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### SYNTACTIC AND LEXICAL METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THE PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS OF COMMUNICATION AND INFLUENCE IN A COMPLEX SENTENCE (BASED ON ENGLISH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

**Abstract.** The aim of the research paper is to identify the structural, semantic and pragmatic features of the complex sentences in English business letters, namely in the genre of commercial correspondence. This is due to the increased role of business communication and the need to quickly and accurately compose persuasive business letters. The quantitative analysis, a descriptive method, comparative methods as well as complex discourse analysis are used in the research.

The results of the research have shown how the communicative-pragmatic functions of sentences, the reporting function and the influence function, are realized in business correspondence.

The value of the research study would benefit in developing business document writing skills in the rapidly evolving world of business communication. Its importance is also determined by the increased need to study American business communication, since representatives of the American business community are the most numerous strategic partners and investors in the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The research results would also be implemented in teaching persuasive writing, practical grammar and enhancing business communicative skills of EFL learners.

The paper concludes that complex sentences used in the integration of lexical and syntactic emotionally expressive devices in business texts perform not only an informative function but also an influential one. Each of these functions relies on distinct linguistic resources designed to achieve specific communicative objectives.

**Key words.** Complex sentence, subordinate clause, business letters, correspondence, business style, influence, reporting

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## КҮРДЕЛІ СӨЙЛЕМДЕ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ МЕН ЫҚПАЛ ЕТУДІҢ ПРАГМАТИКАЛЫҚ ФУНКЦИЯЛАРЫН ЖҮЗЕГЕ АСЫРУДЫҢ СИНТАКСИСТІК ЖӘНЕ ЛЕКСИКАЛЫҚ ӘДІСТЕРІ (АҒЫЛШЫН КОММЕРЦИЯЛЫҚ ХАТ АЛМАСУЫНА НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН)

*Аңдатпа.* Бұл ғылыми мақаланың мақсаты — ағылшын тіліндегі іскери хаттарда, атап айтқанда коммерциялық хат алмасу жанрында қолданылатын күрделі сөйлемдердің құрылымдық, семантикалық және прагматикалық ерекшеліктерін анықтау. Бұл іскерлік коммуникацияның маңызының артуымен және сенімді іскери хаттарды жылдам әрі дәл құрастыру қажеттілігімен байланысты. Зерттеуде сандық талдау, сипаттамалық және салыстырмалы әдістер, сондай-ақ кешенді дискурстық талдау қолданылды.

Зерттеу нәтижелері іскери хат алмасуда сөйлемдердің коммуникативтік-прагматикалық функцияларының — ақпараттық (хабарлау) және ықпал ету функцияларының — қалай жүзеге асатынын көрсетті.

Зерттеудің практикалық құндылығы оның қарқынды дамып келе жатқан іскерлік коммуникация жағдайында іскери құжаттарды жазу дағдыларын дамытуда қолданылу мүмкіндігімен айқындалады. Оның өзектілігі сондай-ақ америкалық іскерлік коммуникацияны зерттеуге деген қажеттіліктің артуымен анықталады, себебі америкалық бизнес қауымдастығының өкілдері Қазақстан Республикасы экономикасындағы ең көп стратегиялық серіктестер мен инвесторлар болып табылады.

Зерттеу нәтижелері сенімді жазу, практикалық грамматика пәндерін оқытуда, сондай-ақ ағылшын тілін шетел тілі ретінде меңгерушілердің іскерлік коммуникативтік дағдыларын дамытуда қолданылуы мүмкін.

Мақалада іскери мәтіндерде лексикалық және синтаксистік эмоционалды-экспрессивтік құралдарды біріктіру барысында қолданылатын күрделі сөйлемдердің тек ақпараттық қана емес, сонымен қатар ықпал етуші қызметі атқаратыны туралы қорытынды жасалады. Бұлардың әрқайсысы нақты коммуникативтік мақсаттарға қол жеткізуге бағытталған әртүрлі тілдік құралдарға сүйенеді.

