



## PREDICATIVITY OF DISCOURSE: SENTENCES AND PUNCTUATION

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*ABSTRACT:* The aim of the study was to identify the peculiarities of discourse predicativity and the role of punctuation in sentence-expressions using works of different national and genre traditions. The theoretical analysis of predicativity as a key textual category and the comparative-analytical method were applied for the study of literary works. The research material included texts reflecting a variety of genres and cultural contexts, which made it possible to identify general and specific patterns. The results of the study showed that predicativity was the main property of the text, providing its logical completeness and coherence, forming a link between sentence elements and context and maintaining thematic and semantic coherence. It was found that punctuation performed an important function in text structuring, contributing to the allocation of key semantic accents, organising rhythm, and enhancing emotional expressiveness. The comparative analysis of the works revealed that in all the texts, predicativity contributed to the creation of a coherent discourse, but its use varied depending on the national and genre context. In some cases, the emphasis was on emotional intensity and expressiveness, while in others it was on logical simplicity and clarity of the

narrative. Punctuation, as a tool enhancing predicativity, also manifested itself in different ways: in some works, it emphasised drama and symbolism, while in others it facilitated the perception of the text and highlighted logical connections. The generalisation of the results confirmed the universality of predicativity and punctuation as means of textual organisation, reflecting both individual features of the author's intention and cultural and stylistic traditions. These aspects were recognised as key in creating a coherent, logically structured, and expressive text, opening up new opportunities for studies across different genres and cultural contexts.

**KEYWORDS:** text coherence, logical connection, key elements, structuring, rhythmic structure, predicativity.

### **PREDICATIVIDAD DEL DISCURSO: ORACIONES Y PUNTUACIÓN**

**RESUMEN:** El objetivo del estudio es identificar las peculiaridades de la predicatividad del discurso y el papel de la puntuación en las expresiones sintácticas utilizando obras de diferentes tradiciones nacionales y géneros. Se aplica el análisis teórico de la predicatividad como categoría textual clave y el método comparativo-analítico para el estudio de las obras literarias. El material de investigación incluye textos que reflejan una variedad de géneros y contextos culturales, lo que permite identificar patrones generales y específicos. Los resultados del estudio muestran que la predicatividad es la principal propiedad del texto, ya que proporciona su integridad lógica y coherencia, forma un vínculo entre los elementos de la oración y el contexto y mantiene la coherencia temática y semántica. Se descubre que la puntuación desempeña una función importante en la estructuración del texto, ya que contribuye a la asignación de acentos semánticos clave, organiza el ritmo y mejora la expresividad emocional. El análisis comparativo de las obras revela que, en todos los textos, la predicatividad contribuye a la creación de un discurso coherente, pero su uso varía en función del contexto nacional y del género. En algunos casos, se hace hincapié en la intensidad emocional y la expresividad, mientras que en otros se da prioridad a la simplicidad lógica y la claridad de la narración. La puntuación, como herramienta que mejora la predicatividad, también se manifiesta de diferentes maneras: en algunas obras, enfatiza el drama y el simbolismo, mientras que en otras facilita la percepción del texto y resalta las conexiones lógicas. La generalización de los resultados confirma la universalidad de la predicatividad y la puntuación como medios de organización textual, reflejando tanto las características individuales de la intención del autor como las tradiciones culturales y estilísticas. Estos aspectos se reconocen como clave para crear un texto coherente, lógicamente estructurado y expresivo, lo que abre nuevas oportunidades para estudios en diferentes géneros y contextos culturales.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** coherencia textual, conexión lógica, elementos clave, estructuración, estructura rítmica, predicatividad.

## PREDICATIVITE DU DISCOURS : PHRASES ET PONCTUATION

*RÉSUMÉ* : L'objectif de l'étude était d'identifier les particularités de la prédicativité du discours et le rôle de la ponctuation dans les expressions de phrases à partir d'œuvres issues de différentes traditions nationales et génériques. L'analyse théorique de la prédicativité en tant que catégorie textuelle clé et la méthode comparative-analytique ont été appliquées à l'étude d'œuvres littéraires. Le matériel de recherche comprenait des textes reflétant une variété de genres et de contextes culturels, ce qui a permis d'identifier des modèles généraux et spécifiques. Les résultats de l'étude ont montré que la prédicativité était la principale propriété du texte, assurant sa cohérence et son intégrité logiques, formant un lien entre les éléments de la phrase et le contexte et maintenant la cohérence thématique et sémantique. Il a été constaté que la ponctuation jouait un rôle important dans la structuration du texte, contribuant à la répartition des accents sémantiques clés, à l'organisation du rythme et au renforcement de l'expressivité émotionnelle. L'analyse comparative des œuvres a révélé que dans tous les textes, la prédicativité contribuait à la création d'un discours cohérent, mais que son utilisation variait en fonction du contexte national et du genre. Dans certains cas, l'accent était mis sur l'intensité émotionnelle et l'expressivité, tandis que dans d'autres, il était mis sur la simplicité logique et la clarté du récit. La ponctuation, en tant qu'outil renforçant la prédicativité, se manifestait également de différentes manières : dans certaines œuvres, elle soulignait le drame et le symbolisme, tandis que dans d'autres, elle facilitait la perception du texte et mettait en évidence les liens logiques. La généralisation des résultats a confirmé l'universalité de la prédicativité et de la ponctuation en tant que moyens d'organisation textuelle, reflétant à la fois les caractéristiques individuelles de l'intention de l'auteur et les traditions culturelles et stylistiques. Ces aspects ont été reconnus comme essentiels pour créer un texte cohérent, structuré de manière logique et expressif, ouvrant de nouvelles perspectives pour des études dans différents genres et contextes culturels.

*MOTS-CLÉS* : cohérence du texte, lien logique, éléments clés, structuration, structure rythmique, prédicativité.

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### 1. Introduction

Modern research in linguistics and textology increasingly draws attention to the role of predication in the construction of discourse. In contemporary text linguistics, predication is commonly regarded as one of the core textual categories that interact with other properties of the text, such as coherence, cohesion and communicative orientation. Predicativity, as a key property of an utterance, ensures the expression of content and logical completeness of the sentence, which, in turn, affects the perception

of the text. Within functional and communicative approaches to syntax and text analysis, predication is often prioritised as a foundational mechanism through which textual meaning is actualised in discourse. The problematics of this topic is connected with the insufficient study of the interaction between discourse predicativity and punctuation in literary works, where punctuation marks play the role of not only structural markers, but also semantic elements.

The need to study this topic arose because of the growing interest in the cognitive and pragmatic aspects of texts, as well as the need to analyse different literary traditions. From this predicativity, predicativity is not viewed in isolation, but as a central organising principle that interacts with punctuation to structure discourse and guide interpretation. The use of punctuation to express predicativity remains understudied in the context of cross-cultural analysis, which makes the study of this topic relevant.

