

## LEXICAL PECULARITIES OF THE OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC STYLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** Diplomacy is a crucial part of foreign policy among countries, including various political agreements which are based on social, diplomatic, political and financial relations. Political documents are the main source of diplomatic lexicon and they are mainly used by diplomats in diplomatic discourse. The article aims to reveal some ways of choosing adequate words, terms and abbreviations as well as their translation or equivalent in Uzbek language. Some abbreviations and terms are compared in order to give the reader clear understanding about the topic.

**Key words:** diplomatic terminology, attaché, lexico-semantic function, recipient, professionalism

In his remarks at a conference in Tashkent Shavkat Mirziyoyev called particular attention to concerns of educating the younger generation. The conference was focused on issues of maintaining social fairness and preserving the genuine meaning and significance. The moral reputation and worldview of our children are among the most significant issues that constantly bother us, as the head of our state highlighted. Today, time is changing quite quickly. Our president emphasized that only through upbringing, upbringing, and upbringing can national self-consciousness be attained [1].

The official business style is essentially one of its vectors, along with diplomatic style. According to L.B. Shevnina, "an official business style is a combination of linguistic tools that serves the sphere of official business relations emerging between state bodies, organizations and their divisions, organizations and individuals in the course of their production, economic, diplomatic, and legal activities. All diplomatic styles share the use of various types of shorthand, abbreviations, and succinct language.

HM (His Majesty) - Hazrati Oliylari, gvt (government) Hukumat, pint (Parliament) - Parlament, UN (United Nations) - Birlashgan Millatlar, EU (European Union) - Evropa Ittifoqi, MP (Member of Parliament) - Parlament a'zosi.

In diplomatic documents, there are many instances of this kind of reduction. These acronyms and abbreviations are used here not only for clarity but also because they are regarded as code.

In written social contact, "pour condoler" (to convey sympathy) is referred to as P.C. P.F. - Abbreviation for "pour féliciter" (to express congratulations), used in written social correspondence. P.M. - Used in written social correspondence as a "pour memoire" (to remember) phrase. P.P. - Abbreviation for "pour présenter" (to

introduce), used in written social correspondence. P.P.C. - Abbreviation for "pour prendre congé" (to say goodbye), used in written social correspondence.

The customary ways of expression that define the language used in diplomatic papers speed up the formation of stable turns in the form of phraseological units typical of this style. Another aspect of the style of English official papers is the use of a substantial amount of archaic words and idioms, which is a result of the ancient modes of expression. Each region has its own unique language, which can be found in reports, regulations, laws, and notes: momentum and particular words for instance: In official language:

Shartnoma Tuzuvchi Tomonlar, High Contracting Parties Shartnomani Tasdiqlash, "ratify an agreement," Memorandum - Memorandum, Pact- Pakt (Hujjatlar), Pact-contract- bitim shartnoma, Diplomatic note, Memorandum - Diplomatik nota, Memorandum - Memorandum, Muxtor Vakil is the plenipotentiary representative. The fact that the phrases mentioned above are common and can be used in a variety of contexts, including negotiations, different documents, presidential statements, etc., is one of their advantages. In diplomacy, communication is more involved and accountable. The diplomatic process is more involved and responsible. As a result, all actors in international relations and diplomacy who communicate should be well-versed in both the fundamentals and the nuances of communication [7]. The skill of negotiating with sovereign kings is crucial; the success or failure of these negotiations, as well as the skills of the ministers who carry them out, determine the fate of the biggest states. Human beings and government entities, including diplomats, diplomatic agents, ambassadors, and diplomatic missions, can be communicants.

Even within a single language, there are several words and expressions that are often used in diplomatic clerical labor that have slightly different semantic limits. This procedure is governed by specific rules.

Diplomatic Ranks (in ascending order), Third Secretaries and Assistant Attachés: Uchinchi kotiblar and yordamchi atashelar. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: Favqulodda va Muxtor Elchi. Ministers Plenipotentiary: Vakolatli vazirlar. Terminology translation is a serious process with a goal of producing a suitable equivalent. Following on from this, it is important to discuss the idea of adequate translation, without which it is impossible to translate terms. To be specific, an essential need for the correctness of the translation of the entire process is the accurate translation of phrases that serve as key components in books on diplomacy [5].

Translational Lexico-Semantic Modifications of Diplomacy Units The following groups of translation features are among the lexico-semantic alterations of linguistic units used in translating texts of diplomatic communication:

1. Direct replacement of a lexical unit from the source language to the target language. For instance, "Crisis mode seems to be the overall state of the world right now." Emergency mode (Inqiroz rejimi)

2. Translation of well-established linguistic units with some modification to the source lexical unit's content. This type of translation transformation, where one of the phrase's elements is translated while taking into account the built-in expressions of the translating language, falls under this category. There is hope for the restoration of the right degree of contacts and collaboration with Washington, for instance, throughout the entire spectrum of bilateral relations with the United States and our cooperation on significant regional issues.

The aim of increasing the recipient's awareness of the context in which the translation was prepared determines the translation strategy that makes use of the lexical expansion of the source text.

4. Descriptive translation (variation in lexical unit values). When there are no necessary ideas in the target language or when the grammatical structures of the target language and the source language do not match, descriptive translation is frequently utilized. For instance, diplomatic attaché - elchi yoki diplomatik vakolatxona boshlig'i.

5. Non-professionals who are unfamiliar with the terminology used in various areas, such as diplomacy, can benefit from an explanation approach. For instance, consider the diplomatic maneuver Deliveries of diplomatic démarches are made to the proper government or organization official. Démarches typically aim to inform, influence, or collect data from a foreign government.

Governments can protest or complain to a foreign government's activities by using a démarche. The highest-ranking diplomat authorized to represent a nation is an ambassador.

