



Lexico-Semantic and Stylistic Features of Diplomatic Correspondence (On the Example of English and Uzbek Languages)

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the texts of modern English-language diplomatic correspondence; the subject is the lexical and semantic features of the texts of diplomatic correspondence. The lexical and semantic features of diplomatic correspondence are highlighted, the main translation transformations in the translation of English-language texts of diplomatic correspondence into Uzbek are considered.

Keywords:

Diplomatic Correspondence, Lexical and Semantic Features, Translation Transformations, Stylistic Features, Diplomatic Discourse.

A stable system of status-role relations that have developed in the communicative space of the social institution of diplomacy can be called diplomatic discourse. It should be viewed as institutional. Mutual communication between addressee and addressee is the core of institutional discourse. The addressee of the message is called the one who reads and decodes the message, and the addressee of the message is called the one who generates and sends the written message.

It should be noted that representatives of the country's political circles or a representative of the institution of diplomacy are involved in the process of implementing the foreign policy of the state. They act as an addressee in diplomatic discourse. And representatives of the same institution of diplomacy, or another institution, or representatives of society as a whole are the addressees of diplomatic discourse [1].

The severity and brevity of diplomacy, and, consequently, of diplomatic discourse, obliges the participants to strictly and systematically observe a certain space of

freedom of writing. It is unacceptable here to show oneself as an individual person, since a diplomat is a representative of an institution and has a certain status. At the same time, their own opinions and personal characteristics of a person recede into the background. In case of disagreement with the government, the principle applies: "se soumettre ou se demettre" (submit or resign). For diplomats, "independence of judgment should not amount to violation of discipline."

Thus, any diplomatic document must express the point of view of the state. Depending on the language and traditions of different countries, the style of diplomatic correspondence always changes. However, it obeys some general rules determined by international conventions and practice. The purpose of the protocol of official correspondence is to provide the addressees of the correspondence with signs of respect. The ratio of the sender's and the addressee's ranks is built according to a certain scheme. This helps to establish relations between states and their representatives based on respect, equality and

mutual correctness. Diplomatic representatives are required to follow these rules carefully. The work of a diplomat is closely related to documents. They need to be read, prepared and executed. Diplomatic documents can be intended for transfer to representatives of another state or for their own government. Therefore, diplomatic documents can be divided into internal and external [1].

The fundamental part of the diplomatic documentation of states are documents of an intradepartmental nature. A separate and, perhaps, the most important category can be attributed to documentation through which written official relations between states are made and which express their positions on a number of issues. These documents are written in "diplomatic language". As the name suggests, it is the language in which official diplomatic relations are conducted and negotiations are conducted. It contains phrases, clichés and special terms, the aggregate of which makes up the generally accepted diplomatic vocabulary. The diplomatic style should be distinguished, first of all, by simplicity and clarity. This does not mean the simplicity of the artisan way of expression, but the classical form of simplicity, which knows how to choose for each object the only word that is suitable under the given circumstances, which, for example, avoids the adjective name, when there is no absolute need for the correct transmission of thought.

Diplomatic correspondence is one of the main forms of foreign policy and diplomatic activity of a state, since it is a collection of various types of documents of a diplomatic nature and official correspondence through which relations between states are carried out. It is customary to distinguish among the documents of diplomatic correspondence the following genres: personal note, memorandum, memorandum, note verbale.

It is obvious that diplomatic discourse has a kind of agent. Its specificity lies in its group character. According to the definition of diplomacy, agents of diplomatic discourse are represented in two categories. The main category includes representatives of the diplomatic corps and professional diplomats. Professional politicians, that is, senior

government officials, represent the second category. The addressee of the diplomatic discourse is no less specific. As well as a rather limited circle of people, namely diplomatic workers of various ranks, and the general public, notified by the media, can act as a client. The character of the client and the agent determines the following feature of the diplomatic discourse, namely its purpose. Informing the general public, both in their own country and abroad, about the point of view of the government of the state they represent on certain international problems is the initial goal of the agent.

It is in this case that this type of discourse has a political and public character that has a specific form. The genre, individual speech acts and the communicative aspect are determined by the purpose and situation of diplomatic communication. There is also a secondary, but no less important goal of the agent, namely the achievement of an agreement between the various participants in communication on international politics. This issue also includes limiting conflicts, establishing relations between countries on the basis of mutual benefit, coordinating their interests, expanding cooperation. We can say that diplomatic discourse in this case is a closed negotiation process. They are developed based on certain theory and practice of communication psychology. This fact allows us to conclude that negotiations are a specific scientific activity of employees of the diplomatic corps. However, the fact that communication is a significant part is only one of the aspects of any speech utterance. The transition of thought into word occurs in parallel with a specific situation of verbal communication with all individual circumstances, i.e. with a communicative aspect. This is expressed in the transition to the linguistic structures of cognitive formations determined by the subject of discussion. Thus, a holistic speech work combines cognitive, communicative and linguistic aspects. Taken together, these aspects represent "a hierarchy of propositions that underlie it, reflecting the internal program of the utterance that exists in the consciousness of an individual linguistic personality" [4].

