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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF DIPLOMATIC TERMS

The article provides a brief description of word formation and its features in the diplomatic language. The terminology is the main layer of the scientific vocabulary, it develops and matures in accordance with the level of development of science and technology. The changes in the development of society significantly affect their transformation and replenishment. The sphere of diplomacy directly depends on social factors in society, it has a sectoral nature. In this article we also described the social aspects and concepts of the language. The diplomatic terminology is a system of linguistic units that form a series of semantic groups and define the relationship between scientific concepts and extra linguistic situations. The article widely explores the main lexical and grammatical features of diplomatic terms. There are many international words in the language of diplomatic correspondence, and their features and structure have been discussed here. The article was prepared on the basis of written sources and literature.

Keywords: word formation, terminology, meaning, concept, polysemantic word, borrowed word, diplomatic language, diplomatic relations, diplomatic correspondence.

Introduction

The common features of many terms in science are also characteristic to diplomatic terms. The diplomatic term is formed according to general rule of word formation striving to have terminological meaning and to be stylistically neutral. The main lexical and grammatical features of diplomatic terms can be summarized as follows: the place of diplomatic terms in the national lexicon, the semantic expansion or contraction, the connection with other science terms, the similarities and differences, the synonymous, homonymous and antonymous features and the relations of lexical meanings to the expression of diplomatic concepts.

The ways of diplomatic term formation are determined on the one hand by the law of national lexicon, on the other hand by the concept meaning and some composition of terms. The similarity of the basic concept and terminological concept signs determines similarities and differences of units that have both the term and word meanings, and reflect to the peculiarities of the lexical and terminological word meanings.

In the field of diplomatic terminology, many borrowed terms have their own terminological meanings. In English the formation of terminological meanings is the same as the formation of ancient words, however, diplomatic terms have also different meanings, but their terminological or non-terminological meanings are determined by contexts. The combined English diplomatic terms are translated into Kazakh language in the form of terminological phrases.

The object of the research: the terms and phrases of the language of diplomacy.

The subject of the research: the formation of diplomatic terms, their linguistic characteristics, the general principles and patterns of their formation.

The aim of the research: to identify the similarities and differences in the development of diplomatic terms.

The objectives:

- to indicate the areas of active use of diplomatic terms;
- to determine the ways of diplomatic term formation.

Results and Discussion

The diplomatic terms are usually used in the following fields of the internal and external politics and cover legal and economic spheres:

1 Political science:

a) the diplomacy, e.g. **consul general**, **дипломатиялық** *diplomatic privilege and immunities*, *diplomatic corps*, *consular agent*, *peace-making diplomacy*, *ambassador-at large*, *multilateral diplomacy*, etc.;

b) the foreign and domestic policy, e.g. «*good neighbour*» *policy*, *political prescience*, *political liberties*, *political blackmail*, *olicy of go-it-alone*, etc.;

c) the international political movements, e.g. *anti-recessionary policy*, *radical movement*, *political consultant*, *anti-war movement*, *international working-class*, *anti-nuke rally*, etc.;

d) the parliamentary activity, e.g. *hung parliament*, *meeting of parliament*; *parliamentary election*, *cross-bencher*, etc.;

e) the party ‘breath’, e.g. *Democratic Party (Great Britain)*, *Conservative Party (USA)*, *opposition party*, *party leader*, etc.;

f) the military operations, e.g. *military adviser*, *War Cross* (Great Britain), *military forces*, *menace of war*, *war prisoner*, *regular troops*, *nuclear disarmament*, etc.

2 Law:

a) the civil criminal law, e.g. *intended breach of the law*, *criminal case*, *law proceedings*, *treaty of extradition*, *amendment procedure*, etc.;

b) the state law, e.g. *laws concerning acquisition of nationality, the law of the state requested shall apply in all cases, interdependence of states, etc.*;

c) the international law, e.g. *principle of international law, fulfilment in good faith of obligations under international law, customary rules of international law, etc.*;

d) the financial law, e.g. *to put a tax on imports, government bonds, remission of tax, treaties on economic and financial matters, etc.*

3 Economy:

a) the industrial economy, e.g. *home industry, industrial crisis, industrial revolution, industrial development, etc.*;

b) the agricultural economy, e.g. *agricultural policy, technological revolution in agriculture, extensive agriculture, etc.*;

c) the foreign and domestic trade economy, e.g. *domestic market, market system, market stability, ABC analysis, international commodity markets, foreign market, etc.*;

d) the financial economics, e.g. *income tax, source of incomes, to be liable to tax, and etc.*