*Кілт сөздер.* Күрделі сөйлем, бағыныңқылы сөйлем, іскерлік хаттар, хат алмасу, іскерлік стиль, ықпал ету, хабарлау

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## СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ И ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ СПОСОБЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИХ ФУНКЦИЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ И ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ В СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЁННОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ КОММЕРЧЕСКОЙ ПЕРЕПИСКИ)

**Аннотация.** Целью данной научной статьи является выявление структурных, семантических и прагматических особенностей сложных предложений в английских деловых письмах, а именно в жанре коммерческой корреспонденции. Это обусловлено возросшей ролью делового общения и необходимостью быстрого и точного составления убедительных деловых писем. В исследовании используются количественный анализ, описательный и сравнительный методы, а также комплексный дискурсивный анализ.

Результаты исследования показали, каким образом в деловой корреспонденции реализуются коммуникативно-прагматические функции предложений – информативная (сообщающая) и воздействующая функции.

Практическая ценность исследования заключается в возможности его применения для развития навыков написания деловой документации в условиях быстро развивающегося делового общения. Его значимость также определяется возросшей необходимостью изучения американской деловой коммуникации, поскольку представители американского бизнес-сообщества являются наиболее многочисленными стратегическими партнёрами и инвесторами в экономике Республики Казахстан.

Результаты исследования также могут быть использованы в преподавании письма-убеждения, практической грамматики, а также для развития деловых коммуникативных навыков у изучающих английский язык как иностранный.

В статье делается вывод о том, что сложные предложения, используемые при интеграции лексических и синтаксических эмоционально-экспрессивных средств в деловых текстах, выполняют не только информативную, но и воздействующую функцию. Каждая из этих функций опирается на различные языковые средства, направленные на достижение конкретных коммуникативных целей.

**Ключевые слова.** Сложноподчиненное предложение, придаточное предложение, деловые письма, переписка, деловой стиль, воздействие, сообщение.

**Introduction.** Business correspondence is becoming an important link in business relationships, facilitating the establishment of contact and leading the participants to formally formalized business relationships (signing contracts, agreements, etc.). Studying the communicative and pragmatic principles of the "business letter" text and the syntactic features of their expression is a pressing task for linguistic research in the development of business texts. Therefore, scholars have been doing huge work in researching the commercial correspondence.

A business letter is a written form of language, and it is characterized by a specific structure, a specific compositional sequence of thoughts, the use of specific vocabulary, and the syntactic structure of sentences. The primary purpose of a business letter is to reach an agreement with the addressee, inform them of something, and influence their consciousness and behavior, in other words, a business letter is a textual organization characterized by a functional focus, i.e., an orientation toward fulfilling a predetermined communication goal [1, p. 16]. This type of communication is considered one of the most complex and, at the same time, the only way to tangibly represent (recorded in paper form, in a hard copy) the process of information transfer during negotiations, work results, etc. Such letters have the status of a document and possess certain legal force when accompanied by a signature and seal. Therefore, such correspondence is typically registered and stored in designated archives and files. The status of a business letter precludes errors in its formatting and content.

A business letter is a special type of document, less strictly regulated than a contract or regulation, but still possessing legal significance [2, p. 52]. Therefore, its content must be carefully considered. This necessity becomes apparent when one realizes that in oral communication (face-to-face or by telephone), the reaction to what is said can be seen or heard

immediately, whereas in written communication, the reaction is unknown until a response is received [3, p. 1].

The functioning of complex sentences is of increasing interest to linguists. Since the 1980s, there has been a tendency to analyze the syntactic structure of texts of different functional styles. It is no coincidence that the stylistic aspect of the functioning of complex sentences was given great importance in the studies of this period. It turned out that different structural types of sentences can be used differently in texts of different stylistic classifications [Ya. G. Birenbaum, 1980; M. P. Dankova, 1983; V. V. Zabelin, 1983; T. I. Kormanovskaya, 1983; S. Ya. Ermoolenko, 1986; V. M. Maksimuk, 1987; M. M. Filippova, 1990; L. S. Gvozdilina, 1991; A. A. Prokopchuk, 1991; M. V. Varisova, 1992; M.K. Bisimalieva, 1999; M.I. Dmitrieva, 2000; I.V. Drabkina, 2001; S.K. Erezhepova, 2002].

