



THE LINGUISTIC NATURE OF DIPLOMATIC WRITTEN SPEECH

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Annotation

Diplomacy is an important tool in the foreign policy of any independent state. The essence of diplomacy is, firstly, the solution of various conflicts and disagreements between nations and states by non-military, peaceful means, methods and means, and secondly, cooperation between states in various fields. plays a special role in building and developing relationships.

Keywords: diplomacy, relations between states, negotiations, diplomatic correspondence, state and government, press, mass media.

Forms and directions of diplomatic activity include: diplomatic correspondence, preparation of official visits of heads of state and government abroad, negotiations, preparation and signing of international agreements, participation in international conferences, opening and coordination of diplomatic and consular missions in foreign countries, international participation of state representatives in the activities of organizations, publication of the state position on important international issues in the press, official publication of international documents.

Modern diplomacy is based on the following methods recommended and tested in practice in the scientific works of F. De Kaler, G. Nicholson, J. Cambon and other scholars: honesty and truthfulness, mutual trust and mutual respect. respect, conduct in accordance with international law, effective use of scientific, scientific and technical capabilities and analytical data, etc. Today's diplomacy is based on the methods recommended by N. Machiavelli (a scientist, writer, and diplomat who lived and worked in Italy during the Renaissance), such as cunning, deception, conspiracy, spreading false information, and the use of violence. absolutely refuses. International experience and a number of scientific books confirm that the actions of a diplomat who uses medieval methods in his work will soon be exposed and his misconduct will cause



great damage not only to himself or the embassy, but also to the reputation of his country. transmits. Restoring lost trust will be difficult in international relations.

No matter how important the form and appearance of diplomatic documents, attention should be paid to the main part, its content. The opinion should be clear, concise, logically coherent, well-founded and taking into account the characteristics of the other party. There should be no ambiguity or misrepresentation of the evidence in these documents, as it cannot be rewritten or misrepresented later.

Diplomatic correspondence shall be conducted by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in the official language of that country and shall be accompanied by a translation into an international language. Embassies may also conduct correspondence in their official language or in the language of the country in which they reside. Diplomatic documents should focus on the soybean. Their language is simple. it must be fluent, free of figurative meanings, and the word must be in perfect harmony with the meaning so that no other meaning can be understood. Expressions such as "half a cup under a cup" have no place in diplomatic documents. If there is a subtlety or ambiguity in the meaning of the word, it is better to replace it with another word.

Thus, diplomatic documents have their own lexical, methodological, morphological and syntactic features.

Lexically and methodologically, diplomatic correspondence has its own system of terms, stereotypes, synonyms and antonyms. It should be noted that while the formal style of work is devoid of emotionally charged words, diplomatic correspondence is characterized by a wealth of emotionally charged words and words of praise. Praise was considered one of the most important parts of diplomatic correspondence. Depending on how they are used, these documents can be divided into certain types. For example, the use of such respectful words in the notes as "Your Excellency", "Dear Sir", "Trust in my high respect for you" is more friendly to him, and less formal. will give.

Diplomatic correspondence often uses words that are positively emotional and biblical in style, rather than stylistically neutral words from the synonymous series. For example, instead of the word I say, I say, time instead of opportunity, once instead of time, career instead of position, thanks instead of thanks, thanks instead of joy 'landi. In the diplomatic protocol (especially in oral discourses), the expressions used in a figurative sense, including fixed phrases, are on top of our heads, our heads are blue, do not be discouraged, our heads are on one side. Phrases such as tanu as a soul are



widely used, as well as folk proverbs, aphorisms derived from the sage bisoti. Such stable connections help to increase the effectiveness of the speech. In ancient times, the phrase was especially used in diplomatic documents. It is still common in some official personal letters.

Conclusion

In general, diplomatic documents are both friendly and hostile. "The word is a bullet," our people say. Words spoken in their proper place, or ezid-tan, bring people closer together and help resolve some disagreements. Conversely, a word that is mispronounced or mispronounced can have negative consequences. That is why in diplomatic correspondence we should always keep in mind the wise words of our people: "You want the language - you pay attention to the people", "There is a difference between words, there are thirty-two quotes".

As mentioned above, diplomatic correspondence has a separate system of terms. The main part of them is used without translation because it is an international term, for example, agreman - consent to the arrival of the person invited to the embassy, confederation - a union assembly formed for specific purposes - a general meeting of international organizations, pact - has political significance. International treaty (agreement). the chancellor is the head of government in Austria and Germany, the visa is the permit, the bill is the bill. Currently, most non-international diplomatic terms are translated into Uzbek and used in Uzbek. For example: contract - a contract, an agreement. annullirovanie - annulment soglashenie international agreement zayavlenie - statement, declaration - as a protocol. It should be noted that there are two differences in the use of some terms. in diplomatic terms it is absolutely impossible to allow this. For example, the note is also called a statement in Uzbek. In our opinion, it would be appropriate to keep the note in view of its international terminology and the fact that the statement corresponds to another diplomatic document - the petition.

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