Any member of the Foreign Service stationed abroad is considered a diplomat. Even yet, a diplomat is merely a public servant.

However, an ambassador is more than a public worker and has a status closer to that of a minister.

6. Meaning-restricted translation (by leaving out the original lexical unit). Example: "The actual requisition of objects that are state property and have diplomatic immunity is available." The word "actual" is missing in the translation into Uzbek. Diplomacy and daxlsizligiga ega oby'ektlarni talab qilib olish mumkin. Transparency in translation and accurate communication of the meaning of the original text given by the addressee are the translator's guiding principles. In this situation, it may be assumed that the translator made a mistake or was incompetent because certain parts of the source text were not translated. The fact that we are discussing a translation in which semantic losses are unavoidable should be emphasized.

However, there is a duty to represent the interests of the state that falls on the translator of diplomatic documents. After all, a diplomat, as we have already mentioned, promotes the state's interests while also upholding its reputation in the international community.

Lexical substitution is the act of replacing one word with another. It frequently happens as a result of the words' divergent meaning structures in the source and destination languages. As a result, the translation of the term *chancery* is not necessarily "ish yuritish," but rather depends on its word-combinability: head of the political sector, in charge of supervising the embassy's operational and managerial performance.

Envoy and Excellency are examples of generalization or the replacement of terms with a restricted meaning with ones with a wider one. The English Envoy specifically refers to the senior diplomat, as can be shown from a comparison of the semantic structures of English and Uzbek nouns. The term *Elchi* can be used to convey the precise meaning in the Uzbek text. The specific meaning that a term in the source language expresses may not be relevant to the translation receptor, which is another cause for generalization in translation.

Diplomatic writing frequently anticipates a partner's justification for their position. Assumptions are arguments that a partner can make to support their point of view, which serves to reduce the strength of those arguments and reduce the partner's influence. However, in order to anticipate the counterarguments, the diplomat must be well-versed in the viewpoint of the other party. Pre-emption arguments are being presented at the same time and are nearly impossible to refute [6].

Here, professionalism is mostly seen in how frequently events and phenomena are mentioned indirectly. The jargon of diplomacy is filled with a lot of identical clichés. And during times of the most serious international disputes, the diplomat turns specifically to them.

Personal notes are typically sent on significant and basic concerns, or they may include details about important events. The appeal is the first sentence of a note that is written in the first person on behalf of the person signing the note. The following references are used most frequently: *Hurmatli janob vazir*, *Hurmatli janob elchi*: Dear Mr. Minister, Dear Mr. Ambassador Personal notes may or may not have a warm tone.

The appointing state has no other consular representation if the note starts with *Mr. Minister*, *Mr.* The context makes it clear that the English terms in italics have a different semantic meaning from their Uzbek equivalents.

The author intends to make the wording of the note constrained if she uses the word *ambassador* and finishes with *respect* (without using the terms *sincere* or *deep*).

The goal is to make the note appear welcoming and inviting. You can also say things like, "Mr. Minister, Mr. Ambassador, please accept the assurances of my highest

consideration," or "Mr. Minister, Mr. Chargé d'affaires, please accept the assurances of my highest consideration." when addressing the minister of foreign affairs or the ambassador.

Men sizdan eng yuksak hurmat-ehtiromimni qabul qilishingizni so'rayman, Janob Vazir and Janob Elchi.

Prior to the recipient's name in various situations, depending on regional custom and on the basis of mutual respect, the title is used: The Republic of Indonesia's Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. Hurmatli janob, Indoneziya Respublikasi Favqulotda and Muxtor Elchisi

The most typical diplomatic text today that might demonstrate diplomatic style is the note verbale. Diplomatic correspondence is typically conducted by sending notes or speaking notes by foreign ministries and embassies. A variety of topics are reviewed and addressed using verbal notes. It is possible to list the issues that are bilateral and multilateral in nature and that are political, economic, scientific, technical, and other. Additionally, requests for visas are made, traffic accidents involving embassy personnel are reported, and representative information is given to embassies regarding the planning of trips for the diplomatic corps throughout the nation, inviting diplomats to celebrations of the nation's national holiday, and excursions to industrial and academic institutions.

Verbal messages usually start and end with compliments. The full names of the sender and recipient are listed at the top of the note.

Thus, several inferences are possible. The language of diplomacy is also the language of state communication. A diplomatic text is a unique type of text that is governed by its regulations. The language of diplomatic communication differs from the language of political communication because diplomatic texts use a set of specialized terms to lessen the severity of the remark. Diplomatic documents' linguistic constructions cannot be viewed as a collection of stamps. The capacity to creatively employ diplomatic stylistics and communicate one's own opinions is the primary way that a diplomat's job is demonstrated. "Ambassadors do not possess ships, heavy weaponry, or fortifications. Their tools are opportunity and words.

It should be highlighted that it is crucial to convey information accurately and unambiguously, including for representatives of other governments, in diplomatic papers, including publications in the language of translation on the websites of foreign ministries. There is often a blurring of the lines between them because dictionaries frequently do not specify if a term belongs to a particular terminological system of the field of activity. There is no such thing as professional jargon in written diplomatic communication. The use of professionalism in diplomatic communication is what makes it so.

Due to its intricate internal semantic structure, the term functions as a single, autonomous entity. The term is a unit of any specific source or target language (word, phrase, abbreviation, symbol, combination of words and letters), which accurately and fully reflects the fundamental, crucial at this stage of development of science and technology, units with responsible co-operation, and has a special terminological meaning as a result of spontaneously formed or special conscious collective agreement. The phrase is a word that, in terms of substance, is inextricably linked to a specific logical or conceptual system unit.

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