Fayozaxon Boymirzayeva

Magistratura talabasi, O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti
Toshkent, O‘zbekiston
E-mail: Fayoza0910@icloud.com
ORCID iD- 0009-0001-9309-9024

DIPLOMATIK NUTQINING PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola diplomatik diskursning pragmatik xususiyatlarini chuqur tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida rasmiy diplomatik nutqlar, xalqaro bitimlar, davlatlararo kelishuvlar va rasmiy bayonotlar olingan. Maqolaning predmeti esa diplomatik muloqotda qo‘llaniladigan pragmatik usullar – muloyimlik strategiyalari, bilvosita ifoda, nutq aktlari, metafora va evfemizmlar tahlili hisoblanadi. Maqsad – diplomatik kommunikatsiyaning samaradorligini oshirishda pragmatik yondashuvlarning ahamiyatini o‘rganish va ularning xalqaro munosabatlardagi ta’sirini ochib berishdir. Tadqiqot doirasida korpus tahlili, pragmatik tahlil va diskursiv tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan. Ushbu usullar orqali diplomatik nutqdagi asosiy pragmatik strategiyalar – ijobiy va salbiy muloyimlik, bilvosita ifoda, muloqotning noverbal jihatlari, shuningdek, Graysning Kooperativ Printsipi, Braun va Levinsonning Muloyimlik Nazariyasi hamda Searlning Nutq Aktlari Nazariyasi asosida tahlil qilingan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, diplomatik diskurs pragmatik jihatdan puxta shakllantirilsa, u xalqaro muzokaralar samaradorligini oshirishga, nizolarni oldini olishga va davlatlararo hamkorlikni mustahkamlashga yordam beradi. Xulosa o‘rnida, diplomatik diskursda pragmatik strategiyalarning puxta qo‘llanilishi nafaqat kommunikatsiya sifati, balki davlatlar o‘rtasidagi ijobiy munosabatlarni rivojlantirish uchun ham muhim ekani ta’kidlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Diplomatik diskurs, pragmatika, muloyimlik strategiyalari, nutq aktlari, metaforalar, evfemizmlar, muzokaralar, xalqaro munosabatlar.

Fayozakhon Boymirzaeva

Master student, Uzbekistan State World Languages University
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE

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Фаёзахон Боймирзаева

Магистрант, Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков, Ташкент, Узбекистан

ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ РЕЧИ

Аннотация. Данная статья подробно анализирует прагматические особенности дипломатического дискурса. В качестве объекта исследования рассматриваются официальные дипломатические выступления, международные соглашения, межгосударственные договорённости и официальные заявления. Предметом исследования являются прагматические методы, используемые в дипломатическом общении, – стратегии вежливости, косвенное выражение, речевые акты, метафоры и эвфемизмы. Целью работы является изучение значения прагматических подходов в повышении эффективности дипломатической коммуникации и их влияния на международные отношения. В рамках исследования применены методы корпусного анализа, прагматического анализа и дискурсивного анализа. С их помощью выявлены ключевые прагматические стратегии в дипломатической речи – позитивная и негативная вежливость, косвенное выражение, невербальные аспекты общения, а также проанализированы принципы кооперации Грайса, теория вежливости Брауна и Левинсона и теория речевых актов Серля. Результаты исследования показывают, что тщательно сформированный дипломатический дискурс способствует повышению эффективности международных переговоров, предотвращению конфликтов и укреплению межгосударственного сотрудничества. В заключение подчеркивается, что грамотное

применение прагматических стратегий в дипломатическом дискурсе важно не только для качества коммуникации, но и для развития позитивных отношений между государствами.

Ключевые слова: Дипломатический дискурс, прагматика, стратегии вежливости, речевые акты, метафоры, эвфемизмы, переговоры, международные отношения.