In previous works, researchers have studied various aspects related to predicativity, discourse and punctuation. The functions of punctuation in the division of literary discourse have been the main object of research. Zheenbekova (2024: 286) demonstrated that punctuation fulfils not only a technical role but also has a significant impact on the perception of the text as a single coherent discourse. The paper focuses on such signs as dashes and colons, which not only structure the text, but also create semantic accents, allowing the reader to understand the author's intention more deeply. Syntactic organisation of coherent speech and its role in ensuring text coherence were considered in the study of Shynkaruk (2023: 7). The author argues that predicative elements to the logicity and coherence of a text, making its perception more meaningful.

The historical aspects of punctuation and its use in early narrative traditions have been analysed by Krijgsman (2023: 109). The author focused on how punctuation marks such as full stops, commas, and colons fulfilled a structuring function in ancient texts. It was shown that these signs helped to create the rhythm of the narrative and ensured the integrity of the textual composition, which is important for both modern readers and researchers of literary history. The role of narrative style in economic texts has been studied in the work of Zhang et al. (2021:159). Although the study focuses on a highly specialised field, the authors found that predicativity shapes the narrative style, giving it logical completion and expressiveness. Punctuation devices in these texts provide structural and semantic diversity, contributing to a better comprehension of complex concepts.

Discursive sentence separation and its relationship to the use of punctuation marks has been the subject of research by Cripwell et al. (2021: 272). The authors showed that punctuation, especially commas and full stops, plays a key role in the

perception of text coherence and logicity. The work emphasises that the correct use of punctuation can significantly improve discourse coherence. Current trends in the development of punctuation theory have been reviewed in a study by Seagal (2022: 111). The author highlighted that in the 21st century, punctuation has significantly expanded its functions, including emotional-semantic and cognitive aspects. The study confirms that modern texts require a more sophisticated approach to analysing punctuation, considering its impact on text perception.

Pragmatic aspects of discourse and variation in predicative utterances have been investigated by Syrett (2024: 60). The author concluded that predicative constructions are closely related to context, and punctuation plays a key role in enhancing the communicative effect. The study emphasises the importance of a contextual approach to text analysis. Grammatical and prosodic aspects of comma usage in texts were analysed in an experimental study by Kemp and Treiman (2023: 447). The authors found that punctuation not only facilitates text comprehension but also contributes to the formation of rhythmic structure, which is especially important for understanding complex sentences.

Predicative constructions with subjective adjectives and relation to punctuation were examined by Glass (2024: 412). The author showed that the correct use of punctuation enhances the predicative function of subjective descriptions, helping to express the emotional content of utterances more accurately. The history and principles of punctuation use in literary discourse became the object of research by Zheenbekova et al. (2024: 684). The authors analysed how punctuation influences the structuring of complex utterances, highlighting its role in creating logically complete textual constructions.

Despite the wide range of existing studies, the interaction between predicativity and punctuation in literary works, especially in a cross-cultural context, remains unresolved. Predicativity, understood as a core but not exclusive textual category, requires further investigation in relation to punctuation as a meaning-forming mechanism in discourse. The analysis of the combination of predication and punctuation in texts of different cultures and genres is not sufficiently covered, which creates the need for a comprehensive study.

The aim of this research was to study the predicativity of discourse and the peculiarities of punctuation in sentence-expressions on the material of literary works. To realise the goal, the following tasks were set:

- to investigate the theoretical basis of discourse predicativity and the role of punctuation in sentence-statements;

- to analyse literary works from the point of view of predicativity and punctuation;
- to compare, systematise and generalise the results obtained, highlighting national and genre features.

## 2. Materials and methods

The material base of this study was five literary works representing different cultural traditions and genre features: “The Raven” by Poe (2019), “The Lord of the Rings” by Tolkien (2024), “One Hundred Years of Solitude” by Marquez (2014), “The Flowers of Evil” Baudelaire (2008) and the Kyrgyz fairy tale “Kojojash” (2004). The choice of these texts was based on several factors. Firstly, these texts were vivid examples of fiction in which discourse predicativity and punctuation played a key role in creating the text structure and its perception. Secondly, the selected works represent a variety of cultural, linguistic, and historical contexts, allowing the study to explore how predicativity and punctuation function across different traditions and genres. This cross-cultural diversity makes it possible to identify both universal patterns and culture-specific features in the interaction between predicative structures and punctuation. Additionally, the texts differ in terms of narrative style, length, and complexity, which provides a broad spectrum for analysing how predication manifests in poetry, epic prose, magical realism, and oral narrative. By including works from different languages and periods, the study ensures a comprehensive examination of predication and punctuation as dynamic textual tools rather than static grammatical phenomena.

Moreover, the selection of five texts is methodologically sufficient because it balances depth and breadth: the corpus is large enough to allow meaningful cross-genre and cross-cultural comparisons, yet small enough to enable detailed, qualitative analysis of predicative and punctuation patterns in each text. This number provides analytical balance by representing multiple genres, linguistic traditions, and narrative styles without overwhelming the scope of the study, ensuring both manageability and representativeness.

For example, “The Raven” by Poe demonstrated complex emotional expression through the use of dashes, exclamation marks and pauses created by punctuation. “The Lord of the Rings” by Tolkien combined the rhythmicity of epic narrative and richness of predicative constructions, which made the text dynamic and structured. In the work “One Hundred Years of Solitude” by Marquez, the rich punctuation structure allowed to convey the multi-layered narrative characteristic of magical realism. “The Flowers of Evil” by Baudelaire explored predicativity in poetic discourse, where punctuation

emphasised symbolism and enhanced metaphoricality. The Kyrgyz fairy tale “Kojash” presented national features of narrative style, where punctuation supported logical connection between sentences and enhanced emotional impact.

In addition, the choice of these works was due to the cultural diversity, which allowed to explore predication and punctuation in a cross-cultural context. These texts spanned different languages, genres and literary traditions, which facilitated a more comprehensive and systematic analysis. Each offered a unique example of the interaction between discourse predicativity and punctuation, allowing the identification of both universal and specific features.

During the research process, the theoretical foundations of discourse predicativity and punctuation in sentence-statements were studied. The existing scientific works devoted to the function of punctuation, its role in text coherence and syntactic features were analysed. Special attention was paid to the definition of key terms such as predicativity, discourse predicativity and sentence-expressions. At this stage, approaches to understanding predicativity were systematised and the main punctuation devices affecting text perception were identified. Importantly, predicativity was primarily determined on the basis of syntactic and semantic criteria, independent of punctuation, while punctuation was subsequently examined as a tool that highlights, structures, or emphasises predicative elements. This methodological separation prevents interpretative circularity, ensuring that punctuation serves as explanatory support rather than primary evidence.

