

educational institutions are more trustworthy providers of learning than social networks. Teachers employ current teaching approaches to clearly convey the meanings, functions, and definitions of pragmatics to pupils. Researchers provide strategies for both students and teachers to improve their pragmatics and make lectures more engaging.

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A COMPLEX ANALYSIS OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS

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Abstract. The article reveals the content of the concept of “diplomatic document”, examines the main types and stylistic features of diplomatic documents, associated primarily with their functions and target audience. The author conducts a quantitative analysis of vocabulary and focuses on the peculiarities of the use of lexical units, some of which reveal the specifics of the state's foreign policy.

Key words: diplomacy; document; official business style; quantitative analysis; document style.

КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ

Абстракт. Стаття раскрыває содержание поняття "дипломатический документ", рассматривает основные виды и стилистические особенности дипломатических документов, связанные, прежде всего, с их функциями и целевой аудиторией. Автор проводит количественный анализ лексики и акцентирует внимание на особенностях употребления лексических единиц, часть из которых раскрывает специфику внешней политики государства.

Ключевые: дипломатия; документ; официально-деловой стиль; количественный анализ; стилистика документа.

Abstrakt. Maqolada "diplomatik hujjat" tushunchasining mazmuni ochib berilgan, diplomatik hujjatlarning asosiy turlari va stilistik xususiyatlari, birinchi navbatda, ularning vazifalari va maqsadli auditoriyasi bilan bog'liqligi ko'rib chiqiladi. Muallif lug'atning miqdoriy tahlilini olib boradi va leksik birliklardan foydalanishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga e'tibor qaratadi, ularning ba'zilar davlat tashqi siyosatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: diplomatiya; hujjat; rasmiy biznes uslubi; miqdoriy tahlil; hujjat uslubi.

The official government activity that carries out the state's foreign policy is called diplomacy. As a field of study, diplomacy refers to politics, which is concerned with the dynamic between social groupings, which regulate communication and demand particular consideration for the language used. Diplomatic writing is distinguished by the frequent use of terminology with Latin, Greek, and French roots, abbreviations, adaptable wording, and phrases of high style and euphemisms (because the language used in diplomatic papers influences the image states). Diplomatic documents have a sophisticated syntax that is characterized by extended sentences, participial phrases, homogeneous members, and complex sentences with a variety of subordinate clause forms.

The use of conditional phrases and constructs with decreased modality obligations, as well as adaptable formulations that adhere to diplomatic etiquette, are other characteristics of diplomatic language. In extraordinary circumstances, sentences are utilized in a diplomatic manner in ultimatums and notes of protest [1].

The majority of diplomatic documents make reference to the official business style, which implies the presence of certain stylistic elements like formality, severity of thought expression, objectivity, logic, and accuracy, as well as presentation stereotyping, standardization, and prescriptive nature. It should be noted that, similar to language units signifying any aggressive behaviors, threats, open accusations, and insults are prohibited in diplomatic circles. Hence, the employment of euphemisms and other high-style terms characterizes diplomatic discourse.

There are various sorts of official documents that are kept by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the United Kingdom. It ought to be emphasized in official documents, publications, or declarations that are meant for a broad audience and the general public.

The following can be separated from other formal or normative documents: the Memorandum of Understanding, the Explanatory Note, and the Agreement. The primary audience for these materials is made up of politicians, diplomats, and others involved in international affairs. Treaties, conventions, and agreements use specialized terminology and idioms that are typical of the diplomatic language. Different diplomatic documents, however, have unique linguistic features that primarily highlight the distinctions in their purposes [13]. The aforementioned documents all make reference to official business style, which is distinguished by the use of language that eliminates any room for interpretation. The usage of modal verbs (shall/must) and verbs indicating prescription (force, agree/agree, affirm/confirm), which indicate the necessity of fulfilling specific responsibilities, can be noted in the texts of these manuscripts (translated by author K.L.). The terms "compact bodies (competent authorities), ratification (ratification)), treaty (agreement), Parties (parties), and cliché (hereinafter referred to as the Parties (hereinafter referred to as Parties)). It should be mentioned in this instance that every kind of document has its own clichés. Therefore, although it can be used to describe agreements, the phrase "have agreed the following" (agreed on the following) cannot be used in memorandums of understanding [13].

These documents' texts seldom ever use expressive language because the official style calls for impartiality and clarity in the remarks. The only exception is when remarks are euphemized to convey courtesy and soften the language employed. These documents are distinguished by their sole commitment, which addresses the possibility of adjustments in the activities of organizations in the interests of efficiency, they solemnly promise, and their use of high/book style to express the status of documents and respect for partners (having regard to the possibility of adjustments to the operation of the institutions in the interests of efficiency and fairness) [9]. Similar wording lends diplomatic documents the weight they so richly deserve. Examine the agreement between the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Russian Federation about the establishment of a direct encrypted communication channel between the two parties. The year 2011 marked the signing of an agreement between the governments of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, and the Russian Federation regarding the establishment of a direct encrypted communications system between the two countries [9]. The terms that appear most frequently in this agreement were determined using the Text Analyzer tool on the www.webscript.ru website [14]. Words related to specifics have the highest frequency agreement (information (2,8%), classified (2,5%), communications (1,2%), encrypted (0,8%)). Functional words, which make up the absolute majority, are not taken into account, with the exception of the word shall (must), which is specific for contracts in general and reflecting the formal force of the contract. Large words of official business style and the language of diplomacy also have a frequency and international treaties (agreement (0,8%), Parties/Party (2,5%), accordance (0,5%), appropriate (0,3%), statutory (0,2%)). Lexical units such as shall (must) (1,5%), force (0,2%), guarantee (0,2%), normative (0,2%),

legal (0,2%), determined (0,2%) indicate legal force agreement and the obligation to fulfill it. It can be noted that the majority frequently used words eliminate ambiguity of understanding and do not are characteristic of everyday communication, some of the words terminology Parties, Bodies, Agreement, acts [9].