Particular attention in linguistics is devoted to the study of business speech style. As noted above, linguists' opinions regarding the dominant sentence type vary. L.V. Rakhmanin supports the idea of a complex sentence, explaining that in business speech, it can emphasize important semantic nuances, present arguments, and provide a detailed justification for key points, etc. Conjunctions, which make it possible to precisely define the semantic relationships (coordinating and subordinating) that exist between individual parts of a statement, are also considered [4, p. 100].

It's worth noting that linguistic research follows current trends, and advertising texts have been frequently examined recently. This is because, in modern companies, having a marketing or product/service promotion department is a prerequisite for successful business development. Advertising is known to be the engine of commerce. Therefore, the results of research into the characteristics of advertising texts are of great interest.

In advertising texts, linguists highlight the predominant use of incomplete and simple sentences, and among complex sentences, there are such types as full-component sentences, with subordinate clauses of attributive clauses, reasons, conditions, and time [5, p. 16]. It turned out that the most common type of complex sentences in English-language advertising texts is a complex sentence with a subject clause in pre- and postpositions or infinitive phrases. Such syntactic construction of sentences makes it possible to implement cause-and-effect relationships or "relations of probable consequence," which psychologically creates an atmosphere of expectation [6, p. 83].

The study of the syntactic characteristics of formal writing is further developed in the works of P. V. Veselov. He identifies a pronounced tendency for word order to gain informational weight toward the end of the sentence—particularly evident in Russian written discourse. He also notes the increasingly “logized” organization of syntactic structures, as well as the prevalent use of complex sentence constructions in business correspondence, where they serve primarily to articulate causal and logical relationships [7, pp. 42-54].

**Materials and methods of research.** The structural, semantic, and pragmatic characteristics of the business text unit, the complex sentence, are examined within the framework of a modern linguistic approach: business discourse analysis.

The study's material consisted of the texts of 870 business letters in the English-language commercial correspondence genre, from which 2,632 complex sentence units were extracted. Authentic business letters from correspondence between foreign oil and gas companies operating in Kazakhstan and government and commercial institutions, as well as letters from American business correspondence collections, were used for analysis.

The aims and objectives of the present research necessitated the application of a range of methodological approaches and analytical procedures. Structural–semantic and stylistic analyses were employed to provide a comprehensive examination of complex sentences in commercial correspondence. In addition, quantitative analysis was used to determine the

frequency of occurrence of various sentence types and to identify consistent patterns in the distribution of syntactic structures and linguistic devices. The descriptive method was applied to characterize the syntactic organization of two principal types of complex sentences—those performing an informative function and those serving a persuasive or influential function. This characterization was carried out through an examination of the interrelation between their communicative-pragmatic orientation and the set of grammatical features relevant to each type. Furthermore, comparative analysis was used to correlate the findings with previous research, enabling the identification of recurring tendencies in the predominant use of complex sentence structures within the genre of commercial correspondence.

To understand the communicative-pragmatic principles that writing can possess, it is necessary to grasp the essence of the term "pragmatics," which was introduced by Charles Morris, one of the founders of semiotics—the general theory of signs. As a "follower" of rhetoric, pragmatics studies the behavior of signs in real-life communication processes [8, p. 3]. Aristotle defined rhetoric as "an ability, in each particular case, to see the available means of persuasion"<sup>1</sup> [9, p. 300]. Available means of persuasion were based on three types of proof: logical (logos), based on a chain of reasons and arguments; internal (ethos), based on the way the speaker's personality is revealed; and emotional (pathos), which is a feeling that arises in listeners argued Griffin E.A. in the work et al. [9, p. 304]. Of course, this work of Aristotle on rhetoric has been criticized; however, it is necessary to give him credit for introducing the foundations of communication into scientific use.