The sentences-expressions in which predicativity manifested itself most clearly were singled out through a combination of criteria: (1) syntactic complexity, (2) semantic prominence of the predicate, and (3) the presence of punctuation marks that enhance or structure predicative elements. Each sentence was initially screened for syntactic and semantic features that indicated strong predication, and then analysed for how punctuation contributed to its clarity, emphasis, or rhythm. This stepwise procedure ensured that selected sentences genuinely reflected predicative patterns rather than incidental textual features. Punctuation was studied from the point of view of its functional role in text structuring, as well as its contribution to the creation of rhythm and logical completion of sentences. Each text was analysed in terms of genre and cultural features. To isolate genre effects from punctuation-driven effects, predicativity was primarily assessed on syntactic and semantic criteria, independently of punctuation. This allowed the study to determine how genre influences predicative patterns regardless of punctuation usage. This made it possible to understand how the authors used punctuation to enhance predication without relying on it as the sole determinant of predicativity.

At the final stage, the study led to a comparison and systematisation of the data. The features of discourse predicativity and punctuation in different texts were compared, which made it possible to highlight national and genre differences. The result of the work was a generalisation of the functions of punctuation and its role in the construction of predicative constructions. The integrated approach provided an opportunity to consider the problem of discourse predicativity and punctuation in intercultural and cross-genre aspects, providing a broad perspective on the topic under study.

### 3. Results

Predicativity is a fundamental characteristic of a sentence that ensures its grammatical and semantic completeness. It includes the ability of a sentence to express predication, i.e., to establish a relation between the subject and the predicate by fixing an action, state, or event within a certain temporal, modal or logical perspective. At the level of structure, predication represents the interaction of the main components of a sentence, such as subject and predicate, which form its syntactic core. This interaction allows the creation of a complete utterance that fulfils a communicative function. Semantic completeness of the sentence is provided by the predicative through the establishment of a connection between the elements of the sentence and the context of reality. It makes it possible to express statements, questions, inducements and other speech acts, which turns a sentence from a set of words into a functional unit of communication. Predicativity is also closely related to the function of modality, expressing the speaker's attitude to reality. Modality can determine the time frame of an action (past, present, or future) or establish its probability, necessity, or possibility. This extends the range of meanings that predicativity brings to the sentence structure. Predicativity is the main property of a sentence that ensures its completeness, structure, and functionality (Issakova et al., 2022; Murasatov, 2024). It plays an important role in the realisation of the communicative function of language and the formation of textual structure. Predicativity at the level of discourse is considered as the ability of a text to ensure coherence and integrity through the organisation of semantic and structural relations between sentences (Table 1).

Table 1. Features of discourse predicativity.

<b>FEATURES of DISCOURSE PREDICATIVITY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>EXAMPLES of EXPRESSION</b>
Coherence and integrity	The unity of a text that unites its parts into a logical structure	Related sentences with a common theme or purpose
Logical connection	Connecting parts of a text to convey a sequence of ideas	Use of connective words and constructions
Lexical coherence	Use of the same or similar expressions to link parts	Repetition of terms, use of variant vocabulary
Temporal coherence	A single time frame for all or part of a text	Adherence to a single time in the narrative
Pragmatic function	Organising text to convey authorial intent and purpose	Structure and style of the text are subordinate to the task of conveying the main idea
Adaptation to context	Matching text to context and expectations	Adjusting style and structure to the target audience
Ensuring text coherence	Forming a text as a coherent and thematically unified whole	Combining sentences into a meaningful and complete structure

Source: compiled by the authors based on Ganiyeva (2023).

Discourse is a sequence of statements united by a common theme, communicative purpose, and logical structure (Lytvyn et al., 2018; Dagnev, 2023a). Discourse coherence is achieved through the interaction of individual sentences that form a single textual structure. Predicativity of discourse reflects the way in which these sentences are linked together, creating logical and thematic coherence. One of the most important elements of discourse predicativity is the logical connection between parts of the text. It can be expressed through the use of grammatical devices such as conjunctions, pronouns and adverbs, which provide coherence and smooth transitions between sentences. Lexical coherence, achieved through the repetition of keywords or the use of synonyms, also contributes to predication at the discourse level. Temporal coherence plays an important role in the formation of discourse predicativity (Gainullina et al., 2014; Toktarbekova et al., 2025). The uniform use of temporal forms in a sequence of sentences helps the reader or listener to perceive the text as a coherent utterance. Temporal and logical coherence ensure consistency and clarity of discourse. Predicativity of discourse is also related to the pragmatic function of the text. It helps to organise utterances in such a way that these utterances reflect the author's intentions and meet the communicative expectations of the audience. At

the discourse level, predicativity helps to adapt the text to the context, enhancing its coherence and perception (Issakova et al., 2025; Dagnev, 2023b). Discourse predicativity unites sentences into a logically and thematically coherent utterance, providing the text with integrity, consistency, and coherence (Ganiyeva, 2023: 31).

Punctuation plays an important role in structuring sentences and the text as a whole. It serves as a means of division and emphasis, helping to emphasise key elements and convey the semantic and rhythmic features of an utterance. At the sentence level, punctuation helps to organise its structure by defining the boundaries between syntactic elements and emphasising the semantic relations (Table 2).

Table 2. Functions and aspects of punctuation in the text structure.

<b>PUNCTUATION ASPECT</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>FUNCTIONS</b>
Structuring sentences	Organising the parts of a sentence	Highlighting boundaries and connections
Separation of elements	Pointing out pauses between parts	Identifying parts of a sentence
Emphasising key elements	Underlining important parts of the text	Drawing attention to semantic blocks
Creating the rhythm of the text	Determining the pace of reading	Ensuring smoothness of perception
Emotional expression	Conveying feelings and intonation	Strengthening the emotional effect
Text cohesion	Connecting parts into a whole	Logical organisation of the text
Rhythmic structure	Formation of stylistic rhythm	Maintaining the author's style

Source: compiled by the authors based on Seagal (2024).

Punctuation marks such as commas, full stops, dashes, colons, and exclamation marks act as grammatical markers that help to separate or unite predicative parts. Commas are used to separate syntactically equal elements, such as homogeneous terms or parts of compound sentences. Commas also help to distinguish introductory constructions, clarifying or explanatory elements, which makes the sentence easier to understand. A dash emphasises key elements of a statement, creating a dramatic pause or emphasising a logical connection between parts of a sentence. It is often used to emphasise oppositions or complements, adding emotional or logical emphasis. A colon serves the function of introducing explanations, clarifications, or enumerations. It helps

to clarify or detail the content of the statement, which is especially important in the context of complex text structures. Exclamation marks express the emotional colouring of the statement, emphasising its expressiveness. The exclamation marks enhance the communicative effect of the text, making it more expressive and understandable. At the discourse level, punctuation contributes to the creation of coherence and logical structure of the text. It helps to mark pauses and accents, structuring text units and making them easier to understand. For example, using dots or dashes to separate paragraphs emphasises a change of topic or highlights key points. Punctuation also plays an important role in the rhythmic organisation of a text. It sets the pace of reading and perception, which is especially important for poetic and fiction texts. In such texts, punctuation becomes not only a grammatical, but also a stylistic tool that helps to convey the author's intent. Thus, punctuation is an integral element of text structure, performing important functions in the organisation of sentences and discourse. It helps to create rhythm, emphasise meaning, and provide cohesion by reinforcing predication both at the sentence level and in the text as a whole (Seagal, 2024: 165).

