
THE TYPES OF DIPLOMATIC SPEECH AND SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONS OF THEIR LEXIS

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Abstract:

The thesis is devoted to the observe study of component types of diplomatic discourse – the speech of a president, the speech of a diplomat, the speech of representatives of diplomatic corpus, the diplomatic speech during an official visit, the speech of foreign tourists and diplomatic documents and syntagmatic relations of their lexis. The introductory part of the thesis examined the possibilities of diplomatic discourse in Uzbek linguistics, the existing problems in the field of research. The main part explores the character, structure, meaning and function of each types of diplomatic discourse. At the conclusion has demonstrated results of syntagmatic relations of their lexemes.

Key words:

diplomatic speech, syntagmatic relation, language, diplomat,type, analysis.

Introduction:

Uzbek diplomatic speech has a common diplomatic character, which cannot be only the speech of a diplomatic person [1, 2]. Accordingly, the constituent bases that make up the formal structure are defined as six components, such as the president's speech, the diplomat's speech, the speech of representatives of the diplomatic corpus, diplomatic speeches during an official visit, the speech of foreign tourists, diplomatic correspondence and diplomatic documents. In the thesis special attention was paid to the syntagmatic relations of each type of diplomatic speech based on distribution analysis methods [3]. Nuclear statements were identified by segmentation of speech units. The nucleus – through invariant, through prototypes – variants clearly demonstrated the features of diplomatic speech in the language and speech dichotomy.

Materials and methods:

The speech of a president – the topics raised in the President's speech are extensive and serve to integrate common human interests, ensure peace and stability in the life of the people. This is of particular importance due to his involvement in internal and foreign policy [4].

The speech of a diplomat - is the speech of a person who is literally engaged in diplomatic activities. The culmination of a diplomat's speech consists of relationship between the country where he is performing a diplomatic mission and his own motherland. The introductory part consists of the purpose of diplomatic activity, the middle part consists of specific facts and figures, and the final part ends with wishes regarding relations between the two countries.

The speech of representatives of diplomatic corpus – members are employees of a certain diplomatic corpus and their speech where will be used for briefings, conferences, official meetings, election campaign missions, the UN Assembly, summits, forums, trainings, various negotiations and presentations.

The diplomatic speech during an official visit - although similar in form to diplomatic corpus representatives' speech, but the content is fundamentally different. During the official visit, staff members are from various spheres and do not work in any diplomatic corps. Official visits are organized to address global issues. Therefore, such official visits will be attended by experts on the topic under discussion.

The speech of foreign tourists – this type of speech will be used at events in which tourists, guests, representatives of culture and sports, such as music, cinema have attended. Such performances are rich in personal impressions. This speech also assesses the direction of relationship between countries.

Diplomatic correspondence and diplomatic documents – Diplomatic documents play a very important role in the establishing, conducting or terminating modern diplomatic relations. Diplomatic correspondence in terms of its practical significance from the past to the present has almost equal value with the oral type of diplomatic speech.

Conclusion:

1. While examined the syntagmatic relations of the lexicon President's speech through transformation of the ellipsis method the phenomenon of language and speech dichotomy is directed towards linguoculturology. In the meaningful aspect personal positions are leading. They serve to realize the potential of the nation in the mind.

2. The most active lexicon of diplomat speech is onomastic words: a) the name of the state in which he operates; a) the name of the current state; b) the name of the leader of state; c) words about an important social event that took place in the country during the diplomatic mission.

3. In the speeches of representatives of diplomatic corpus, the activity of abbreviations was identified.

4. The mechanism of manifestation of a protest attitude at the diplomatic speech during an official visit will be coherence by presupposition. Also constant activity of the keyword was identified.

5. The lexicon of diplomatic speech with emotional beauty refers to the performance of foreign tourists.

6. In the text of diplomatic documents written in Uzbek or translated into Uzbek, predicative attitude (activity of the verb) prevails.

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