Pragmatics can be understood as "a real communication situation that determines the meaning of an utterance, conditioning the choice of linguistic means for realizing the communicative task, concept, and intention of the author of the utterance, and ensures correct understanding and evaluation by the listener" [10, p. 159]. On the other hand, pragmatics implies "the relationship of language units to those who use them—the addresser and, especially, the addressee" [11, p. 106]. The components of pragmatics include: 1) the actual pragmatics of the text—an obligatory property of any text, reflecting the attitude of the addresser to the object of communication, to the communicative act itself, and through it to the addressee; 2) the addresser and the addressee; 3) the pragmatic attitude of the text; 4) the pragmatic content; and 5) the programmed pragmatic effect [12, p. 5].

When discussing the role of communicants and the functions of language, it is necessary to mention the concept of a speech situation, that is, "the identification and explicit formulation of the rules of speech behavior of native speakers in various situations, depending on the different goals of communication" [8, p. 99]. The constituent elements of a speech situation include: 1) the addresser, the sender of the speech and his social role; 2) the addressee, the recipient of the speech and his social role; 3) the relationship between the addresser and the addressee; 4) tonality; 5) goal; 6) means; 7) method. Changes in the meaning of each of the components lead to changes in the linguistic characteristics of the speech situation [8, p. 100], on the one hand. On the other hand, the goal factor is defined as the most important factor of the speech situation, which determines the thematic and functional type of business paper, the composition of the letter, and its tonality.

U. D. Apresyan conceptualizes pragmatics as the speaker's attitude toward reality, the propositional content of the utterance, and the addressee, as encoded in a linguistic unit (whether a lexeme, affix, grammeme, or syntactic construction). He further distinguishes three characteristic features of pragmatic information: its peripheral expression, typically manifested through particles, interjections, parenthetical elements, and similar devices; its distribution across multiple linguistic means, that is, its non-localizability within any single unit of language; its inseparability from semantic information, with which it is consistently interwoven [13, p. 8]. These principles form an essential methodological foundation for the present study,

as one of its central aims is to examine the linguistic mechanisms through which the text of a business letter exerts influence on the recipient's cognition and, consequently, their behavior. Given that the principal communicative functions of a business letter include achieving agreement with the addressee, conveying information, and shaping the addressee's attitudes or actions, its pragmatic orientation becomes a defining characteristic of the genre. In this sense, the text of a business letter is inherently pragmatic, as it embodies the sender's deliberate and purposeful intention to influence the recipient [4, p. 8].

In the present study, the business letter is regarded as a distinct textual genre in which both syntactic organization and pragmatic orientation are foregrounded. The examination of its syntactic structure entails an analysis of the structural, semantic, and pragmatic dimensions of complex sentences. This sentence type is of particular relevance to our research, as empirical analysis of business correspondence indicates that complex sentences constitute the predominant structural form, accounting for approximately 40% of all sentences and 90% of all multi-clause constructions. Such prevalence suggests a close relationship between the use of complex sentences and the communicative specificity of the business letter as a functional text type. From a pragmatic perspective, the information encoded within a sentence extends beyond the mere reporting of events, phenomena, or facts; it may also carry directive or persuasive force, shaping the reader's response and prompting particular actions. Consequently, the lexical and syntactic configuration of a sentence may vary in accordance with the author's communicative intent.

The concept of pragmatic attitude is inherently related to the notion of language function. Among the fundamental functions of language, the communicative and cognitive functions are generally distinguished as primary. The communicative function encompasses, in particular, the following components: the phatic, or contact-establishing function; the conative function, associated with the regulation or assimilation of behavior; the volitional or directive function, aimed at influencing the interlocutor; the function of preserving and transmitting collective or national self-awareness [7, p. 564]. It should be noted that classifications of language functions have undergone significant revision over the course of linguistic theory development. Nonetheless, the communicative function has consistently been regarded as the principal and most fundamental linguistic function.

**Results and Discussion.** As mentioned earlier, the problem of complex sentences is one of the problems of cognitive syntax, as they enable the sender to communicate or influence the recipient. In business letters, complex sentences are typically used to express cause-and-effect relationships. Taking into account the requirements of rapidly developing economic relations in the modern world, it should be noted that with high demands on the quality of service and multifaceted business relations, written communication has as its goal not just the statement and communication of facts, but also the attraction of the addressee, the creation of a positive atmosphere of communication, with the aim of making the decision or action necessary for the addressee [14, p. 94-95].