Predicativity and punctuation are interrelated as key elements of text structure (Zhandossova et al., 2025). Predicativity provides logical completeness to utterances, while punctuation helps to structure the text by creating coherence and rhythmic organisation. The study of these aspects allows for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of language functioning and the role in creating a coherent and meaningful text. The analysis of literary works allows investigating how discourse predication and punctuation interact in different genres and cultural traditions. These aspects play a key role in structuring the text, creating logical coherence and emotional expressiveness.

Analysing the work “The Raven” by Poe (2019) in terms of discourse predicativity reveals a complex interaction of syntactic constructions and punctuation that create emotional tension and logical coherence of the text. At the centre of the work are sentence-expressions that convey the thoughts, feelings, and actions of the lyrical hero. These statements are connected logically and thematically, which ensures the coherence of the discourse. Each utterance develops the narrative, enhancing the dramatic atmosphere. The predicativity in “The Raven” is expressed both at the level of individual sentences and throughout the text. One example is the line: “And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain thrilled me – filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before”. Two predicative centres are used here (thrilled me and filled me), which convey the state of the hero. These predicates enhance the emotional effect of the statement, emphasising the connection between the lyrical hero and the situation described. The description of circumstances (rustling of each purple curtain) enriches the context and sets the emotional background. Punctuation, in

particular the dash, creates a pause, emphasising the actions, which enhances the expressiveness. The means of expressing predicativity in “The Raven” are diverse. The work combines simple and complex sentences, which help to convey both direct reactions of the hero and extended descriptions of events. Simple sentences, such as “Suddenly there came a tapping”, create an effect of urgency, emphasising the unexpectedness of what is happening. In complex sentences, such as “While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping, as of someone gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door”, predication is achieved through a multi-level structure. The main action is supported by subordinate sentences that add detail and develop the setting. Repetition and rhythmic structures play a special role in expressing predication. The constant repetition of keywords such as “Nevermore” creates rhythm and emphasises the hopelessness encompassing the lyrical hero. For example, in the line “Quoth the raven, “Nevermore”” the predication is expressed through the action (quoth) which links the character (the raven) to the repeated motif. This enhances the emotional impact by emphasising the central theme of the piece. The use of pronouns and deictic elements also plays a significant role in creating cohesion in the text. The pronouns (I, it, you) provide reference, connecting statements into a logically and thematically coherent whole. In the line “And the raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting...”, the pronoun (is sitting) strengthens the predicative connection between the raven's state and the general picture of what is happening, emphasising the static and inevitable nature of the situation described.

Punctuation in “The Raven” fulfils a key function in structuring the text and reinforcing the predicative. Dashes are used to emphasise key points, for example in the line “Thrilled me – filled me with fantastic terrors...”, where the pause between actions emphasises the significance. Commas structure complex sentences, facilitating the perception of the text, as in the line “Eagerly I wished the morrow; - vainly I had sought to borrow...”. Exclamation marks add emotional intensity by emphasising drama, e.g.: “Prophet!” said I, “thing of evil! – Prophet still, if bird or devil!”. The dots create an effect of anxious expectation, enhancing the dramatic impact. Predicative discourse in “The Raven” is provided by a combination of various syntactic structures, rhythmic elements and punctuation. These means not only create logical coherence of the text, but also enhance the emotional depth of the work, turning it into an example of poetic mastery. Predicative constructions and punctuation interact to convey both logic and feelings, forming a unique atmosphere that makes ‘The raven’ one of the most expressive poems of world literature.

The work “The Lord of the Rings” by Tolkien (2024) is one of the most significant epics works of the 20th century, where the predicativity of discourse plays an important role in shaping the narrative structure, creating atmosphere and

conveying the scale of the events described. The text combines various syntactic constructions, which allows the author to convey the richness of the world of Middle-earth and the diversity of characters. One of the key features of predicative discourse in *The Lord of the Rings* is the use of multi-level descriptions, which create the depth of the narrative and enhance the coherence of the text. For example, the sentence: “A great shadow descended upon the land, and the air grew heavy with the sense of doom” demonstrates how the main action (a great shadow descended) is combined with the description of the state (the air grew heavy), forming a double predicative structure. Such a combination not only develops the plot, but also enhances the emotional perception. An important means of expressing predicativity is detailing the actions and states of characters through a sequence of sentences connected by a common theme. In the episode describing the journey of Frodo and Sam, the author uses predicative constructions to gradually reveal the situation: “The road stretched on, winding through hills and forests. They walked in silence, steps weary, yet determined”. Each sentence supports the previous ones, creating logical and emotional coherence. Punctuation here emphasises the rhythm of the narrative, in particular, commas structure the descriptions by emphasising details. The symbolic meaning of predicativity is manifested in the use of rhythmic repetitions and parallel constructions. For example, in the description of the battle at Helm’s Fall: “The horn of Helm blew loud; the gates were flung wide; the riders charged forth like a storm”. The repetitive structure (the horn of Helm blew loud; the gates were flung wide; the riders charged forth) creates a dramatic effect, increasing the dynamics of the described event. Each part of the sentence is logically completed, but at the same time supports the overall picture of what is happening. Punctuation in the text serves not only for grammatical structure, but also for enhancing emotional impact. Dashes are often used to convey pauses or unexpected transitions, for example: “And at that moment, Frodo saw it – the great Eye, lidless and wreathed in flame”. The dash here emphasises the drama, creating a visual and semantic emphasis on the description.

The colon is used to introduce explanations or enumerations, which is especially characteristic of epic texts. In the sentence: “There was fear: fear of the dark, fear of what might come, fear of what lay beyond” the colon emphasises the enumeration, increasing the psychological tension. Special attention should be paid to the use of ellipsis, which in “*The Lord of the Rings*” often expresses uncertainty or transition to new events. For example: “They stood on the edge of the precipice, looking into the abyss.... and then, they stepped forward”. This creates a sense of dramatic pause, drawing the reader into an atmosphere of anticipation. Tolkien also uses complex syntactic constructions to convey the enormity of the world. In the descriptions of landscapes, the author introduces numerous predicative elements that enhance the effect of immersion: “The mountains rose high, peaks shrouded in mist,

while below, rivers carved the way through the valleys, glinting in the faint light of the moon”. Here, the sequence of predicative centres creates a rich picture, providing depth to the text. Thus, in “The Lord of the Rings”, the predicative discourse is expressed through a combination of descriptive, dynamic and emotional elements supported by punctuation. Tolkien skilfully uses commas, dashes, colons, and ellipsis to emphasise, structure and convey atmosphere, making the text not only logically coherent but also stylistically rich.