INTRODUCTION

Diplomatic discourse is diplomatic communication, and it is one of the important fields of linguistics and pragmatics, where specific strategies and objectives are implemented through language tools. This article analyses the pragmatic features of diplomatic speech. The essence of diplomatic speech, its main strategies, and its linguo-pragmatic indicators are examined. The relevance of this study lies in the fact that, in the process of globalization, the effectiveness of relations between states depends on the accuracy of diplomatic discourse and its compliance with the cultural context. Diplomatic discourse plays an important role in politics and international relations. It serves as a powerful tool for diplomacy. If the discourse is shaped pragmatically well, it helps politicians in every situation. Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics and examines the use of language in context. Pragmatics usually focus on meaning, implication, and the intended effects of speech. Pragmatic strategies play a pivotal role in diplomatic discourse, as pragmatic strategies ensure clarity, maintain politeness, and achieve desired diplomatic objectives.

RESEARCH METHODS

Various methods were used in writing and analysing this article, including corpus analysis, pragmatic analysis, and discourse analysis. Additionally, diplomatic texts, official speeches, agreements and statements adopted within the framework of international relations, as well as diplomatic treaty texts, were selected and studied as material. And additionally, in this article, diplomatic transcripts, international summits, and formal diplomatic correspondences, utilizing theories of pragmatics such as Grice's Cooperative Principle, Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory, and Searle's Speech Act Theory serve as data for an article [Fedichev, 2021; 78].

Corpus analysis was carried out based on diplomatic documents and statements of Uzbekistan. This analysis is an analytical method in linguistics that is carried out based on a collection of texts (corpus) and studies the frequency of use, context and semantic aspects of words, phrases and language units related to the same topic. Usually, this analysis can be done with the help of computational linguistics tools or manually. Through corpus analysis, scientists can identify general trends in diplomatic speech, formal expressions, pragmatic strategies and other features of diplomatic discourse. To illustrate, by studying diplomatic texts and negotiation documents of Uzbekistan in corpus analysis, one can obtain precise information about which phrases are used most often or what pragmatic methods are used. It is a very helpful method in analysing discursive diplomatic documents' pragmatic features, as these features cannot be seen at first glance by scientists without analysis.

Pragmatic analysis – Diplomats' speech strategies and language tools were evaluated. Pragmatic analysis is one of the analytical methods in linguistics, in which the meaning of speech is studied based on the context and the intentions of the communication participants. Pragmatic analysis focuses not only on grammatical and lexical aspects, but also on the circumstances in which the statement was made, by whom, and for what purpose. Pragmatic analysis in diplomatic discourse Politeness strategies – determining expressions of respect, the degree of politeness, and diplomatic caution. Discourse strategies – seeking compromise, avoiding conflicts through neutral expressions, and soft statements. Implicit understanding in meaning – helps to learn to analyze thoughts that are not explicitly stated, but are understood through the context. For example, a phrase like "We are ready to cooperate on this issue" can be used to maintain diplomatic ambiguity rather than to express a firm commitment. Such discourse techniques are studied in depth through pragmatic analysis [Eemeren & Grootendorst, 2004; 125].

Discursive analysis – A pragmatic analysis of existing diplomatic discourses was conducted. The method is a method used in linguistics and communication studies, in which the meaning, structure, context and social aspects of a text or speech are studied. Discursive analysis analyses not only language units at the word and sentence level, but also how and for what purpose they are used. Discursive analysis in the study of diplomatic discourse analysis of the structure of speech – determining the structure of official statements, agreements and diplomatic documents, studying the ideas and ideological directions in them, that is, determining which topics are priority in diplomatic texts. The role of language tools in communication – helps to determine what linguistic methods are used to achieve a diplomatic compromise or express a position, as well as Connotation and implications – understanding thoughts that are not directly stated in official statements or speeches, but are significant in terms of meaning, is also carried out using this method. For example, phrases such as "Developing mutually beneficial cooperation" are often used in diplomatic texts. Discursive analysis helps to determine the context in which this phrase originated, what pragmatic purpose it serves, and its place in diplomatic strategies [Verschueren, 2016; 149-173].