Let us also consider another agreement - "Agreement between The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Ireland" (Agreement between the UK and the Government of Ireland), 2007 [11].

As can be seen from the following calculation of the frequency of words used (not counting official ones), it is first of all emphasized that this agreement is intergovernmental and aims to strengthen ties between countries (Government (3,6%), establishing (0,7%), exchange (0,4%), support (0,4%)). In addition to the agreement mentioned above, certain lexical units exhibit binding agreement (shall (0,4%), force (0,4%), agree (0,3%), affirm (0,3%)). Present terms and vocabulary characteristic of official business style (Treaty (1,1%), Multi-Party (0,5%), hereinafter (0,3%), implement (0,4%), provisions (0,3%)). Generally, It can be noted that the lexical units of the two selected agreements are repeated and similar in style [11].

Statements and news items from the official website The majority of readers who are interested in UK politics and who relate to the journalistic approach are the target audience for the British Foreign Office. Consequently, these publications should be comprehensible and easy to read by a broad audience, which means that their language differs greatly from that of regulatory documents. The lexicon utilized in these pieces is comparatively more comprehensible than that of regulatory papers; this is characteristic of journalistic writing and media texts specifically.

These articles also have smaller, more straightforward syntactic patterns than regulatory texts, as well as a wider usage of terminology and vocabulary that are characteristic of daily conversation.

These articles may used means of expression: epithets (the ultimate sacrifice (last victim), Gothic splendour (Gothic luxury)), metaphors (The idea of freedom cannot be confined behind bars (the idea of freedom cannot be planted behind bars)), personifications (wherever it (terrorism) rears its head (wherever he/terrorism never raised its head)), allusions (Tahrir Square in 2011 (Square Tahrir in 2011)) [8]. In addition, there is a significant amount linguistic culture (Falklands, Green Card (Falkland Islands, Green map)), the understanding of which requires background knowledge [10]. It should be noted that in these texts there is a significant amount idioms and expressions, for example, are doomed to failure failure). This style is also characterized by the use of euphemisms, for example, the expression the eruption of democratic movements across the Middle East and North Africa (a surge in democratic movements in the Middle East and North Africa), which has a clear positive connotation, in fact actually refers to revolutions during which there were human casualties [8]. The results show that, speaking of priorities, goals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, great emphasis is

placed on protecting national interests, promoting British policy, culture (4,7%), security (2%), promoting (0,8%), national (1,5%)), and also pays attention to the interconnectedness of the world community, globalization and relations with other countries (global (1,1%), international (0,8%), foreign (1,1%), relationships (0,8%), countries (2,5%)) [8]. However, the word economic has the highest frequency (4.9%), which shows the primary importance of the economy for British politicians. Associations, continents and countries such as the Commonwealth, Europe, the United States of America, India and Russia are mentioned, which suggests that they are within the sphere of British interests. Then the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was analyzed Great Britain William Hague "We will fight terrorism wherever it is" did not raise his head" [8]. Although the main subject of the speech is the fight against terrorism, economics, politics and the promotion of democracy play a large role. Accordingly, we can come to the conclusion that economics is of great importance in armed conflicts. This is indicated by the fact that the highest frequency has such lexical units as democracy (0,6%), support (0,4%), elections (0,2%), rights (0,2%)[8]. Attention is paid to such regions and countries as the Middle East, Africa, Syria, Libya, Yemen, Tunisia, Egypt, Iran, Afghanistan, the Balkans, Israel, Palestine (where there are conflicts or problematic situations), as well as the USA, France, Turkey, New Zealand, Brazil, Australia. The Cold War, the Soviet Union and the communist regime are mentioned, which means that Britain has certain interests in the Middle East, post-communist space, the Commonwealth, Europe and Latin America. Next, the text "Democracy" was analyzed. Speaking about the text "Democracy", it can be noted that this topic is associated with such concepts as elections, support, rights, politics, countries, participation, regions and countries such as Africa, USA, Europe, and the Commonwealth are mentioned. This is proven by the high frequency of use of such lexical units as interest (2,3%), promoting (2%), policy (2,3%) [10]. As a result, Great Britain upholds democratic principles while frequently influencing and supporting certain movements in other nations. Thus, official publications of the British Foreign Office can be divided into two main groups: papers intended for a specific readership (regulatory documents) and those intended for a broader audience (news pieces, comments by diplomats). The terms of official business style, diplomatic language, and international treaties in the first instance, which denote the binding nature of the contract's execution and its legal force, remove any room for interpretation.

Certain terms are terminological, and the majority of commonly used lexical units are not typical for ordinary conversation. In order to convey the prestige of papers and respect for partners, the official business style also takes the form of overuse of clichés, infrequent use of emotional language, and a formal, bookish style. The second group's articles discuss journalistic style. Consequently, the vocabulary is simpler to comprehend, more representative of everyday speech, and has a comparatively smaller number of terms; nonetheless, it also includes lexical units, the comprehension of which (and, consequently, the comprehension of the entire text) requires prior knowledge. The greatest significance for the United

Kingdom is the establishment of international political, economic and cultural ties, as well as the export of democracy and British culture to other countries. The word economic has a high frequency, which shows the primary importance of the economy for British politicians, including in the field of defense. Great Britain promotes the ideals of democracy, while often exerting some influence on other countries, supporting certain forces in these countries, as evidenced by the high frequency of use of the words interest, promoting, policy in the text "Democracy". The UK's sphere of interest mainly includes the countries of the Commonwealth, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and the USA, based on the frequency of mention of these countries in the selected texts.

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