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TYPES OF DIPLOMATIC TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE ACCORDING TO THEIR SEMANTIC RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

No matter how important the form and appearance of diplomatic documents, attention should be paid to the main part, its content. The idea must be clear, concise, logically sound, and concise. Diplomatic documents are very comprehensive, they cover not only issues related to the declaration of independence of countries and the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries, but also political issues such as peace, neutrality, disarmament, etc. and various issues related to cultural cooperation. The author comments on the semantic relationship between diplomatic terms in the article. In addition, the article discusses the lexical-semantic features, relationships and synonyms and antonyms between diplomatic terms.

KEYWORDS: *Diplomacy, Diplomatic Terms, Diplomatic Documents, Synonyms Antonyms, Speech-Thematic Groups, Lexical, Semantic, Speech-Specific Terms, Dictionary.*

INTRODUCTION

While talking about the lexical-semantic features of diplomatic terms, it should be borne in mind that it is possible to focus on their speech-thematic groups. In addition to a specific formal template, each document uses speech-specific terms.

Diplomatic documents are very comprehensive, they include not only issues related to the declaration of independence of countries and the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries, but also political issues such as peace, neutrality, disarmament, etc. and various issues related to cultural cooperation.

Therefore, diplomats dealing with diplomatic documents are required to know exactly the traditions and names associated with each state.

The names of the heads of state, ministers and other high-ranking officials should be written in full without any abbreviations. Writing names, surnames, positions in accordance with the original is a sign of respect and attention. [1]

In addition, in some official documents, personal appeals, comments are used words that reflect the friendly relationship. Researcher SaodatNosirova in her dissertation "Lexical-semantic and structural analysis of diplomatic terms in modern Chinese" is widely used in diplomatic documents.

Main part

Analyzes the "protocol formulas" and divides them into the following speech-semantic groups.

A) Address words

B) Official remarks

C) Official words used in the final part of diplomatic speeches.

Reference words. Words in the sense of respect for the beginning of an official document are used in both the main and middle of diplomatic documents, and official words and phrases are used in the final part of official documents.

It is observed that the words of appeal vary depending on the gender, social and professional status of the person.

For example:

The personal note contains the following forms of appeal:

"Mr. President", "His Majesty the King", "His Majesty the Queen", "His Excellency the Minister", "His Majesty the Queen", "The Pope", "The Grand Minister" and others. When the condolence is indicated, the words of respect are omitted and written as "Mr. President", "Mr. Ambassador", "Mr. Prime Minister". If the note or letter is friendly, the main part also begins with words that express respect. In correspondence through letters from representatives of a foreign country or in letters sent by foreign countries, we can see the following units of reference. We can meet such units as "Mr. President", "Mr. President", "Dear Shavkat Mirziyoyev", "His Excellency the Prime Minister", "His Excellency the Prime Minister" and others.

Official (kind) words. In general, when using words and phrases to heads of state, the king, the foreign minister, it is necessary to take into account the role of the two sides in society, their relationship and the political situation.

Each type of reference word used in diplomatic documents has its own meaning and scope. Improper use of certain address words can lead to misunderstandings between interlocutors [2] .

Official remarks used in the final part of diplomatic documents. Diplomatic documents form the basis of the formal style. In addition to the formal word and stereotyped units, they also use units of praise. Researcher SaodatNosirova included such words in the group "Words used at the end of diplomatic documents." In our opinion, it would be more appropriate to call such words of

praise and respect. This is because the words used at the end or beginning of diplomatic documents are written in order to show respect to the sender and praise them.

"I express my deep respect to you"

"With high respect"

"Wishing you good health"

"I express my deep respect"

"I take this opportunity to once again express my respect and esteem to you."

"Trust me once again for my respect and esteem."

Official letters and notes may contain a statement of respect at the end of the document, even before signing:

"Best wishes"

"With all due respect"

"With respect and esteem"

"With deep respect to you"

Like "Wishing you good health."

As discussed, words of praise and respect can be one-component and multi-component, and synonyms can sometimes be used in the same section of diplomatic documents.