As A.A. Leontiev: "This hierarchy is formed in the speaker on the basis of a certain orientation strategy in the described situation, which depends on the "cognitive weight" of one or another component of the situation." In other words, the presence of a single topic of communication, as well as the presence of the same goal, does not mean that the psychological structure of the situation-topic will be the same in the minds of listeners and speakers, who differ in their psychological characteristics. The linguistic personality of a diplomat stands out in the general structure of diplomatic discourse. The success of all communication is determined by the cognitive, communicative and linguistic abilities of the linguistic personality. It can be concluded that diplomatic discourse can be viewed as a special form of communicative activity. The main difference between this activity and other types of communication for various purposes and tasks lies in its multidirectional nature. This is implemented in different contexts - public and closed. The specificity of the addressee and, accordingly, the specificity of the context - a wide mass audience or an equal, trained and informed partner. It is this fact that determines the social model of interaction, and the choice of speech strategies, the course of interaction, the possibility of realizing the set goals and the peculiarities of using linguistic means depend directly on the degree of development of the linguistic personalities involved in communication [4].

Several distinctive features characterize business correspondence. Language models have been developed over many years of business correspondence practice. These models allow you to concisely state the goals, reasons and motives of official letters. Nowadays, there are many modern forms of communication: telephone, modem communication, fax, etc. However, even small businesses have a very large volume of correspondence. But the writing of business letters lends itself to a relatively clear classification. Many linguists and people involved in working with business letters believe that it is currently not accepted to use business correspondence, and, therefore, an extremely difficult situation has formed with

business communication.

The expansion of public international contacts, the unification of office work systems, the internationalization of economic activity, as well as the creation of new types of information transmission (Internet, Fax, SMS, MMS, iCloud) are the reasons for the emergence of qualitatively new forms of business communication and a significant increase in the volume of business speech.

The main characteristics of the official diplomatic style can be distinguished: 1) high regulation of speech (a certain supply of means of expression and ways of constructing them); 2) impersonality of lexical structures; 3) formality (severity of presentation, words are usually used in their direct meaning, imagery, as a rule, is absent, tropes are very rare). When considering this structure, two sub-styles can be distinguished: official documentary (the language of diplomacy and the language of laws) and everyday business (official correspondence, business papers) [3].

In the language of official documents, professionalisms and terms are widely used in accordance with the subject matter and content of official documents. First of all, these are diplomatic, legal and economic terms (*business proposal, export, demand, contract, etc.*). Words that are mainly used in administrative and clerical speech are also often used (*properly, above stated, duly, etc.*). It is also a characteristic feature of the use of clerical stamps, reproducible lexico-phraseological units, correlating with common concepts and frequently recurring situations (as discussed, taking into an account, it has been issued, to submit, within reporting period etc.). Business correspondence is replete with complex aberrational prepositions expressing certain standards of content (*with regard to, due to, in connection with, etc.*) and nouns, namely, the names of people based on an attitude or action (*supervisor, manufacturer, consumer, designer, etc.*) [3].

In the Uzbek language, an intransitive verb can correspond to an English transitive verb that requires the attachment of an object of action. For example: *to affect - ga ta'sir qiladi, to attend - qatnashmoq, to follow - kuzatish, to*

influence - ga ta'sir qilish, to join - qo'shilish, to need - muxtoj bo'lmoq etc.

It should be noted that the phraseological combinations used in the passive voice cannot be translated into the Uzbek language with equivalent verbs without replacing the passive voice with a valid one. For example: *to pay attention to, to take notice of, to make use of etc.*

In English, inversion is also characteristic of the official style. It most often occurs with a limited number of verbs of motion in comparison and condition relative clauses. Also, inversion can be used to isolate adverbs, especially negative ones. Parts of a compound verb predicate, in such sentences, are in reverse order. In simple inverted sentences, the subject is necessarily expressed by a noun. For example: *Should we receive the payment on time, we would definitely meet the deadline of consignment delivery - «Agar biz to'lovni o'z vaqtida olsak, biz mahsulotni o'z vaqtida etkazib beramiz».* It is necessary to pay special attention to the translation of a number of infinitive constructions. These include: *is thought to, is reported to, is believed to, is expected, is alleged to, is considered to.* The form would + infinitive used in a simple sentence with an implied condition is translated into the Uzbek language by a verb in the subjunctive mood, for example: *I would be extremely interested to discuss the possibility of my joining your company - «Siz bilan kompaniyangizda ishlash imkoniyatini muhokama qilishdan xursand bo'lardim».*

Business documents must be translated with great care. Translation transformations are the key to the correct translation of business documents. You need to know and be able to apply various translation techniques. The official business style of documents, in particular diplomatic ones, requires compliance with certain forms of writing a document, adopted in each country. It is necessary to follow the rules of ethics, which include polite forms of contact and the construction of proposals. This style is the most correct style in any language, therefore, deviation from the norms in the design or writing of documents will be perceived as rudeness. In the modern world, English has become the language of technology, science and business. In addition,

the most important thing is that this language is used when communicating at the international level. The translator must know how to correctly and understandably translate a business document both from Uzbek into English and from English into Uzbek, so that through his fault there is no misunderstanding and incorrect perception of the translated information between business partners. To achieve good results in diplomacy, you need to know not only general English, but also a special one, in our case it is officially business English.

Any text in a foreign language is a subject of linguistics study; translation of diplomatic correspondence is also within the range of interests of translators. In this case, linguists and diplomats come into contact. Some do not need to know the peculiarities, subtleties of translation of diplomatic correspondence, while others do not need to know the subtleties and complexity of linguistics. [2].

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