

MODERN LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY IN THE GENRE SYSTEM

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Abstract: As a result of globalization, the world, in particular the "linguistic world", has become more open and communicative in various fields of science, diplomacy, politics, Economics, etc. Improving international communication has never been more necessary than today, when people need a better understanding of themselves and others.

Key words: genre, diplomatic styles, language norms, official-business style.

Introduction

As you know, the official-business style is the style of official documentary communication of the state with the state, the state with other entities. According to G. Ya. Solganika, each text of this style has the character of a document, therefore, the official business style uses strict standards of language expression methods, starting with the arrangement of parts. Standard language formulas and terms do not tolerate synonymous substitutions, and also strive for absolute completeness of expression, preventing a different interpretation [Solganik, 2004: 8]. According to N.I. Formanovskaya, any functional style has its own standards, given the choice of lexical and syntactic units and their articulation into text structures, clichéd expressions [Formanovskaya, 2002: 182]. Each style includes works of different genres that have their own characteristics. Thus, the official business style stands out among other book styles for its stability, isolation and standardization.

Main body

Despite the wide variety of business documents, their language strictly obeys the requirements of an official business presentation: the accuracy of the wording of legal norms and the need for absolute adequacy of their understanding, the composition of the required elements of the document, ensuring its legal competence, the standardized nature of the

presentation, stable forms of material arrangement in a certain logical sequences etc. For all forms of business writing, strict compliance with the literary norm at all language levels is mandatory: the use of lexicaphraseological tools of a colloquial, colloquial nature, dialectic, and professional-slang words is unacceptable; non-literary variations of inflection and word formation; conversational syntax constructs. The morphological features of formal business speech are determined to a large extent by its nominal character: in it there is an absolute predominance of names with little use of verbs. The inappropriateness of the expressive coloring of official speech makes it impossible to use interjections, modal words, a number of particles, words with suffixes of subjective evaluation, adjectives in a comparative and superlative degree. Nouns denoting posts are used, as a rule, in the form of a masculine gender (ambassador, minister, director, etc.). Instead of demonstrative pronouns (this, that, such, etc.), the words (given, present, corresponding, above, below, etc.) are used. According to G. Ya. Solganika, official-business style is divided into three sub-styles: diplomatic, documentary, everyday business. Let us dwell on the diplomatic substratum. It is found in diplomatic documents, for example, such as a diplomatic note, government statement, credential, personal note, etc. This sub style is distinguished by specific terms, most of which are international: *persona non grata*, *status quo*, *preamble*, etc. Unlike other sub-styles, the language of diplomatic documents contains high, solemn vocabulary used to give emphasis to the document, as well as etiquette commonly accepted in international public relations: I ask you, Mr. Ambassador, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires ... or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reverence his respect ...). Diplomatic relations require the use of special complex syntactic constructions with extensive allied connections, participial and participial phrases, infinitives, and dependent sentences, introductory and isolated expressions. Such constructions may constitute one complex sentence, which, however, is divided into several paragraphs, each of which begins with a capital letter. Such a syntactic structure has, for example, the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations. Varieties of genres in the official business style give reason to single out in its composition the language of diplomatic documents, which, like any functional style, has its own terminology (*attaché*, *communiqué*, *demarche*, *summit*, *pact*, *convention*), some of the terms are native Russian (ambassador,

envoy, charge d'affaires). Sometimes words in diplomacy get a special, special meaning. For example, the word protocol in a known sense: a protocol of a meeting — a document with a record of everything that happened at the meeting — gets a different meaning in the speech of diplomats: it is “a set of generally accepted mandatory rules traditionally observed in international communication” [Diplomatic Dictionary, 1986. T. 2] . The rules of diplomatic courtesy require an appeal to senior persons with an indication of their titles and titles (prince, queen; His Highness; His Excellency; General; Marshal and others). Strict forms of the beginning and especially the endings of various kinds of diplomatic documents, receptions and speeches have been developed. For example, a personal note is written in the first person on behalf of the person signing the note. This document contains an appeal, usually with the addition of the word respected, but not necessary, and the personal note ends with a compliment: to the Chargé d'Affaires: “I ask you, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, to accept the assurances of my highest consideration.” The concept of “diplomacy” is associated with the art of negotiating in order to prevent or resolve international conflicts, seek compromises and mutually acceptable solutions, as well as expand and deepen international cooperation. Each diplomat spends a lot of time on internal correspondence with his government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as on diplomatic correspondence with the government and the ministry of the host country (notes, memos, memoranda, statements, personal letters, projects, communiqués, etc.).

Discussion and conclusion

Although the spoken word in diplomacy has its meaning. According to V.E. Ulakhovich, the style of official correspondence, which significantly depends on the language and traditions of different countries, nevertheless, is subject to general rules determined by international conventions [Ulakhovich, 2005: 91]. The styles of different diplomatic documents are significantly different from each other. According to V.I. Popova, while brevity, clarity, and unambiguity are characteristic of internal correspondence, then diplomatic correspondence itself is characterized by other qualities, such as caution, tact, restraint, knowledge of the specific phrases and terms used in the diplomatic language. It is extremely important to take

into account the policies of the host country, its culture and orders [Popov, 2004: 34]. The stylistic sign of diplomatic documents can be considered a high concentration of homogeneous members, formed due to their stringing, interweaving, the creation of individual rows. This makes the proposal capacious in content and compact in form. Many scholars offer different definitions of the language of diplomacy.

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