The word "respect" with the word "respect", the word "thank you" with the word "thanks", the word "patience" with the word "perseverance", the word "high", can be easily replaced by the word's "infinite". The emotional impact of words a letter to the ambassador or the government, addressed a warm relationship with the person as well as his Master is indicative of a representative of the state [3] .

It is well known that any word (lexeme) can be a common word or term according to its nature. As modern sciences are divided into many branches, one of the important tasks is to determine the place and essence of the lexemes used in them. In this regard, the criteria for distinguishing between a term and a non-term word or phrase are clearly defined.

A term is a linguistic unit word or phrase belonging to the language of production, science, and technology, which is a special type of universal language.

The term - a concrete thing - is a specialized name for the original abstract concepts of the subject.

The term requires a specific definition, which can be used to more accurately express the content of the relevant concept, to distinguish one concept from another, while at the same time allowing a particular concept to be placed in a certain classification line.

Terminology is defined as the sum of terms that interact with a system of concepts of a particular science.

Any system of concepts corresponds to a specific system of terms. Terminological systems are evolving along with the development of science. The terms are introduced differently from commonly used words, and their use is somewhat controlled.

"The term does not appear," but is "invented" and "created" with the understanding of their necessity. Also, unlike a simple word, the meaning of a term does not depend on the context. As long as a particular lexeme is used in its terminological sense and in its own terminological and its own terminological space, the same meaning is retained.

However, there is no doubt that context is necessary to distinguish the exact meaning of polysemous terms.

Diplomatic terms, on the other hand, are far from ambiguous. They differ in that they have only one meaning. But only some terms create multiple meanings depending on the context.

For example:

The word *absolute* has come to us through British diplomacy and it can have many meanings depending on the context.

1. unconditional absolute

... Italy was soon transformed into a one-party absolute dictatorship.

1. Full. This meaning is also formed by generating valence in context.

Scandia's absolute trust and discretionary trust at glance.

Absolute veto - full veto.

For our Ambassador to propose joint use of the base in Gibraltar would give Spain an absolute veto over every think ...

Diplomat II. A lockable briefcase in the shape of a small suitcase.

Diplomatic 1. Concerning the official relations of the state with foreign countries and diplomacy. Diplomatic act. Diplomatic relations. Diplomatic relations[4].

Lexical-semantic relations in the Uzbek language through diplomatic terms. No matter how important the form and appearance of diplomatic documents, attention should be paid to the main part, its content.

It is necessary to state the opinion clearly, accurately, logically and taking into account the characteristics of the other party. In these documents, uncertainty should not be a misrepresentation of states. Because it cannot be corrected later or given separate information.

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 and consulates must also conduct their correspondence in their official language or in the official language of the country in which they operate. In diplomatic documents, the focus on the word should be very strong. Its language should be simple and fluent, free from portable meanings, the word should be absolutely consistent with the content, and no other meaning should be expressed. Expressions such as "half a cup under a cup" have no

place in diplomatic documents. if there is any subtlety or abstraction in the meaning of the word, it is better to replace it with another word.

Therefore, it is important for diplomats to know the meaning of diplomatic terms, to have accurate information about their places of application. There are certain differences in the use of diplomatic terminology and literary language. This is especially evident in diplomatic documents.

Thus, the terminology of the language of diplomatic documents has its own lexical-methodological, morphological and syntactic features.

Lexical methodological diplomatic correspondence. It has its own system of terms, molded stable compounds, various means of expression such as synonyms, antonyms. It should be noted that while the formal style of work is free of emotional words, diplomatic correspondence is characterized by a wealth of emotionally colored words, words of praise. Words of praise are one of the essential parts of a note, the most basic type of diplomatic correspondence. Depending on how they are used, these documents can be divided into certain types. For example, in the notes, such words as "Your Excellency", "Dear Sir", "Trust in my high esteem for you" - the use of words of honor is friendly to him, and the use of words of respect is less official. gives color.