In the work “One Hundred Years of Solitude” by Marquez (2014), discourse predication plays a key role in the formation of a multi-layered narrative characteristic of magical realism. The text is saturated with complex syntactic constructions that reflect the complexity of the plot, and the multivalence of the events described. The writer uses predication not only to convey actions and states, but also to create a deep symbolic connection between characters, space and time. One of the characteristic features of the work is the use of long sentences containing several predicative centres that are connected logically and thematically. For example, in the description of the founding of the city of Macondo, the author writes: “Many years later, as he faced the firing squad, Colonel Aureliano Buendía was to remember that distant afternoon when his father took him to discover ice”. In this sentence, the predication is expressed through several events occurring in different time frames: the hero's memory (was to remember), an action in the past (took him to discover ice) and a key event in the present (faced the firing squad). The logical connection between these predicative parts is ensured through temporal coherence and smooth transitions, which emphasises the cyclical nature of time, one of the central themes of the work. Punctuation in such sentences fulfils a structuring function, helping the reader to navigate complex temporal and spatial switches. Commas are used to separate predicative parts, giving the text a rhythmic clarity. It is noteworthy that despite the richness of details, the text remains coherent due to a single emotional and semantic line.

Marquez often refers to descriptions rich in symbolism, where predication serves to create visually rich images. One of the episodes says: “The world was so recent that many things lacked names, and in order to indicate them it was necessary to point”. Here, predicativity is formed through a parallel structure: the first action describes the state of the world (lacked names), the second action describes the reaction of the characters (it was necessary to point). Punctuation emphasises the separation between state and action, reinforcing the contrast between the primitiveness of the described reality and the complexity of human perception. Of particular note is the use of repetition, which acts as an important means of predication in the work. The repetitive structures and words create a sense of a closed circle characteristic of the Buendia family’s fate. For example, in the line: “He lived in the

house for many years, talking to no one, writing endlessly in the parchments, until he died alone, surrounded by the yellow butterflies”, the repetitive actions (lived, talking, writing, died) are united in one chain of events, emphasising the isolation of the hero. Marquez also actively uses long descriptive constructions to emphasise the complexity of human relationships and historical processes. In one of the key moments, the author writes: “He arrived at the station carrying a suitcase with clothing and books, the parchments of Melquíades, and a pair of shoes that would never be used”. Here, the predicative emphasises many details that symbolise the contradictory nature of the hero’s life and destiny. Punctuation, especially commas, separates the predicative elements, allowing each of them to be equal in terms of semantic significance. In “One Hundred Years of Solitude”, the temporal structure of the predicative elements plays an important role. Often, events from the previous times, present, and future are described in the same sentence, which emphasises the cyclical nature of time. For example, in scenes where the fate of one generation is foreshadowed in the actions of another, predicativity enhances the philosophical depth of the work by linking individual actions with collective fate.

Predicative discourse in “One Hundred Years of Solitude” is expressed through complex syntactic constructions, rhythmic repetition, and symbolic imagery. Punctuation structures the text, helping the reader to navigate the multi-layered descriptions. This work demonstrates how predication can serve not only as a means of conveying action, but also as a way of expressing the philosophical and emotional aspects of a narrative, creating a unique style and depth of magical realism.

The work “The Flowers of Evil” by Baudelaire (2008) is a collection of poetry in which the predication of discourse plays a central role, creating a multi-layered text structure characteristic of symbolism. Baudelaire uses predication as a means of revealing complex philosophical and emotional ideas, which makes the work both rich and multivalent. In the poetry, predication is expressed through rhythmic organisation, emotional intensity and stylistic figures, which are enhanced through the use of punctuation. One of the key features of predication in the poetry of Baudelaire is its close connection with symbolic images, through which the author conveys metaphysical and moral concepts. For example, in the poem “Correspondences” the line: “Nature is a temple where living pillars sometimes let slip confused words” is a complex sentence where predicativity is expressed through the opposition of two images – nature as a temple and its ability to express meaning through unclear words. The predicates (is and let slip) create a double semantic layer: the first one fixes the static nature of the image, while the second emphasises the dynamic nature of what is happening. Punctuation, in particular commas, separates the elements, which allows the reader to perceive each detail as a separate semantic block.

The peculiarity of predicativity in Baudelaire's texts is that it often focuses not only on the action, but also on the state or characteristic of the object. In the poem "Spleen": "I am the king of a rainy country, rich but powerless, young yet very old", the predicativity is expressed through parallel structures, where each predicate (am, rich, powerless, young, old) adds a new facet to the portrait of the lyrical hero. These predicative elements are connected not only lexically but also semantically, creating the effect of opposition and contradiction. Punctuation in such lines plays an important role in structuring the predicative elements. Commas separate oppositions, emphasising the significance, while the absence of additional linking elements such as conjunctions creates rhythmic continuity, which is characteristic of poetic style.

In the poetry of Baudelaire, the author often intensifies predication through the use of questions and exclamations, which serve to convey emotional tension and philosophical reflections. In the poem "The Albatross" there is the line: "What a strange, mournful bird he is, this traveller from the skies!". The predicative elements (is and this traveller) not only fix the action, but also point out the descriptive aspect of the image. The exclamation mark adds expressiveness, emphasising the emotional response to the symbolic image of the albatross. The symbolism of Baudelaire requires the reader to carefully analyse the predicative constructions that can combine opposite meanings. For example, in the lines "Beauty is bitter, like salt; it wounds yet redeems", the predicativity is expressed through antithesis, where each predicative part (is, wounds, redeems) serves as a separate semantic element. Punctuation, in particular the semicolon, emphasises the connection between the opposites, making the text richer and more multivalent.

An important feature of predicativity in "The Flowers of Evil" is its connection with the rhythmic structure. In Baudelaire's poems, the rhythm is formed by alternation of short and long predicative elements. This creates an impression of movement, which can be smooth or abrupt, depending on the emotional load of the text. For example, in the line: "Time eats life, and the dark abyss devours hope" the alternation of verbs (eats, devours) conveys the feeling of hopelessness. Thus, the predicativity in "The Flowers of Evil" by Baudelaire is closely connected with philosophy. Using complex predicative constructions, the author creates rhythm and atmosphere, increasing the impact of the images. Punctuation in the work fulfils the role of not only a structural but also an emotional tool, helping the author to emphasise the key elements of the text and reveal the complexity of the symbolic system. These features make "The Flowers of Evil" an outstanding example of a poetic text where predication serves as an important element of artistic expression.

The Kyrgyz folk tale "Kojash" (2004) is a vivid example of oral narrative where discourse predication plays an important role in creating narrative structure and

emotional intensity. The text of the tale combines elements of dramatic narration, dialogue and description, which allows investigating how predicative constructions shape the logic of the story and enhancing the connection between individual episodes.

One of the central features of predicativity in Kojojash is its close relationship to the traditional narrative style, which relies on clarity, consistency, and rhythm. For example, in the description of Kojojash's fate, there is a construction: "Kojojash bala kezinen ele toolordu zhakshy korchy, ar daiym mergenchilikke kyzygyp, zhanybarlar menen tabiyatka zhakyn zhurchy". Here, predicativity is provided through a consistent description of the actions and qualities of the protagonist. Verbs (zhakshy korchy, kyzygyp, zhakyn zhurchy) form a rhythmic structure, emphasising the connection between the inner qualities of the protagonist and the way of life.