RESULTS

1. Politeness Strategies in Diplomatic Discourse

Politeness strategies are the methods that diplomats use to maintain respect, prevent tension, and establish good relations in their interactions. In diplomatic communication, careful use of language is important, which helps to reach an agreement and strengthen interstate relations.

Diplomatic language is characterized by a high degree of politeness to maintain positive relations between parties. Brown and Levinson's Politeness Theory outlines two main strategies. They are positive and negative. Positive politeness - This strategy is aimed at establishing mutual respect and friendliness. Diplomats create rapport with the interlocutor through warm words, gratitude, and an emphasis on common interests. For example, "Friendship and cooperation with your country are of great importance to us." Negative politeness is a strategy of

not putting pressure on the interlocutor, maintaining respect, and speaking with courtesy. It uses formal expressions, soft speech, and expressions in the form of requests. For example, "If you also agree to this, we are ready to discuss an agreement." Vague and cautious expressions – A technique used to prevent conflict by avoiding harsh statements and using soft words appropriate to the situation. For example, "We hope that a mutually acceptable solution can be found to this issue."

Softening – Expressing strong or negative ideas in a gentle way. For example, instead of directly saying, "We strongly oppose this decision," saying, "Our views on this matter differ slightly" softens the communication. Indirect Speaking – Expressing an idea in a gentle and diplomatic way, instead of directly making a demand or criticism. For example, "It would be beneficial for both parties to adhere to the terms of the agreement." Politeness Strategies Strengthen diplomatic relations and prevent misunderstandings, Help develop cooperation because communication based on respect is more effective, and Reduce tension and allow for gentle discussion of uncomfortable topics. It also demonstrates cultural sensitivity, because communication cultures can differ in different countries. Politeness strategies are an important part of diplomatic communication, as they help to conduct communication in a polite, respectful, and effective manner.

2. Speech Acts in Diplomatic Discourse

Speech acts are linguistic units and techniques that people use in communication to achieve a specific goal. Speech acts play an important role in diplomatic speech, as they are used to regulate relations between states, reach agreements, and prevent conflicts. Searle's Speech Act Theory categorizes speech acts into different functions, each of which plays a role in diplomacy [Verschueren, 1999; 63].

Main Speech Acts in Diplomatic Speech

Assertive speech acts – A form of speech used by diplomats to express their opinions, describe an existing situation, or present it as a fact. For example, "We are ready to cooperate within the framework of this agreement". The purpose of this is to express an official position or convey information.

Commissive speech acts – A speech act used in diplomatic discussions to express an agreement or obligation. For example: "Our country will remain faithful to its international obligations." This sentence has the meaning of making diplomatic promises or taking on a responsibility.

Directive speech acts – Phrases used to make a decision or suggest certain actions. For example, when saying "We suggest continuing the discussion." It is clear that the interlocutor is encouraged to act, but the polite form is clear.

Expressive speech acts – these speech acts are used to express gratitude, sincerity and friendliness. "We highly appreciate your help". Through this sentence, we can see that diplomatic communication is carried out in a warm and friendly spirit.

Declarative speech acts – Used to announce official decisions or make statements that have legal force. "This agreement comes into force from the date of its signing." Such sentences are mainly considered acts in the process of drawing up diplomatic documents and agreements.

Speech acts are important in diplo-

matic communication. They are the main means of conveying official statements and reaching agreements and negotiating. They also help to demonstrate cultural and diplomatic sensitivity and ensure diplomatic balance in international relations. Speech acts are a major part of diplomatic discourse and they serve to make communication effective.

3. Indirectness and Implicature

Indirectness and implicature are important in diplomatic communication. These techniques allow diplomats to convey their thoughts in a polite and discreet way, rather than directly. This is used to avoid misunderstandings, conduct negotiations more smoothly and flexibly, and, if necessary, maintain a certain degree of ambiguity. For example, instead of directly saying "We do not agree with this proposal," a diplomat may respond indirectly by saying "We will need to look into this issue further". This approach helps to avoid disagreements and continue the dialogue in a positive spirit.