The synonymous line of diplomatic correspondence is not more methodologically neutral words, but rather words with a positive emotional color and biblical style. For example, I say the word instead of the word, the opportunity instead of the time, the position once instead of the word, the position instead of the word, thank you instead of the word thank you, instead of the word happy are applied. Phrases in the diplomatic protocol (especially in oral speech), fixed phrases used in a figurative sense, including over the head, my head turned blue, do not despair, head on one side The expressions are widely used, as well as folk proverbs, aphorisms from the sages, as if a body is a soul. Such stable connections serve to increase the sensitivity to give a high spirit to the speech. In ancient times, the phrase was used especially often in diplomatic documents. It is still common in some official personal letters.

In general, our people say in diplomatic documents that they are both friends and enemies. The word spoken or written in its place connects nations to one another brings together, helps to resolve some disagreements [5] .

This type of formal style also has grammatical features. In diplomatic correspondence, it is often spoken on behalf of the first or third person, so the cut of the sentence is in the form of the first or third person. It should be noted that passive constructions are often used in diplomatic discourse. It is even common to express it in vague forms, such as by a person or **“a decision made by us”**. With the help of more conjunctive conjunctions (**both, and**) of sentences and phrases, and conjunctions with prepositions -ki, therefore due to the following conjunctions, affixes -b, -ib are used to link. In diplomatic correspondence, introductory words and introductory combinations are often used.

Morphologically, personality, identity, pronouns, indefinite verb forms, especially the affix **“-moq”** form of the noun, passive pronouns, conjunctions (**to collaborate, to hope, to achieve, to cancel**) It is worth noting that diplomatic correspondence is written in an uplifting spirit, so it is worth noting that it is often used in conjunction with conjunctions and pairs of verbs. serving

grammatical - morphological forms are widely used. For example, the use of archaic and biblical forms of the name of the affix - *moq* form, verbs *to express confidence*, *to accept*, and so on.

Synonymy between diplomatic terms in Uzbek

The language of diplomacy is very delicate and requires a great deal of skill on the part of the ambassador.

Synonyms, no matter how close we are to each other in the expression of concepts, differ in the expression of the subtleties of meaning. In the field of diplomacy, synonyms also play an important role in expressing ideas clearly and purposefully. World diplomats say that "diplomacy often finds itself in an awkward position in the negotiation process, indicating that there are still problems in diplomacy." One of them is synonyms," they told diplomacy.

Negotiations between nations ability to act on the basis of mutual consent between nations, as She has had a long and distinguished career in diplomacy.

For example;

Tact, tactfulness- polite, courteous, orderly, He gave a tactful critique of her story.

British diplomats can easily use the word politic instead of diplomacy. They have the same meaning, they are synonyms."

It would not be political to ignore them. Diplomacy and foreign policy are synonymous. Union, union, alliance, confederation coalition, the words union are grouped into a single synonymous line. However, although the words are combined on the basis of a common meaning, there are differences in some aspects of their meaning.

Alliance - a contract-based association;

Confederation - an alliance, a union for a specific purpose;

A coalition is an alliance

The word "union" is derived from the Texas word "Taisha" in Kaddo. Taisha means "friends", "allies". American tribes were friendly to newcomers and used the word "Taisha" in reference to them.

Ambassador, Representative, Delegate, Consul,

Memorandum, delegation,

Agreement, contract, treaty,

Conflict, seriousness, conflict, conflict

Protest, protest, protest

Decree decision;

Consulate, representative office, embassy;

Condolences, sympathy;

Argument - debate

Consolidation, attachment;

Tactless undiplomatic, untactful

Delicacykeenness, acuity, sharpness.

In it, the synonymous series is enriched by foreign words, and most of the words based on translation are mainly used to express narrower meanings.

There is a scientific difference in the classification of diplomatic synonyms. In this regard, synonyms can be divided into 2 groups.

- Synonyms with different meanings (absolute or doublet)

Thank you (rahmat), thank you (tashakkur);

To be happy (mamnun bo'lmoq), to be happy (xursand bo'lmoq);

To express (bildirmoq), to express (izhor qilmoq);

Career, position;

It is used sparingly in diplomacy. This is because even small differences in the meaning of words in a synonymous series can have a significant effect on the field.

For example, the words spy (josus), spy (ayg'oqchi), and spy (shipyon) are grouped together by the term spy, but there are some spiritual differences between them.