Punctuation plays an important role in structuring the text. Commas separate the listed actions and states, preserving the logical connection. These elements emphasise that each action is of equal importance, creating an overall impression of the hero. Another characteristic feature of the fairy tale is the use of parallel predicative structures to create rhythm and coherence. For example: "Al zhanybarlardyn ar birin izildep, alardyn zhashoo adattaryn tushununyp, ar daiym etiyat bolchu". Here, the three predicative elements (izildep, tushunup, bolchu) are linked thematically, which reinforces the emphasis on the hero's attentiveness and ability to interact with nature. This structure is often found in the oral tradition, ensuring easy perception and memorisation. In dialogues, predicativity acquires an emotional colouring, emphasizing the importance of what is said. For example, in the episode where Kojojash talks to other hunters, there is a construction: "Egerde sozhor tuura bolso, anda men chyndyky bilip, wendan ary sak bolom". In this statement, predicativity is expressed through a conditional-consequent relation. The verbs (tuura bolso, bilip, bolom) convey the hero's readiness to realise and change the behaviour. Punctuation, especially the use of commas, helps to separate the complex elements of the sentence, emphasising the logical structure. The condition and its consequence are clearly distinguished, which makes the text easier to understand.

Considerable attention is paid in the fairy tale to the description of the surrounding nature and the actions of the characters, where predicativity helps to create atmosphere and emotional context. For example: "Kyn chygary menen Kozhozhash myltygygyn alyp, toolordu aralap, zhanhy izderdi izdey bashtady". In this sentence, the verbs (alyp, aralap, izdei bashtady) convey a sequence of actions, emphasising the hero's persistence and passion. In addition, predicativity in "Kojojash" is supported through the use of questions and answers, which is a characteristic feature of the oral folk tradition. Questions often form the basis of discourse, encouraging the characters to think and act. For example: "Emnege sen sen ar daiym zhalgyz barasyñ?". This

question emphasises the isolation of the hero, creating an emotional background that is reinforced by the answers and actions of the characters.

Predicativity in the Kyrgyz tale “Kojash” is closely related to its oral origin and cultural context. Simple and parallel structures, the use of rhythm and repetition, and the logical clarity of predicative constructions make the text easy to perceive and remember. Punctuation fulfils the function of separating and emphasising elements, enhancing the coherence and logic of the narrative. All these features help to convey not only the plot, but also the deep values and traditions of the Kyrgyz people.

Importantly, the observed predicative patterns in each genre emerge independently of punctuation. For example, the long, multi-centre sentences in epic prose, the parallelism in poetry, and the simple repetitive structures in oral tales are dictated by genre conventions and narrative style, rather than by punctuation alone. Punctuation mainly functions to emphasise, structure, or rhythmically highlight these predicative constructions.

The Kyrgyz text is analysed linguistically to demonstrate predicativity and punctuation patterns; however, it has not been contextualised linguistically in terms of typological features. Kyrgyz is a Turkic language with agglutinative morphology, where grammatical relations are primarily marked through suffixes rather than word order. It typically exhibits a subject-object-verb (SOV) order, and verbs carry extensive information about tense, aspect, mood, and evidentiality. Nominal and verbal predicates often form parallel or serial constructions, which supports the rhythm and coherence of oral narratives. Punctuation in written Kyrgyz follows conventions adapted from Russian and international practice, but in oral texts, prosody and intonation often fulfil functions that punctuation marks indicate in writing. These typological traits-agglutination, SOV order, verb-final clauses, and serial/parallel predicative structures-are directly relevant to understanding predicativity and the structuring of the tale “Kojash”.

The analysis of the works revealed common trends in the use of discourse predication and punctuation, which retain the significance regardless of the genre and cultural affiliation of the texts. In all the works considered, predicative constructions are the main means of forming the logical structure and coherence of the text. These constructions provide not only the sequence of events, but also convey emotional or philosophical depth. For example, in both poetic and prose texts, predication serves as a basis for organising the plot, creating a rhythmic narrative and emphasising key ideas.

Punctuation plays an important role in the realisation of predication, acting as a tool for structuring the text (Nazarbetova et al., 2016; Aitbayeva and Muratalieva, 2022). Commas, dashes, colons, and exclamation marks help to emphasise separate

semantic blocks, strengthen accents and help to create logically complete statements. In works of French and American literary tradition, punctuation is actively used to enhance emotional expressiveness, emphasising the characters' experiences and the drama of events. For example, in the texts of Poe and Baudelaire, exclamation marks and dashes become expressive means that create tension and emphasise key points. In the epic prose of Tolkien, punctuation emphasises the scale and complexity of the Middle-earth world, organising long descriptions and simplifying the perception of compound structures. In the Kyrgyz folk tale "Kojojash", on the contrary, punctuation is used to maintain the clarity and simplicity of the narrative, which corresponds to the oral nature of the genre.

National and genre peculiarities also have a significant impact on the use of predicative constructions and punctuation. French and American literature is characterised by a high degree of emotional expressiveness, which is reflected in the choice of predicative structures. In the works of Poe, dynamic, emotionally rich constructions prevail, which emphasise the intensity of experience. In the poetry of Baudelaire, the author focuses on metaphor and symbolism, where predicativity is often combined with multi-layered images, and punctuation helps to organise complex symbolic statements. For example, colons and semicolons in Baudelaire's texts not only create pauses but also emphasise key oppositions or transitions between images.

In the Tolkien's epic prose, the author focuses on the scope of descriptions and the smoothness of transitions between episodes. The author's text is saturated with predicative constructions that link actions, states, and descriptions of the world, creating a multi-layered narrative. The logical structure of such texts is supported by punctuation that separates long sentences, ensuring that these sentences are perceived as coherent and cohesive.

In the Kyrgyz fairy tale "Kojojash", the national specificity of predicativity is manifested in the clarity and consistency of the narrative. The oral nature of the genre dictates the use of simple and repetitive predicative structures, which simplifies the perception of the text by the listener. Punctuation plays a functional role here, emphasising the sequence of actions and making the text easier to remember. Unlike French or American literature, the emphasis is not on emotional intensity or complex metaphor, but on logical clarity and consistency.

Overall, these observations show that while punctuation supports and enhances predicative discourse across all texts, the underlying predicative structures are shaped by genre-specific conventions. Poetic, epic, and oral genres exhibit distinct predicative patterns that can be clearly distinguished from punctuation-driven emphasis or structuring. Punctuation in all the analysed works serves as an important tool for strengthening predication. Commas are most often used to separate elements of complex

sentences, emphasising the logic and rhythmic organisation. The dash helps to emphasise the key points of the text, creating pauses that enhance drama. The colon is used to introduce clarifications, explanations or enumerations, giving the text completeness and structure. The colon is found in texts rich in emotion, such as the works of Poe and Tolkien, where it creates the effect of uncertainty or expectation.