The analysis of complex sentences was carried out in several successive stages, as the identification of the most prevalent sentence types serves as a prerequisite for the subsequent phases of investigation. A preliminary examination demonstrated that complex sentences constitute a significantly higher proportion of the corpus compared to other syntactic structures. This finding informed and directed the further development of the research.

It was established that complex sentences fulfill distinct communicative functions within the text, the most prominent of which are the informative (message) function and the directive (influence) function. Accordingly, the next stage of the analysis focused on differentiating two principal categories of complex sentences:

1. sentences performing an informative function, presenting factual information (hereafter, reporting sentences); and
2. sentences fulfilling a directive function, aimed at prompting or guiding the addressee's actions (hereafter, influence sentences).

In order to determine the quantitative distribution of complex sentences according to their communicative roles, the corpus was systematically examined to count all instances of reporting and influence sentences. The resulting ratio of complex sentence types by communicative function—distinguishing between informative and directive uses—is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Communicative functions of complex sentences

Complex sentences	Communicative functions				Total
	Number of sentences with influence function	%	Number of sentences with reporting function	%	
CS	1226	47	1406	53	2632

As Table 1 shows, the number of complex sentences with the influence function is 6% higher than the number of complex sentences with the message function. This, even slight, predominance of the influence function in business letters indicates that in modern correspondence, it is important not only to convey specific information to the reader, but also to influence them, win their favor, and convince them of the correctness and reasonableness of what is being said.

The next stage of the study involved counting the number of subordinate clauses within the complex sentence. This number of subordinate clauses is necessary because a single complex sentence can contain more than one subordinate clause. Therefore, the number of complex sentences may not be equal to the number of subordinate clauses. This can lead to inaccuracies in the counting of the number of clauses and to incorrect results. Thus, the quantitative relationship of subordinate clauses by communicative function is as follows:

Table 2 – Communicative functions of subordinate clauses

Subordinate clauses	Communicative functions				Total
	Number of subordinate clauses with reporting function	%	Number of subordinate clauses with influence function	%	
SC	1712	49	1780	51	3492

As Table 2 shows, the number of subordinate clauses-messages and subordinate clauses-influence among complex sentences is almost equal, with a slight preponderance in favor of the latter (49%; 51%). This ratio suggests that, overall, both sentence types are similar in structure and can contain more than one subordinate clause. On the other hand, when conveying substantive and factual information, there is a tendency for the number of subordinate clauses, and therefore the total sentence length, to increase. The final stage of the study was to identify the types of subordinate clauses in complex sentences.

Table 3 – Subordinate clauses in a complex sentence

Type of subordinate clause (SC)	Sentences with the function of reporting	Sentences with the function of influence
1. Attributive SC	44%	29%
2. Complement SC	23%	33,4%
3. SC of time	14%	4,4%
4. SC of cause	4%	3%
5. SC of condition	3,4%	21%
6. Others	11,6%	9,2%

(Table 4) above shows the percentage of the most common types of subordinate clauses: For greater clarity, we present the information in Figures 1 and 2, in which

- 1 – Attributive subordinate clause
- 2 – Complement subordinate clause
- 3 – Adverbial clause of time
- 4 – Adverbial clause of cause
- 5 – Adverbial clause of condition

