



DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE

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Abstract

This article aims to reveal the peculiarities of diplomatic discourse through linguistic analysis of political texts

Keywords: diplomatic speech, strategy, speech tactics, the factor of influence on the audience

Introduction

The importance of political discourse is also growing in today's fast-paced world of media. The analysis and study of the diplomatic discourse of individuals involved in international relations is of particular interest to many researchers. The main reason for this is that observing and identifying the specific strategies used by each public figure in his speech and each sentence he chooses in order to influence the public creates a whole composition.

"We must not be complacent about our results, but be vigilant about the situation in the world, and think seriously about ensuring the national interests of our country, regardless of who we are or what position we hold," [1.p28] said President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev. In order to understand the views of the head of our state, we come to conclusions specific to our profession and worldview. For example, we understand that the essence of this sentence is "We must unite in the cause of our national values." Therefore, our worldview accepts this bright interest as follows. Although we are part of this state, we have a lot of confidence and responsibility.

Each particle comes together to form a whole being. In order for it to form a whole, the particles must be attracted to each other and merge. Particles - humans - must move in the same direction and purpose in order to unite and form a unique coherence. The depth of the goal, the fulfillment of the dream is achieved with the intensity and regularity of the movement. If the result of each of our actions is not for the benefit of the "I", but for the transformation of the surrounding "I" into a whole "we", there will be only development, in addition to which there will be regularity and glory.

How we can achieve this is, of course, due to the desire of fair leaders, hardworking and sincere workers for brighter days. The bridge between them is language and





worldview. In our society, people communicate through a variety of means. Basically, we connect the letters and the sounds to each other and apply the events of our psyche to the masses. Society is a collection of different worldviews and spirits. Each layer of it processes and exchanges information gathered from its own spiritual, philosophical, and secular sciences.

Literature Review

As we mentioned above, diplomatic discourse has been studied by a number of scholars. Such as I. B. Arnold, T. van Dyck, Yu. E. I. Sheygal and P. B. Parshin [2] etc. Diplomatic speech can be analysed as the official language of a country, where a politician uses speech to influence his or her opinion.

“Discourse is a communicative event that occurs when the listener plans to accomplish a goal by the speaker and reflects a number of non-linguistic factors. For example, you can see the participants in the dialogue, the situation and the socio-cultural landscape or the purpose of the dialogue.” [3.p230]

Diplomatic discourse is highly pragmatic and requires a well-organized and well-grounded international dialogue. Therefore, in linguistics, the study of the peculiarities of language and speech is considered one of the most important problems.

It should be noted that one of the main functions of diplomatic discourse is the purpose of the author of the discourse, that is, the function of the information that the speaker intends to convey to the listener during his speech. But scientists also point to other features. In particular, the information to the listener is an emotional and affective function.

The function of informing is to convey information and to influence the political landscape in the mind of the recipient. The main purpose of providing information to politicians is to serve their own interests or to alleviate the apparent negative situation. The speaker tries to create an emotionally comfortable scene during his speech. It is seen as a necessary influence of the audience and subsequent political action. The emotional function of the discourse is reflected in how it affects the listener's emotional consciousness. The main function of any diplomatic discourse is its function of influence. Therefore, in the function of influencing the audience, the politician has to organize the speech in such a way as to create a unique composition of the whole speech, how they will be perceived by the audience, to imagine whether the situation is negative or positive.

A political figure is a very large communicative strategic practical tool in this regard, the main purpose of which is to use the national values or emotional relationships of the recipient, the listener. Influence is a key feature of any diplomatic discourse.





Analysis

According to S. Datsyuk, "Communicative strategy is the choice of this or that communicative strategy in existence, the means of communication, influence, the origin of a meaning, and the discourse of speech in relation to one or more discursive dimensions. Speech strategy is a set of speech actions, the main purpose of which is the result of communication. It is clear from this that the communicative strategy involves both physical means as well as verbal means" [4. p216].

According to O. S. Issers, "the main linguistic problem of influencing speech is to study the way a speaker speaks and the language tools he uses to make communication useful" [5.p23].

Verbal tactics are verbal actions that involve the use of lexical-syntactic means to convey a specific stage of a communication style and to influence the listener's desire to perform an action. The tactic corresponds to a specific stage of the discourse strategy and is directed to that stage.

O. L. Mikhalyova proposed the following analysis of communication strategies, namely, the strategies of decline, rise and theater.[6.p256]

The main goal of the reduction strategy is to discredit the opponent with a negative attitude towards a situation through clear and unambiguous statements. The purpose of such actions by politicians is to prevent the opponent from "attacking" and rising. Depending on the nature of the tactics used, they may have two options. He openly insults his opponent with various lexical items or secretly uses words in his speech that affect his reputation.

Lifting strategies are examples that benefit the speaker based on his or her interests. For example, he / she mentions the fruitful work he / she has done so far or provides arguments against negative sentences. As a result, he looks good in public.

Theatrical strategy, on the other hand, directs the audience's desires to its own interests. This strategy includes the following tactics: persuasion tactics - to encourage the audience to perform certain actions; the tactic of separation, based on the notion of 'acquaintance or strange', is to assimilate the opposition of the people and the opponent, blaming it for any negative events; The tactic of making promises is to use self-confidence in the speech of a politician, mainly with the help of the verb of the future tense. This will help the speaker and his team to succeed.

Discussion

According to Volkova, "The following strategies for diplomatic dialogue should be mentioned:

1. General semantic solidarity strategy (communication in conflict situations)





2. The semantic strategy of discrediting
3. Semantic strategy of self-expression
4. Pragmatic emotional characterization strategy
5. Rhetoric persuasion strategy
6. Initiative control distribution strategy
7. Intimate communication strategy “

Semantic discrediting strategies, self-disclosure strategies, and insincere speech strategies highlight the specifics of diplomatic dialogue.

Defamation strategies show that two types of communication are compatible. The first is objective (negative assessment) and the second is subjective (distrust, suspicion, positive and negative qualities of the opponent).

I am convinced that the only mechanism that can make decisions about using military force as a last resort is the Charter of the United Nations. And in connection with this, either I did not understand what our colleague, the Italian Defence Minister, just said or what he said was inexact. In any case, I understood that the use of force can only be legitimate when the decision is taken by NATO, the EU, or the UN. If he really does think so, then we have different points of view. Or I didn't hear correctly [7.p23]

In this separate sentence, the politician said in a "light signal" that his opinion was correct and that the opponent's actions in this situation were unreasonable. This process is a battle of words, requiring the negotiators to use each sentence wisely.

Conclusion

We know there are many talented and potential speakers, ambassadors and diplomats all over the world. They were distinguished by their worldview, their pursuit of goodness, and their mastery of words. There were politicians who made their intentions clear to the audience in one sentence. For example, Winston Churchill elucidated the simple truth of diplomacy with the phrase “jaw - jaw was better than war-war”. By this they meant to say, "Communication is better than arguing."

Indeed, the main and very important task of every diplomat is to negotiate while respecting the political, economic, social and spiritual views of the parties.

The level of knowledge and skills of the ambassadors will be the basis for future relations between the states. Therefore, it is important for every diplomat to understand the structure of language and use it skillfully.



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