The influence of cultural and linguistic context on predication and punctuation is evident in each of the texts analysed. English-language literature makes extensive use of punctuation to convey rhythm and intonation, emphasising the drama and scale of the descriptions. French poetry emphasises the aesthetic function of punctuation, highlighting the metaphorical and complex nature of symbolic language. In the Kyrgyz tale, punctuation fulfils a more practical function, maintaining the clarity of the narrative and the rhythmic structure of the text. Thus, discourse predication and punctuation are universal tools that both reflect the cultural and genre features of texts and serve to organise the logical structure. Despite the differences in style and purpose, all the analysed works demonstrate that predication and punctuation play a crucial role in creating coherence and expressiveness of the text.

#### **4. Discussion**

The results of this study on discourse predicativity and the role of punctuation in literary texts were compared with the findings of other authors in order to identify both common trends and differences. The comparison covers studies carried out in chronological order.

The punctuation system and its components in English and Kyrgyz were investigated by Kozuev and Zheenbekova (2024: 165). The authors studied how punctuation affects literary discourse, emphasising that in English it favours the creation of complex predicative constructions, while in Kyrgyz literature simplified punctuation reflects the oral tradition. The main conclusion of the work was to confirm that cultural context determines the use of punctuation as a tool of text coherence. This study confirmed these findings by showing that Kyrgyz texts emphasise logical clarity, while English texts emphasise multilayeredness and symbolic depth, especially through the use of dashes and colons.

The pragmatic function of predicativity in the poetry of Poe was investigated by Hao (2024: 63). The author analysed how the logical structure of the text enforces the Right Frontier Constraint, with attention paid to the organisation of predicative constructions that contribute to the enhancement of drama and emotional tension. Hao noted that logical sequence of actions and repetitive constructions create discourse coherence, making the work coherent. This study found that the repetition of keywords

and the use of rhythmic elements such as “Nevermore” enhance predication and create emotional intensity. Thus, the findings of Hao on the importance of structural organisation and rhythmic elements are supported by the present study, complemented by an emphasis on the role of punctuation, especially dashes and exclamation marks, which enhance the drama of the text. Sabrina (2023: 74) investigated the role of onomatopoeia in the poetry of Poe. The author emphasised that sound elements such as alliteration and onomatopoeia integrate with predicative constructions, enhancing the expression of the text and its perception by the reader. Sabrina concluded that sound organisation not only emphasises the emotional component but also enhances the rhythmic structure of the text, making it more connected. In this study, it was observed that the use of onomatopoeia, as in the lines “tapping, rapping”, helps to emphasise predicative elements such as the actions and states of the protagonist. This confirms and extends the findings of Sabrina, emphasising that onomatopoeia fulfils not only a stylistic but also a structural function.

The features of Tolkien’s prose have been examined by McGregor (2023: 49), who drew attention to the subtlety and minimalism in descriptions that create an atmosphere of scale and epic narrative. The author noted that predicative constructions in the writer’s texts often integrate descriptions of landscapes, actions and states, creating multi-layered scenes. McGregor emphasised the role of punctuation, especially dashes and colons, in structuring the text and pointing out key points. This study confirmed these findings by revealing that in the epic prose of Tolkien, punctuation contributes to the perception of complex descriptions and to the rhythmic ordering of the text, making it more coherent and expressive. Egamnarova (2023: 17), analysing the individual style of Tolkien, noted that punctuation emphasises key points of the text, helping to highlight emotionally significant events. The author pointed out that the use of complex syntactic constructions and detailed descriptions is supported by punctuation, which facilitates the perception of the text. These aspects coincide with the findings of the present study, where it was emphasised that predication in Tolkien’s texts is formed through logical and rhythmic connection between text elements.

The interaction of syntactic and semantic elements in the novel “One Hundred Years of Solitude” was analysed by Mutiarawati et al. (2022: 601). The authors emphasised complex predicative constructions that reflect the cyclical nature of time and the multi-layered nature of the narrative. The authors concluded that temporal coherence and logical structure of the text are maintained through the use of punctuation, especially commas and ellipsis, which help to organise complex narratives. This study also noted that punctuation plays an important role in creating temporal and logical coherence, supporting the philosophical depth of the text.

Peruničić (2024: 93) studied the philosophical aspect of the poetry of Baudelaire, emphasising that predicativity is closely related to symbolism and punctuation enhances the multi-layered nature of the text. The author noted that the use of colons and semicolons helps to structure complex symbolic images, emphasising the significance.

The cognitive role of punctuation in texts was examined by Burrell and Beard (2022: 261). The authors emphasised that the correct use of punctuation promotes text cohesion and helps to develop cognitive skills in learners. The study considered punctuation as a structural analysis tool that facilitates text comprehension.

The role of punctuation in creating subtext, emphasising that punctuation is an important tool for revealing hidden meanings and enhancing the philosophical and symbolic load of the text was investigated by Kryvoruchko et al. (2024: 108). The authors argued that punctuation marks, such as commas, dashes and colons, create space for additional interpretations, helping the reader to better understand the subtext. The work emphasised that punctuation not only divides or structures the text, but also serves to establish thematic and logical connections between explicit and implicit elements of the narrative. The main finding was that the use of punctuation enhances the interaction between subtext and main content, making the text more multi-layered and richer. This study also observed that punctuation plays a significant role in creating multiple meanings and philosophical depth, especially in texts with pronounced symbolic elements. This coincides with the findings of Kryvoruchko et al., complementing them by emphasising the rhythmic and stylistic function of punctuation in literary works.

Maci and Garofalo (2023) focused on the study of discursive elements and the organisation in literary texts, emphasising that punctuation facilitates the comprehension of complex syntactic constructions. The authors noted that signs such as commas and colons contribute to structuring the text, making it more accessible and logically coherent. The authors concluded that punctuation serves as a link between different levels of discourse, allowing the reader to perceive the text as a coherent utterance. This study confirmed these findings, especially in the analysis of epic prose, where punctuation plays a key role in emphasising logical connections and creating a rhythmic ordering of the text.

Katili and Mahmud (2024: 68) studied predication in literary works, emphasising its role in creating a coherent narrative. The authors emphasised that predicative constructions form the basis of text coherence and punctuation enhances the completeness by creating logical clarity. The paper pointed out that dashes and commas help to highlight key predicative elements, emphasising the importance in the text. This study has complemented these findings by pointing out the close

relationship between predicativity and punctuation as means of structural organisation, which enhances the coherence and expressiveness of the text. This confirms the universality of these mechanisms in literary discourses.