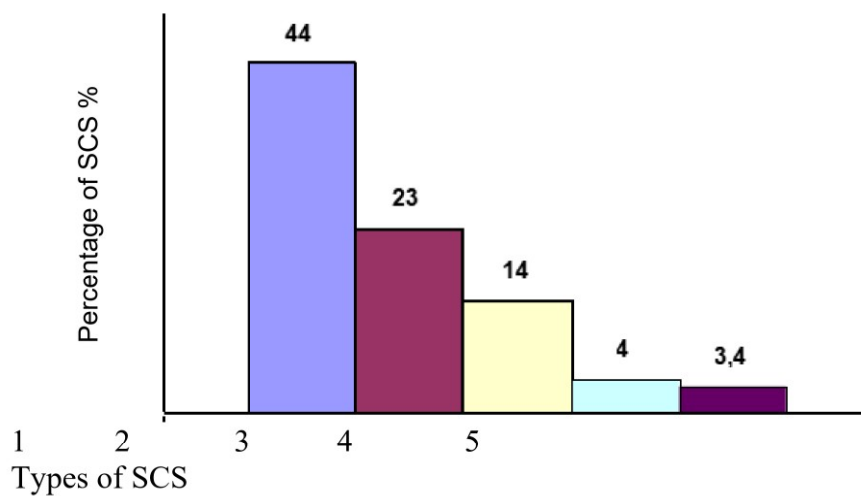


Figure 1 – Subordinate clauses in a complex sentences with reporting function

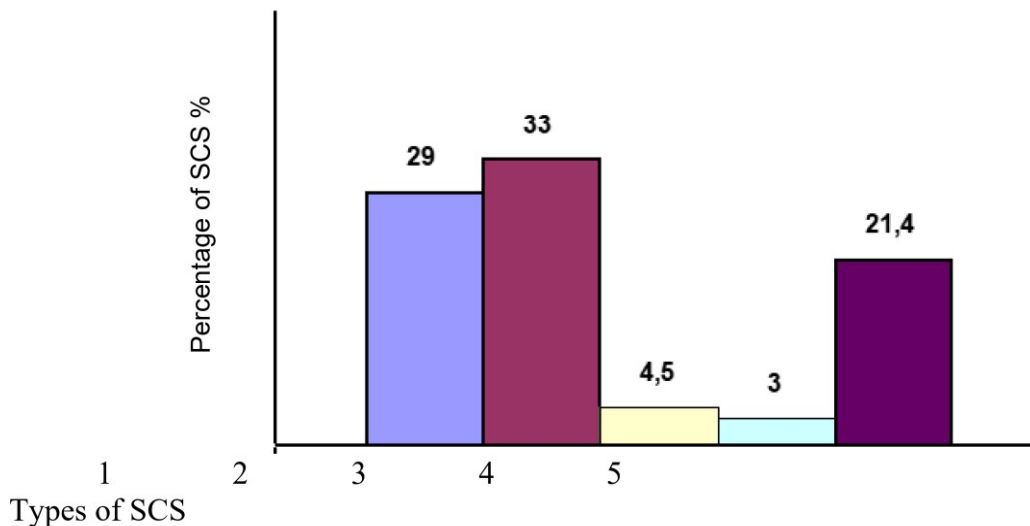


Figure 2 – Subordinate clauses in a complex sentences with influence function

The figures illustrate only the five most typical types of subordinate clauses found in complex sentences in business letters. The remaining 10-11% are subordinate clauses of manner, concession, place, predicate clauses, comparative clauses, subjects, purposes, and consequences. As Figure 1 shows, the following predominate in complex sentence messages:

1) attributive subordinate clauses – 44%. For example: *Currently, I am seeking a new association with a firm that can benefit from my ten years in the food service industry* [12, c. 217].

The subordinate clause provides additional information to a sentence structure by specifying the word "firm" it defines;

2) complement subordinate clauses – 23%. For example: *As of August 1, we are pleased to announce that we have changed long-term disability carriers* [8, 41]. Subordinate clauses expand on the verb's content and, in many cases, semantically convey more important information than the main clause;

3) and subordinate clauses of time – 14%. For example: *It will be the first seminar available after the new tax bill gets passed* [8, 17]. They indicate the time of an action or event, which may occur simultaneously, precede, or follow a particular moment.

The most frequent components of the complex sentence structure (see Figure 2) were:

1) complement subordinate clauses – 33.4%. For example: *We want you to feel that Graham Products is always responsive and eager to give you the best service and products in the business* [8, 27].