Diplomatic discourse often employs indirectness and implicature to maintain ambiguity and flexibility. Grice's Cooperative Principle suggests that diplomats may flout conversational maxims to convey deeper meanings:

1. Maxim of Quantity

Diplomats should provide sufficient information, but should be careful not to reveal excessive or confidential information. When asked about the results of a meeting of heads of state, a diplomat might respond, "The negotiations were very productive". He or she would not reveal specific details, but would leave a generally positive impression.

2. Maxim of Quality

In diplomatic communication, it is important to speak truthfully, but some statements are carefully crafted. For example, when asked about tensions between two countries, an ambassador might say, "We have always been for peace and stability." This is true, but it helps to avoid discussing specific issues.

3. Maxim of Relevance

Diplomatic communication should not stray from the topic, but sometimes it is also used strategically not to answer a direct question. For example, if a diplomat, when asked about economic sanctions, says, "We want to discuss positive changes in trade and investment," he is diverting the topic in a softer direction.

4. Maxim of Manner

Diplomatic communication should be clear and understandable, but sometimes deliberate ambiguity is used. If the outcome of an international agreement is unclear, a diplomat might say, "The agreement is being negotiated taking into account the interests of the parties." This statement does not provide specific information, but maintains a formal and diplomatic tone [Wang, 2021; 125].

Indirectness and implicature are very important in diplomatic speech. These methods help to avoid conflicts and allow diplomatic negotiations to be flexible and smooth. They also provide careful expression of opinions without disclosing confidential information and are used in political and international relations to clearly express one's position, but without causing excmmessive tension. Therefore, instead of speaking directly, diplomats often use indirect speech techniques and convey their thoughts through implication.

4. Metaphors and Euphemisms

One of the important features of diplo-

matic language is the soft and gentle way of conveying ideas through metaphors and euphemisms. Diplomats avoid direct and harsh expressions and use softer ways of speaking. This method is important when discussing sensitive and controversial issues in diplomatic language.

Metaphor is a way of explaining a certain concept by comparing it to another concept. In diplomatic communication, complex or delicate situations are expressed more gently with the help of metaphors. For example, "Building a bridge" is used in the sense of reaching an agreement or improving relations. "We are ready to build new bridges of cooperation between our countries." The expression "melting the ice" means warming up cold relations. "New agreements between Uzbekistan and neighboring countries are melting the ice in dialogue. "Turning a new page" means starting a new stage or leaving old disagreements behind. For example, "We hope to turn a new page in international relations."

Euphemism is a way of expressing concepts that may be sensitive or uncomfortable in softer terms. In diplomatic language, euphemisms are used to explain conflicts and disagreements in a softer way. The word "Disagreement" is not used instead of "Constructive dialogue." For example, "We will continue constructive dialogue." (This phrase sounds softer and more diplomatic, even though it implies that there is a conflict or disagreement.) The word "Discussing demands" is not used instead of "Exploring options." For example, "We are ready to explore all options." (This phrase indicates that the parties are in the process of discussing, not applying pressure or demands.) The word "Conflict" is not used instead of "Complex situation." "Negotiations are underway regarding the complex situation in the region." (This serves to soften the real conflict.)

Metaphors and euphemisms defuse tense situations - help to express disagreements in a diplomatic manner and facilitate the negotiation process - allow the parties to discuss problems without losing communication. Also, provide discretion and diplomatic etiquette - prevent excessive emotion and help the parties save face and Prevent misunderstandings and resentment - allow the conflict to be explained in a softer way instead of being stated outright [Zhao, 2021; 135].