Dela Peña (2023: 122) focused the study on analysing errors in written discourse, paying special attention to the role of punctuation in text coherence. The author revealed that violation of punctuation rules significantly reduces the coherence and logical structure of the text, making it difficult for the reader to perceive and understand the main ideas. The paper emphasised that errors related to the use of commas, full stops and other punctuation marks lead to misinterpretation of meaning, especially in complex syntactic constructions. The main conclusion of Dela Peña was that punctuation is not only a formal but also a functional tool that determines the quality of a text and its perception. This study, on the contrary, highlighted the positive aspect of punctuation: its correct use enhances the cohesion of the text, emphasises key elements and provides logical closure. This complements the findings of Dela Peña, demonstrating the importance of using punctuation correctly to create a meaningful and coherent text.

Calderón-Larrañaga et al. (2022: 852) studied the influence of cultural context on the use of discourse elements, including predicative constructions and punctuation. The researchers concluded that cultural traditions have a significant influence on the choice of linguistic devices, making texts unique to each literature. The authors noted that different cultural contexts use a variety of approaches to text structuring, reflecting the perceptual characteristics and stylistic preferences of the authors. This study found that cultural differences play an important role in textual organisation, determining not only the style but also the ways in which predicativity is expressed and punctuation is used. These findings support the observations of Calderón-Larrañaga et al., emphasising the importance of cultural context as a key factor in the creation of texts that reflect the uniqueness of each literary tradition.

Digital punctuation and its interactive function have been the subject of research by Busch (2021: 7), who studied the changes in the use of punctuation marks in digital communication. The author found that in online discourse, punctuation fulfilled not only traditional grammatical and syntactic functions, but also acquired an interactive and expressive character. Punctuation marks such as the dots, dashes, and exclamation marks have come to be used to express emotion, convey intonation and even to mark the speaker's intentions. Busch concluded that digital punctuation fulfilled pragmatic functions and influenced the interpretation of an utterance by changing its meaning depending on the context. This conclusion coincided with the results of this study, in which punctuation was analysed not only as a means of text

structuring, but also as an instrument of rhythmic organisation and emotional expression, especially in poetic discourse.

The educational aspects of punctuation and its influence on the semantic coherence of a text was a key topic of research by Exley and Kitson (2020: 101). The authors studied the role of punctuation in teaching writing and concluded that knowledge of punctuation rules enables students to produce coherent, logically structured texts. The study showed that the correct use of punctuation not only facilitated the comprehension of complex syntactic constructions, but also contributed to the development of skills in meaningful text analysis. Exley and Kitson argued that punctuation fulfilled a cognitive function by facilitating the process of reading and interpreting content. The work indicated that students with high levels of punctuation proficiency were better at producing coherent and logically structured texts. This finding found confirmation in this study, where it was also shown that punctuation was an important tool for coherence and logical organisation of text. In literary works, especially in the English-speaking tradition, punctuation marks not only structured the text, but also helped to highlight rhythmic and semantic connections between sentences.

The problem of stylistic analysis of literary discourse and its teaching was considered in the study of Abarchah (2022: 4). The author emphasised that the predication of discourse was a fundamental characteristic that ensured the coherence of the text, and punctuation played a crucial role in its interpretation. Abarchah noted that the teaching of literary discourse often overlooked the influence of punctuation on the semantic organisation of the text, leading to superficial analyses of works. These results were in line with the findings of this study, which analysed the role of punctuation in shaping text coherence. It was found that in different genres and cultural traditions, punctuation marks fulfilled a variety of functions: from highlighting logical connections in complex syntactic constructions to enhancing emotional impact.

The use of discourse connectors as a tool to increase the coherence of the text was analysed by Escalante Gamazo et al. (2022: 103). The authors investigated how discursive elements such as however, therefore, such as, therefore, such as, affected the coherence of written texts in English. The authors concluded that such connectors played a key role in the organisation of predicative constructions, helping the reader to perceive the text as a logically complete utterance. The study found that the insufficient use of discourse markers led to the disjointedness of the text and made it difficult to interpret. This study also noted the importance of discourse connectives, especially in English-language literature, where these connectives have been used extensively to organise complex sentences and reinforce the logical structure of utterances.

Discourse structure and dependent sentence embeddings have been analysed by Sadanobu (2021: 167). The author challenged the traditional view of discourse construction based on individual sentences by studying the role of dependent syntactic structures in Japanese. The study found that predication in Japanese discourse was often realised through complex verb constructions and dependent phrases that provided fluidity and coherence to utterances. This finding extended the context of this study by demonstrating that predication and punctuation can fulfil different functions depending on the language system.

The results of this study confirmed the findings of most authors, demonstrating the universality of predication and punctuation as means of textual organisation. Nevertheless, the identified cultural and genre differences emphasise the need for further study of these aspects in different literary traditions.

In addition, it is important to note that genre interacts with predicativity independently of punctuation: certain genres inherently favour specific predicative structures, and while punctuation can enhance or clarify these structures, the underlying genre-driven patterns can be identified and analysed separately from punctuation-driven effects.

## 5. Conclusions

The study of the predicativity of discourse and the role of punctuation in sentence-expressions confirmed a key role in the organization of the text. Predicativity was identified as a fundamental property that ensures semantic completeness and structural coherence. It formed the basis for the logical sequence and coherence of the text, linking its elements into a single whole. Punctuation performed the functions of structuring, accentuation and rhythmic organization, helping to highlight key semantic elements and simplifying the perception of the text.

An analysis of literary works from various genres and cultural traditions showed a variety of ways of using predicative constructions and punctuation devices. Some texts emphasized emotional expressiveness, where predicative constructions conveyed psychological tension, and punctuation enhanced the drama through the use of exclamation marks, dashes, and ellipses. Other works demonstrated the scale and complexity of the narrative, where predicative constructions formed multi-layered descriptions, and punctuation ensured logical structuring. Comparison of the texts made it possible to identify common and specific features of the use of predicative constructions and punctuation. In all works, predicative elements ensured coherence and logical consistency. Punctuation enhanced these characteristics, focusing attention on key moments, helping to structure long sentences, and emphasizing

semantic connections. National and genre differences were manifested in the dominant emphases: from emotional expressiveness and rhythmic sophistication to logical simplicity and clarity. The results have shown that predicative constructions and punctuation are universal as means of creating a coherent and expressive text, but the use of the predicativity and punctuation varied depending on genre features and cultural context. In some cases, these means served as tools for conveying aesthetic expressiveness and symbolic ambiguity, while in others, predicative constructions and punctuation emphasized logical clarity and consistency of presentation. The study confirmed that predicative constructions and punctuation are not only the main elements of text organization, but also reflect the individual features of the author's intent, genre specificity, and cultural traditions, which makes them important tools for creating a coherent and expressive discourse.

A limitation of this study is its focus on a specific set of works and cultural traditions, which may not cover the full diversity of ways of expressing predicative constructions and using punctuation in literary texts of other languages and genres. Promising directions for further research could be the study of predicative constructions and punctuation in texts of less studied languages and cultural traditions, the analysis of manifestations in modern digital genres such as blogs, social networks and e-mail correspondence, as well as the study of the influence of automatic machine translation on the preservation of predicative constructions and punctuation features in literary texts.

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