The term is the monosemantic dialectical unit. The semantic meaning is formed from the combination of the original and special meanings of a term. For example, the terms «*policy*» and «*power*». The term «*policy*» has a number of specific subject meanings in addition to its lexical meaning: «*policy*»: 1. *politics*; 2. *course, strategy direction*; 3. *insurance policy*; 4. *management policy*; 5. *political orientation policy* [1, p. 546]. «*Power*»: 1. *strength, power*; 2. *rights, power*; 3. *military power* [1, p. 557]. As we can see, the terms «*policy*» and «*power*» retain their original meanings in all spheres. The coincidence of term meanings is the basis for determining its place in terminological framework.

The words and phrases which were previously actively used in society are now used in the diplomatic documents, e.g. *duke, khan, princess, shah-inshah, emir*; the positions: *His Majesty, His Majesty, Mr., Mrs.*, etc. Such phrases confirm the observance of various forms of diplomatic etiquette at the beginning and especially at the end of diplomatic documents. The diplomatic language also has its own words. Such words have no synonyms in the common lexicon. They do not mean specific concepts in diplomacy and international law, they show the international politeness and etiquette. Depending on types of diplomatic relations, diplomatic courtesy types are diverse and complex. They include the dress code, the credentials, the sequence of official visits, the special seating rules for guests at various receptions and others. In addition to the formality and significance, the diplomatic documents also contain the elements of expressiveness and arts. There are also different linguistic patterns (forms) for the international politeness. These elements are subject to the requirements of the general official documents. For example: *My dear Ambassador, My dear Madam Ambassador, My Lord, My Lord Marquis, Your Excellency, Your Excellency's obedient Servant, Your Lordship, Your Lordship's obedient Servant, etc.*

One of the features of diplomatic terms derived from common words is their terminological characters which are recognized in combination. For example, the word '*affaire*' acquires the terminological meaning in diplomacy only by combination, e.g. '*charge d'affaires*' [2, p. 228].

According to Isserlin E. M., the words in the field of diplomacy can be divided into three groups. The first group includes the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of countries and the metonymic usages of the capital cities, the building and street names which are widely used in international practice [3, p. 12]. For example: '*Ak Orda*' is the palace of the government of Kazakhstan (an official residence of the President of Kazakhstan); '*White House*' means the US government (the official residence of the President of the United States) [4]; '*Elysee Palace*' is the French government (the official residence of the President of France) [5]; '*Quirinal*' is an Italian authority (the official residence of the President of the Italian Republic) [6], etc. These words cannot be analyzed semantically and grammatically.

The second group includes the peculiarities of the international politics and individual political doctrines. In some cases, the word is used interchangeably in a new sense. For example: '*dollar diplomacy*' is the US expansionist policy, the word was first used by the USA President Taft in 1912; '*good neighbour policy*' is the USA policy toward Latin America. In the phrase '*cold war*' the word '*cold*' has the new variable meaning, it means '*aggressive, hostile*'. The words belonging to the third group do not belong to the international terms and they are irregular. Isserlin E. M. believes that it is typical to the former Soviet diplomatic documents. In the official documents, such as in communiqués, notes and government statements, the international situations are described, own assessments are given and the points of view are expressed. The general linguistic approaches for the significance and expressiveness are used in the statements [7, p. 13].

In the international treaties many words are deviated from their lexical meanings and they take terminological sense. This is another way to give the importance and solemnity to the diplomatic instruments: *an important guest, a business trip, a visit with his wife*, etc. For the significance and artistic approach some diplomatic documents also use alternate meanings regarding to the common words: *quarrels, unity, breaking the shackles, lighting (extinguishing) the fire (hearth) of war*, etc. The presence of some journalism elements in diplomatic documents shows that there is no strict boundary between the individual functional styles, they are closely related to each other, and it is allowed the use of elements for other styles.

There are the synonyms and homonyms in the diplomatic terminology as in other systems of the science sectors. The synonymy is a complete or partial coincidence of meanings in linguistic units, and several terms and symbols can represent the same concepts. The synonymy is characteristic for the lexical, phraseological, grammatical word formation system of language. The homonymy

is a sound compatibility of two or more linguistic units with different meanings. The word which has become the term forms the synonymous row, the reason for that is a word which has become the term, it exists in the literary language either, so its synonymous parallel formation is an inevitable phenomenon. This phenomenon is largely due to the competitive use of borrowed terms and their equivalents in the native language. For example: *alternative* – *alternative*, *equilibrium*; *preamble* – *introductory part*, *preamble*, etc. In some cases, it happens because the terminological meanings of some terms are not fully established: ‘*the constitution*’ is the main law and the basic law (*ata zan*, *negizgi zan*). Both of these words are derived from the literary language and they are synonymous to each other.

