DIPLOMATIC CONCEPTS IN DIPLOMATIC TERMINOLOGY

Tagayeva Asal Rustamovna,

Teacher, Department of Practical English,

Navoiy State Pedagogical Institute

Email: asal.tgv99@mail.ru

Abstract:

This research delves into the interconnectedness of words related to diplomatic concepts within human consciousness. It examines the semantic relationships between these words, exploring how their meanings interact through antonymy, partonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, and gradionymy. The study highlights how these linguistic units are organized into structured paradigms in our minds.

Keywords: Lexical units, diplomatic terms, paradigmatic relations, semantic interaction.

Introduction:

The dynamic nature of language is reflected in its vocabulary. Words are used in everyday speech and social interactions, particularly within specialized fields, where they serve to express specific concepts and solidify them in our consciousness. As languages evolve, the semantic field of individual words can expand, leading to changes in their meaning. The richness and development of a language's vocabulary reflect its level of development.

This study focuses on the semantic connections between words in the diplomatic terminology system English language, contributing to the systematic understanding of the lexical level. The diplomatic terminology system in English is a unique structure with words having distinct meanings. Analyzing the lexical-semantic relationships within this system helps reveal the systematic characteristics of English vocabulary.

1. Graduonymy in Diplomatic Terminology:

Graduonymic relations refer to the gradual ranking of words based on their meaning, reflecting a hierarchy. This is evident in diplomatic terms, where words like "representative," "diplomatic envoy," "extraordinary ambassador," "autonomous ambassador," "deputy ambassador," and "ambassador" are

arranged according to increasing "diplomatic level." Similar gradation exists between main categories of diplomatic terms, such as those related to "diplomatic activity," "consular" function, and "international" relations.

2. Synonymy in Diplomatic Terminology:

Synonymy, the existence of words with similar meanings, is a common feature in language systems. This study explores synonymy within the diplomatic terminology system. Words like "ally," "partner," and "partnership" share a common denotation, forming a lexical paradigm. Each synonymous series within the system represents an independent micro-paradigm.

The study further analyzes the synonymy of words like "diplomat," "ambassador," and "representative," noting their shared semantics but distinct stylistic nuances. For example, "diplomat" suggests a French origin and formality, while "ambassador" indicates a high level of representation.

The study also explores polysemy, where a single word has multiple meanings. This is evident in words like "cooperation," "partnership," and "alliance," which can belong to different semantic series based on their individual meanings. The dominant word within a synonymous series dictates its relationship with other words in the series and connects them to the broader lexical group.

3. Partonomy in Diplomatic Terminology:

Partonymic relations involve the relationship between a whole and its parts. This is observed in diplomatic terms like "state borders," "internal territory," "integrity," "geopolitics," "extraterritoriality," and "international zone." These words form a paradigm based on the whole-part relationship, where the "whole" is represented by the boundary (e.g., "state borders") and its "parts" are represented by other terms (e.g., "internal territory," "extraterritoriality").

4. Antonymy in Diplomatic Terminology:

Antonymy, the existence of words with opposite meanings, reflects the duality and contrasting forces found in reality. This is seen in diplomatic terms such as "allowed-disallowed," "take-sacrifice," "development-crisis," "legal-illegal," and "enemy-friend." Analyzing the semantic structure of these antonyms reveals that one lexeme carries the opposite meaning while other semes are shared.

Conclusion:

This study highlights that linguistic units are formed during an individual's development and become ingrained in their consciousness as structured paradigms. The task for researchers is to uncover and define these paradigms, understand their laws of existence, and analyze the nature of lexical units within the human mind.

This study focused on analyzing the paradigmatic relations of lexical units representing diplomatic concepts within human consciousness, exploring their semantic content, linguistic expression, and application. It examined the interaction of these terms through antonymy, partonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, and gradionymy, contributing to a deeper understanding of the structure and functioning of vocabulary in the field of diplomacy.

References:

1.Cohen R. Negotiating across Cultures: International Communication in an Interdependent World (2nd ed.) / Raymond Cohen. – Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997. – 268 p.

2.Freeman C. W. Jr. The Diplomats Dictionary / Charles W. Freeman Jr. – Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997. – 228 p.

3.Hofstede G. Diplomats as Cultural Bridge Builders / Geert Hofstede. // Second International Conference on Intercultural Communication and Diplomacy, Malta, 13-15 February. – P. 25-38. [Online resource]: http://www.diplomacy.edu

4.Language and Diplomacy / [ed. By Jovan Kurbalija and Hanna Slavik]. – Malta: DiploProjects, 2001. – 336 p.

5.Matos F.G. Applying the Pedagogy of Positiveness to Diplomatic Communication / Francisco Gomes de Matos // Language and Diplomacy. – Malta: DiploProject, 2001. – P. 281-286.

6.Rayevskaya N. English Lexicology / Rayevskaya N. –Kyyiv, 1957. – 170 p.

7.Rudden and Wyatt's EU Treaties and Legislation / Derrick Wyatt. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999. – 420 p.

E -Global Congress

Open Access | Peer Reviewed | Conference