

LANGUAGE FEATURES OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE SPHERE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Abstract: *diplomacy is the art of solving international disputes by peaceful means. Diplomacy is also a technique and skill that harmoniously influences international relations and obeys certain rules and customs. Diplomatic language has two different functions.*

Keywords: *diplomatic terminology, etiquette vocabulary, nominative meaning.*

The language of diplomacy is characterized by the wide use of international diplomatic terminology and terminology of international law mostly of Latin and French origin, for example: *consul, embassy, attaché, demarche* since the language of diplomacy in the Middle Ages was Latin and later French. Sometimes in diplomatic texts Latin terms and expressions are used in Latin writing: *persona non-grata, status quo, veto right*, etc. Some terms are of Russian origin: *embassy, ambassador, charge d'affairs, credentials, adviser, exceeding envoy*, etc. Diplomatic texts are distinguished by the presence of words and combinations of literary language which in certain meanings are used as terms stylistically related only to the language of diplomatic documents: *a protocol, a party, non-interference*, etc.

It is usual for the language of diplomacy to use the so-called etiquette vocabulary, which often includes historicisms: *His Majesty, His Highness, Mistress, Mister*, etc., and also words close to the etiquette vocabulary - complimentary vocabulary (official formulas of diplomatic courtesy). The systematic nature of the vocabulary consists in, firstly, the organization of terms in the lexical and grammatical categories. According to the nominative meaning, as well as the functioning in diplomatic and international legal texts, the terms of the sphere of international relations are divided into the following lexical-thematic categories:

1. Names of administrative bodies and their subdivisions: *embassy - посольство - элчихона, representative - представительство - ваколатхона.*
2. Names of documents and their varieties: *note - нота - нота agreement - договор - келишув.*
3. Names of posts and ranks of persons engaged in professional activities: *ambassador - посол - элчи, consul - консул - ишончиливакил.*
4. Names of actions related to diplomatic activities: *accreditation - аккредитование - кодификациялаш.*
5. International legal terms related to the actions of other states and parties: *annexation - аннексия, internment - интернирование - боскинчилик.*
6. Names of official contacts: *assembly - ассамблея, саммит, музохаба.*
7. Names of people: *refugee - беженец, комбатант; мухожир;*
8. Names of joint associations of States and official people: *alliance - альянс, союз; ҳамжамият.*

According to the stylistic characteristics, the terms of the sphere of diplomatic relations have the following classification:

1. Common words: *cooperation - сотрудничество; алоқалар.*
2. The terms: *attache- атташе, deportation - депортация.*
3. Stable word combinations of a terminological nature: *preliminary agreement; норозилик нотаси.*
5. Steady word combinations of non-terminological nature: *exchange opinions - обмен мнениями; абадий дўстлик ҳақидаги шартнома.*
6. Stable phraseological combinations: *puppet government - марионетчилик ҳукумати - қўғирчоқ ҳукумат; meeting without tie - встреча безгалстуков.*
7. "Etiquette lexicon" adopted in the sphere of diplomatic relations: *«take assurances» - «примите уверения» - «ҳазрати олийлари».*
8. Non-assimilated terms, phrases and phrases having a terminological meaning in the diplomacy: *«persona non-grata», «modus procedendi».*

Unlike most lexical units, terms denote precisely defined concepts, objects, phenomena; they are single-meaning words that do not have synonyms, often of foreign origin. Moreover, there are a number of units that are difficult to define as a term or as a reality, and many words that can be "legitimately" considered simultaneously both as terms and realities. A.D.Schweitzer even created the name "term-realia" [1]. Realities without hesitation are referred to nonequivalent vocabulary, while terms belong mainly to a few linguistic units that have a complete linguistic coverage. The term in the overwhelming majority of cases fulfills the nominative function; falling into the text of a different genre, it acquires, in addition, the role of the means for the implementation of certain stylistic tasks. The realia is mostly associated with fiction, where it represents one of the means of conveying local and temporary color; in the scientific text realities often play the role of ordinary

terms [2]. Terms differ from realias in their origin. An important feature of realias, which was pointed out in 1958 by G. V. Chernov, is, in contrast to the terms, their common use, popularity, "familiarity" to all or most of the native speakers and, conversely, "alien" to the foreign bearers of their language [3].

References

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