Conclusion

The terminological meaning of a polysemantic word is an independent meaning which is opposite to the non-terminological meaning. The terms formed by the assigning terminological meanings to the ancient words create more meanings in the national lexicon, and the terms created by the adding terminological meanings to the existing terms in the language also create an ambiguity in the field of terminology. The ambiguity of a noun depends on the law of language development and the internal factors which affect to its original meaning. For example, a borrowed word may be used first than an existing term in the language, or a borrowed word can be used with an existing term close in meaning, however, their meanings may not be the same. For example, although the terms «*baskynshylyk*» and «*aggression*» have similar meanings, their meanings do not match exactly because their semantic capabilities for the compatibility are different: *to repel aggression*, *provoked aggression*, *war of aggression*, *posure of one's aggression*, etc. [8, p. 49]. When the diplomatic terms are taken from the national lexicon, their meanings are usually expanded or narrowed, and they will have the homonymous, synonymous and antonymous particularities.

In the process of diplomatic term formation it is important first of all to use words from the existing vocabulary of the language. The international terms and the borrowed words enter and adopt the internal language policy with the help of the tracing method. That method is considered as the useful way for the vocabulary enrichment and lexicon.

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ДИПЛОМАТИЯЛЫҚ ТЕРМИНДЕРДІҢ ӨЗІНДІК СИПАТТЫ БЕЛГІЛЕРІ

Бұл мақалада сөзжасамның қысқаша сипаттамасы мен оның дипломатиялық тілдегі ерекшеліктеріне қысқаша түсініктеме берілген. Терминология ғылыми лексиканың негізгі қабатын құрайтындықтан, ол ғылым мен техниканың, өндірістің өсіп-өркендеу дәрежесіне сәйкес дамып, жетіліп отырады. Қоғам дамуындағы өзгерістер олардың өзгеріп, толығына елеулі әсер етеді. Дипломатия саласына қоғамның әлеуметтік жағы тікелей әсер ететіндіктен, дипломатиялық терминология таптық, салалық сипатқа ие, сондықтан тілдің әлеуметтік аспектілері мен түсініктері де қарастырылған. Дипломатиялық терминдер – ғылыми ұғыммен экстралингвистикалық жағдаяттардың ара қатынасын анықтайтын, семантикалық топ қатары қалыптасқан тілдік бірліктер жүйесі. Мақалада дипломатиялық терминдердің негізгі лексикалық және грамматикалық ерекшеліктері және оларды қолдану салалары да қарастырылған. Дипломатиялық хат алмасу тілінде халықаралық сөздердің саны өте көп. Бұл мақалада олардың ерекшеліктері мен құрылымдары және ғылыми саласы қамтылған. Мақала жазбаша дерек көздері мен әдебиеттер негізінде дайындалды.

Кілтті сөздер: сөзжасам, терминология, мағына, ұғым, полисемантикалық сөз, кірме сөз, дипломатиялық тіл, дипломатиялық қатынас, дипломатиялық хат алмасу.

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ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

В статье дается краткое описание словообразования и его особенностей в дипломатическом языке. Поскольку терминология является основным пластом научного словаря, она развивается и созревает в соответствии с уровнем развития науки и техники, промышленности. Изменения в развитии общества существенно влияют на их трансформацию и пополнение. Сфера дипломатии напрямую зависит от социальных факторов в обществе, носит отраслевой характер. В статье мы также описали социальные аспекты и концепции языка. Дипломатическая терминология – это система лингвистических единиц, которые образуют серию семантических групп и определяют отношения между научными концепциями и экстралингвистическими ситуациями. В статье широко исследуются основные лексико-грамматические особенности дипломатических терминов. В языке дипломатической переписки много интернациональных слов. В этой статье рассматриваются их особенности и структура. Статья подготовлена на основе письменных источников и литературы.

Ключевые слова: словообразование, терминология, значение, понятие, многозначное слово, заимствованное слово, дипломатический язык, дипломатическое отношение, дипломатическая переписка.

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