From the very first words of the sentence, the speaker's intention is evident, not simply to convey information, but to make the recipient believe in the superiority of the services provided by the speaker. This is expressed explicitly: firstly, the infinitive construction "to want smb. to do smth" ('to want someone to do something') expresses the author's direct intention, the desire; secondly, the use of vocabulary with positive semantics, such as "to be responsive" and "to be eager," "best service and products," and the focus on the recipient through the use of the second-person pronoun "you";

2) attributive clauses – 29%. For example: *Please call me at your convenience at the above phone number during the day, at which time I'll tell you more about our outgoing program* [8, p.69]. In this example, the author asks the recipient to contact him, using the polite imperative form of the verb "to call"—"Please call." But a request alone is not enough, he then explains how the conversation might be useful and interesting to the recipient: "I'll tell you more about our outgoing program." The use of the comparative form "a lot of"—"more"—and

the pronoun "you" here serve as a means of influencing the recipient;

3) Conditional subordinate clauses – 21%. It should be noted that approximately 30% of complex sentences with conditional clauses are represented by sentences of the following type:

Please call if you have any questions about your visit [8, 5]. In this example, the predicate of the main clause is expressed by a verb in the imperative mood. In the subordinate clause, the author immediately provides the condition under which this action can occur. At the same time, the letter's author maintains the message's focus on the addressee by using the pronouns "you" and "your."

As we can see, the focus on the addressee is observed in all examples of complex sentences in which the primary function is to influence the addressee.

L.V. Nizhnikova argues that the purpose of letters in the genre of commercial correspondence is to lead the addressee to the action desired by the sender: "The author wants not only to communicate a certain amount of information to the addressee, but also to present it in such a way as to evoke a certain reaction in him, to lead him to the decision desired by the sender" [15, p. 97].

Summarizing the results of a multi-stage analysis of complex sentences, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Business letters feature sentences with different communicative functions – conveying information and influencing the addressee, with one function not precluding the presence of the other in the same sentence;

- There is a tendency toward an increase in the proportion of complex sentences whose function is to influence, which is explained by the demands of modern business communication, the desire to attract new and retain existing clients, the need to maintain good business relationships between partners and colleagues, etc.;

- The most common subordinate clauses in complex sentences are:

- attributive clauses,

- complementary clauses,

- and adverbial clauses of time;

- In complex sentences with influence, the most frequently used elements are

- complement subordinate clauses,

- attributive subordinate clauses,

- and adverbial clauses of condition;

- there is a difference in the use of linguistic means in complex sentences with different pragmatic settings: in complex sentences with influence, there is a clear focus on the addressee, expressed by the personal pronoun "you/your," the use of a predicate expressed by an imperative verb in the main sentence, and the characteristic use of words with "positive" meanings, such as "to trust," "to save," "to appreciate," "grateful," "easy," "more," etc.

**Conclusion:** In summarizing the results of the present study, it is important to emphasize that the rapid expansion of business relations in recent decades has brought about substantial transformations in written business communication. These changes have influenced not only the lexical composition of business letters but also their syntactic organization, stylistic characteristics, and structural formatting.

Business texts constitute an integral component of business discourse, representing a specific and tangible outcome of verbal interaction between communicants. Such texts are marked by a set of characteristic linguistic features, including recurrent syntactic constructions, conventionalized expressions, and specialized phraseological units, which collectively shape the functional and stylistic specificity of the genre.

The tendency to incorporate a range of lexical and syntactic emotionally expressive devices into business texts within the genre of commercial correspondence has necessitated the

differentiation of sentence communicative functions into an informative (reporting) function and a directive (influence) function. Each of these functions employs distinct linguistic resources aimed at fulfilling specific communicative objectives. This observation substantiates the claim that the structural, semantic, and linguistic organization of complex sentence constructions in business letters is determined by the communicative-pragmatic orientation of the utterance. Concluding, it should be pointed out that in complex sentences that fulfill a directive (influence) function, subordinate clauses of condition, attribution, and various types of adverbial modification occur with the greatest frequency. Each category of subordinate clause exhibits distinctive features—both in terms of lexical composition and syntactic organization—which reflect and support the communicative purpose of the complex sentence in which it is embedded.

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