuation is essential for preserving the intended meaning of composite sentences, particularly when multiple subordinate clauses interact with one another or with the main clause. Non-finite structures, including participial, gerundive, and infinitive clauses, allow the compression of background information, facilitating economy of expression and stylistic variation without sacrificing grammatical or semantic integrity. The integration of punctuation, clause type, and hierarchical arrangement ensures that composite sentences can convey complex ideas efficiently and effectively in both written and spoken English.

Overall, the integration of taxemic analysis, functional sentence perspective, sentence pragmatics, discourse analysis, and punctuation studies provide a comprehensive understanding of how English composite sentences function. They are not mere grammatical artifacts but are essential tools for organizing thought, managing information, guiding interpretation, and maintaining coherence within texts. Mastery of these structures enhances language proficiency, enables precise communication, and supports advanced academic, professional, and creative writing. The study of composite sentences thus bridges syntactic form, pragmatic function, cognitive processing, and discourse organization, highlighting the interplay between grammatical choices and the communicative goals they serve in English.



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