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# The Submission of Uzbek Diplomatic Terms in the Dictionaries

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**Abstract:** The article illustrates about terms and terminology and improving process of the sphere. Moreover, the article discusses the submission of diplomatic terms in dictionaries.

**Keywords:** category, type, traditional terms, termin-assimilations, word-formation patterns, terminological vocabulary, non-terminological lexicon, proper noun, general, zoonym, phonetic variation, terminology material, sister Turkic languages, diplomatic terminology.

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## Introduction

Mankind was created to express his thoughts through gestures, sounds, and letters has been trying to express using. We are scheduled to study part of which is the phonetic features of personal correspondence, which is evolving century is important for forensic examination. Learn personal correspondence because the phonetic phenomena in it are also important because from the phonetic changes we have reflected in the correspondence, which region is the owner of the correspondence, industry, class representative etc. We can get the answer and this is in the expert analysis to identify wanted people and to convict those found guilty is a great help to industry owners to take an objective approach when producing.

Psychology is also used to study the phonetic features of correspondence is important because the mood of the speaker is determined by the pronunciation. Terms and words are the main point of the language to express the ideas or to show the feelings about atmosphere. Modern scientific and technical terminology in the Uzbek language is widely reflected found in coverage. Terminology is an integral part of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language modern Uzbek linguistics is very dynamic and it is one of the most evolving categories in the world an inexhaustible source of wealth that is constantly growing and expanding. There are three types of terminology in Uzbek scientific terminology [3.140]

- 1) Historical and traditional terms. There are many lexemes belonging to this type have been used as a term since ancient times and in Uzbek terminology forms the core. For example, barrier, star, tax, income, money, trade, fever, arteries, proteins (fever), fever (fever) many terms such as;
- 2) Relatively new, which has enriched the terminological system Terms: scanner, site, karate, Internet auction, tomography, spectrum, respirator, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, linguoculturology, semema, periodontitis, bacteria, videophone, catapult, radar, tatami, play off, gravitation, spaghetti, transgender, frame, gestalt, concept, discourse, lemmatization, etc .
- 3) Terms formed on the basis of Uzbek word-formation patterns can be divided into two groups: a) on the basis of native language materials emerging terms: binder, filler, cut, equality, rechoice, payment, management, suffocation (medical asphyxia), tremor (medical trembling), control, construction (language derivative), landing, device,

migration transposition), strainer, absorber ( secondary market; additional value added tax, national team, etc.) terms from: rocket launcher, automotive industry rocketry (raketostroyeniye), standardization (eshelonirovaniye), assault (photodocument), computerization (computerization), catheterization (catheterization), bomb detector (bomboiskatel), judoka (judoist), signaling (signalist; signalshik), mineralization, dislocation (dislocation) and so on.

### **Materials and Method**

According to V.P. Danilenko, terminology is universal an independent functional type of language, for instance, the language of traditional science (science, science, or technology) language (Danilenko, 1977; 8). The language of science is a universal language living spoken language and fiction as one of the functional systems along with language concepts. The language of science is formed and developed on the basis of the universal language of the nation. Therefore, science is organized the foundation of the language of science, the lexicon of the common language, word formation and grammar. According to H. Whewell, terminology is a specific science is a set of terms or technical terms. We are terms and the concept they represent by noting the meaning note (Whewell, 1967).

At the same time, the development of modern Uzbek diplomatic terminology which is becoming part of it, today's world diplomacy without lexemes representing existing concepts and meanings in the field unimaginable. Modern Uzbek diplomatic terminology genetically diverse. It has been in use since its inception common Turkish terms, Eastern and European (Russian, English, German) at different times found Based on the materials of the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language statistical analysis of diplomatic terms in the general Uzbek literary language showed a low frequency of use. In particular, the name of the 60,000 words in the glossary mentioned, only 410 0.7% of them are diplomatic terms (Abdullayeva, 2003; 160).

### **Research and Discussion**

So, from the point of view of genetics, it is used in Uzbek language terms:

- a) Accepted as a language unit ready for the terminology system made words;
- b) Is divided into words with a special name. This view is the product of a particular linguistic event or situation will need to be evaluated.

The purpose of diplomacy is to foster the interests of state or non-state actors at the expense of other players and to foster order and peace in an anarchic world. Broadly speaking, diplomacy has two functions. First, communication and negotiation, and second, intelligence gathering, image management, and policy implementation (Berridge 1995, p. 41) and (Griffiths & O'Callaghan 2002, p. 80). The collection of information helps diplomats to foresee domestic predicaments and subsequent foreign policy shifts. Moreover, the functions of diplomacy are not merely limited to representing the political and strategic interests of the sending state. They also include 'ceremonial, management, duty of protection, preservation of international order, international negotiation, and information and communication functions' (Bull 1995, pp. 164–165). Communication is the most important function of diplomacy. Without diplomacy, international relations would present a dilemma. Thus, a diplomat must be an expert generalist in order to represent the sending state effectively and win the support of interlocutors (Siddiqui & Alam 2009, pp. 6–7).

The purpose of diplomacy is to strengthen the state, nation, or organization it serves in relation to others by advancing the interests in its charge. To this end, diplomatic activity endeavours to maximize a group's advantages without the risk and expense of using force

and preferably without causing resentment. It habitually, but not invariably, strives to preserve peace; diplomacy is strongly inclined toward negotiation to achieve agreements and resolve issues between states. Even in times of peace, diplomacy may involve coercive threats of economic or other punitive measures or demonstrations of the capability to impose unilateral solutions to disputes by the application of military power. However, diplomacy normally seeks to develop goodwill toward the state it represents, nurturing relations with foreign states and peoples that will ensure their cooperation or—failing that—their neutrality. So, the language of diplomacy should be clear and strict. Moreover, the language which is being used to communicate with the purpose of diplomacy should be understandable for everyone, especially for all the nations

### Conclusion

**Diplomacy**, the established method of influencing the decisions and behaviour of foreign governments and peoples through dialogue, negotiation, and other measures short of war or violence. Modern diplomatic practices are a product of the post-Renaissance European state system. Historically, diplomacy meant the conduct of official (usually bilateral) relations between sovereign states. By the 20th century, however, the diplomatic practices pioneered in Europe had been adopted throughout the world, and diplomacy had expanded to cover summit meetings and other international conferences, parliamentary diplomacy, the international activities of supranational and subnational entities, unofficial diplomacy by nongovernmental elements, and the work of international civil servants.

To put in a nutshell, words that are used for diplomacy purposes are given different types of dictionaries and have being used for many years for different purposes.

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