A spy is someone who is hired to investigate and kill someone.

A spy is a person hired by certain officials to find out the secrets of a group or country.

The exact translation of the word spy can be a double synonym for spy and spy.

The terms state, government, are actually combined on the basis of organizational semaphore.

But there are some semantic differences between the words in the synonymous series.

The state is the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.

Residence;

The residence is the permanent residence of the head of state.

The residence is a mobile residence where the head of state works.

Consulate, embassy, representative office;

This synonymous series is also based on the term embassy, and the consulate is a smaller organization that deals with smaller issues. For example: British council, American council, Korean council.

These organizations serve to develop the language, science, culture and arts of a country.

The embassy is a place where more than 17-18 ambassadors work.

An embassy is a place where representatives of a state operate. An embassy is larger than a consulate and deals with important interstate issues.

The terms diplomacy and foreign affairs are also synonymous with British diplomats

Antonym between diplomatic terms in Uzbek language

The lexical meaning of a lexeme is not a rigid, fixed phenomenon, although it is more stable, it can change over the years under the influence of certain factors. Lexemes learned from other languages become polysemous lexemes over time under the influence of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors. As the meaning of lexemes in a language increases, so do the synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and other phenomena in the language. An antonym is a relation of lexemes that have opposite meanings[7] . An antonym is a relationship between two lexemes, and one of the denotative semaphores of these lexemes is the opposite semaphore. In the pair of diplomatic-rude antonyms, diplomatic-polite means positive, while rude means negative. The phenomenon of antonyms is not unique to all words in a dictionary.

Antonym is a stable semantic relationship based on antonym pairs. Although antonymous pairs have opposite meanings, they represent the two extreme sides of the same event, the two poles.

If there are intermediate events between the meanings of the antonym pairs, we can say that this antonym relationship is formed on the basis of hierarchy. At the same time, the differences between the first and last lexemes of spiritual hierarchy increased, eventually reaching antonyms.

The phenomenon of antonym develops in the same way as the phenomenon of synonymy. For example:

Tact, tactfulness - a synonymous series of polite, courteous

Gauche, untactful, is a rude, rude synonymous series that creates a spiritual antonym. Or:

Tactless- xushmuomala, rude- qo‘pol;

Artless – impolite, sodda go‘l, qo‘pol;

Attentive - awake- hushyor- indifferent, uncorcerned- loqayd;

Adentage disadvantage, ustunlik- noustunlik;

Agree – disagree, rozi bo‘lmoq, rad etmoq;

Alove – forbit, ruxsat bermoq - man etmoq;

Achive failure, maqsadga erishish – maqsadga erishmaslik;

Aknowlage- ignore, qabul qilmoq, rad etmoq;

Belif –distras, ishonch- ishonmaslik;

Cagey- careless, ehtiyotkor – ehtiyotsiz;

Quality-resonable, arzon, qimmat;

Company- individual, jamoaviy, xususiy;

Complate- incomplate, to‘liq, noto‘liq;

Equale- unequale, tenglik - tengsizlik;

Exatly- approximately, aynan- taxminan;

Fake – original, soxta –haqiqiy;
 Gain - lose, to‘plamoq yo‘qotmoq;
 General – specific, umumiy – xususiy;
 Gratefull –ungratefull, minnatdor- norozi;
 Legal illegal qonuniy noqonuniy
 Skeillfull- unskeillfull malakali malakasiz;
 Desire - despaire, umidli - noumid;
 Local - national, mahalliy- millatlararo
 Obey disobey bo‘ysunmoq bo‘ysunmaslik
 Loyal disloyal, sodiq, sotqin;
 Protect - unprotect, himoya qilmoq- himoyasiz;
 Prove - disprove, isbotlamoq- isbotlay olmaslik;
 Regular irregular to‘gri noto‘g’ri

CONCLUSION

In summary, the widespread use of the phenomenon of synonymy and antonym in the field of diplomacy, especially in the naming of diplomatic documents, has been observed in practice to have negative consequences. Therefore, the documents should be carefully analyzed by sinologists before signing.

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