In diplomatic language, metaphors and euphemisms are used to soften the tone of conflict and problems, maintain trust between parties, and steer communication in a positive direction. Therefore, diplomats try to reach a compromise through indirect, soft, and diplomatic language rather than direct and harsh language.

5. Nonverbal Aspects of Diplomatic Communication

Diplomatic communication is not just about words. Nonverbal (indirect) communication, such as tone, pauses, and body language, is also very important. In diplomatic speech, gestures, facial expressions, and silence can sometimes convey more meaning than words. The tone of a diplomat's voice can add seriousness or softness to his speech. For example, "We are interested in exchanging views on this issue." – if this statement is said in a neutral or soft tone, it conveys a desire for cooperation. If the same statement is said in a cold and firm tone, it may simply be a display of diplomatic etiquette. Silence in diplomatic speech can sometimes be an important signal. A long pause in a ne-

gotiation can indicate careful consideration of a political idea or the adoption of a difficult decision. If a diplomat remains silent for a while before answering, this shows that he is taking the topic under discussion seriously. Hand gestures can express confidence and openness or caution. Eye contact can be a sign of sincerity or aloofness. Shaking hands can be a sign of friendliness, but in some cases depends on diplomatic protocol. If a diplomat is indicating agreement with something, he may lean forward with his body or nod his head. If a diplomat leans back and crosses his arms over his chest, this may be an expression of defense or disapproval.

A diplomat's facial expressions can indicate how he or she is reacting to his or her words. A slight smile encourages positive communication. A serious expression indicates seriousness or disagreement. In diplomatic communication, nonverbal signals (tone, pauses, body language) can reinforce or change the meaning of a speech. Strategic gestures and facial expressions are important signals in the negotiation process. Silence can sometimes convey a strong message – either indicating disagreement or reflecting on an important decision. Properly used nonverbal communication increases the diplomat's credibility and influence. Therefore, professional diplomats not only choose their words carefully, but also pay special attention to how they are pronounced, and the impression they make through body language and facial expressions.

DISCUSSION

Pragmatic strategies are very important in diplomatic communication. They help to resolve conflicts, achieve success in negotiations, and strengthen international cooperation. Diplomats use politeness strategies to be careful when discussing sensitive topics. This approach allows negotiations to be conducted in a positive spirit.

Indirect expression plays an important role in diplomacy, as it allows the parties to be flexible in negotiations. Speech acts are the basis of any diplomatic communication and are one of the main tools in official statements and negotiations. At the same time, there are also difficulties in diplomatic pragmatics. One of these is cultural differences. Politeness and indirect expression are interpreted differently in different peoples. In some countries, direct speech is customary, while in others, cautious and indirect communication is preferred. Diplomatic communication also faces the problem of ambiguity and misinterpretation. Because the speech is structured in a gentle and careful manner, sometimes the meaning can be misunderstood due to excessive indirectness. For example, the sentence "We will consider this matter again" can sometimes be interpreted as meaning "no".

CONCLUSION

The pragmatic features of diplomatic communication play an important role in the effective conduct of international relations. Diplomatic language is usually carefully selected and formed on the basis of certain strategies. Politeness strategies are an integral part of diplomatic speech, serving to reduce tension. Phrases such as "mutually beneficial cooperation" are used to conduct negotiations in a positive spirit. Speech acts form the basis of diplomatic statements. They are divided into acts of representation (official statements), acts of obligation (treaties and agreements), and acts of recommendation. Indirect expression plays an impor-

tant role in diplomacy, since a directly expressed idea can be perceived negatively by the other party. For example, the phrase "We will consider this issue" can mean "no" in diplomatic language.

The pragmatic features of diplomatic discourse contribute to the effectiveness of international relations. Politeness strategies help to defuse conflicts, and speech acts help to express specific goals. Indirect expression increases the flexibility of diplomatic language, while metaphors and soft expressions give softness to communication. A deep understanding of these pragmatic factors and their effective use are important for diplomats and contribute greatly to strengthening international cooperation.

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