
Features of the Formation of Diplomatic Discourse in Linguistics

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of one of the most important the specifics of the diplomatic language and an accurate transfer of semantic meaning, which, despite the static nature inherent in the diplomatic sub style, is in constant development due to the rapid changes in foreign and national political events.

Keywords: Discourse, diplomatic, semantic, communication.

Today, the topic of discourse in our world is becoming more and more relevant. Over the past ten years, this term has become especially popular in linguistics in connection with the dynamics of its development.

The definition of the concept of discourse causes some difficulties, since it has already become the object of study of a number of scientific fields of activity, not only in linguistics, but also in anthropology, literary criticism, sociology, psychology, political science, philosophy and many others. In connection with this, the ambiguity of the term “*discourse*” and its use in various areas of the humanities give rise to different approaches to the interpretation and the essence of its meaning. However, it should be noted that due to a large number of studies by scientists of various sciences, this term acts as an independent interdisciplinary subject of study[1].

Long before the advent of modern discourse theory, which began formed as an independent field of science only in the mid-60s XX century, there were attempts to interpret this term. Initially the meaning of this term comes from the French word discours—“*dialogical speech*” [Larousse.fr]. The term “discourse analysis” was first used by Z.Z. Harris who tried to extend the distributive method from a sentence to connected text. In an article entitled “Discourse Analysis”, the researcher says that discourse is nothing more than a sequence of statements, a piece of text larger than a sentence.

In modern linguistics, the concept of discourse is interpreted ambiguous, in this regard; there are several approaches to its definition [2]. In order to study diplomatic discourse it is necessary to understand all its characteristics, both distinguishing it from other types of communication, and which are common with other types of discourses.

Based on the opinion of a number of researchers, the nature of discourse can be defined with two parameters:

1



The specifics of the agent of social action.

2



Intentional base of discourse

In other words, diplomatic discourse is who speaks to whom speaks and what goal the speaker sets for himself in diplomatic discourse[3]. Thus, the answers to these questions help to define the concept diplomacy. Based on a concept from the Diplomatic Dictionary published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, diplomacy is a fundamental activities of the heads of states, governments and special bodies of external relations to implement the goals and objectives of the foreign policy of states, and also to protect the rights and interests of the state abroad [4].

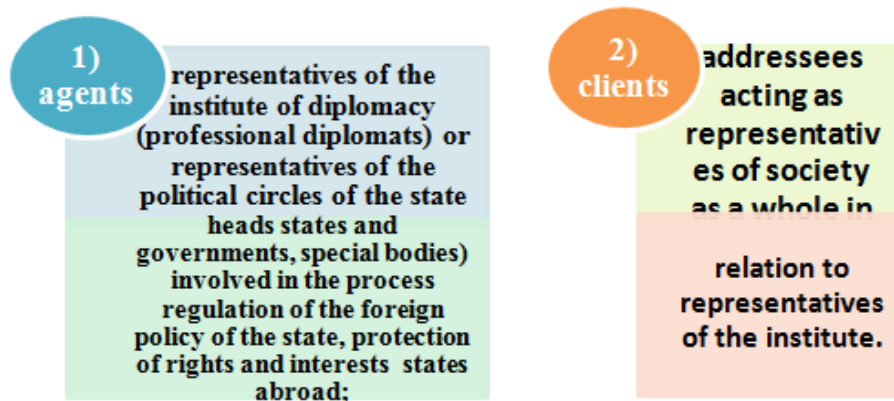
Similar definitions are given both in other domestic dictionaries and in dictionaries of foreign publishers. The representatives of the diplomatic spheres of activity give the following definition: “diplomacy is the science of international relations and the art of negotiation by leaders states and special bodies for external relations: ministries foreign affairs, diplomatic missions, participation diplomats in determining the course of the country's foreign policy and its enforcement by peaceful means. Its main goal and task is protection of the interests of the state and its citizens” [5].

Comparing these concepts, it can be seen that the main emphasis in definition of the word diplomacy is put on the policy of the state, which conducted by heads of state or their officials in this area. Increasingly, there is an idea about the need to study the diplomatic language as a special subsystem of the language, which has its own semantics, style, its dynamics, which allows to reflect in the language of diplomacy any changes in the political sphere of activity. Speech is a complex phenomenon, the formation of which is very important to consider all its features. With the effective formation of this skill, students need to purposefully perform each speech exercise It’s obvious that the study of linguistic means of modern diplomacy can allow visually observe the success of diplomatic communication[6]

Diplomatic discourse is considered as one of the types institutional discourse, namely as a stable system of status role relationships that exist in the communicative space diplomatic institute [7].

In one text, there may be an overlap of characteristics of different types of discourse. Based on this, it can be understood that the blurry frames diplomatic discourse cause the imposition and penetration into him other types of discourse. On the institutional characteristics of diplomatic discourse include the desire for cooperation, integration, multilateral, multi-vector nature of interaction and wide information influence. Depending on the subject-address vector of communication

Participants of diplomatic discourse can be divided into two groups:



This scheme of relationships within the institute of diplomacy is most clear can be traced on the example of the work of the consular service, called to protect the rights and interests of citizens of the state abroad, to promote development of friendly relations with the host country, expansion trade, economic, scientific and cultural relations and tourism.

From the position of diplomatic law under the institution of diplomacy, defining the characteristics of diplomatic discourse, is understood set of norms aimed at regulating external relations states, forms of their representation abroad, issues diplomatic etiquette, preparation and creation of diplomatic acts.

Public forms of diplomatic communication are usually called speeches by ambassadors in their country of residence, briefings and press conferences senior government officials, statements by representatives Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as speeches by diplomats at meetings of various international organizations, which in the future distributed by various sources with the help of mass media.

Thus, diplomatic discourse can be seen as a special form of communicative activity, the main difference of which from other types of communication lies in its multidirectional nature, which is due to different goals and objectives implemented in different contexts – public and closed [8].

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