

## CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF DIPLOMATIC TERMS IN POLITICAL TEXTS

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**Abstract.** The article analyzes the structure of diplomatic terms in the Uzbek language. The article highlights the topics of classification of diplomatic terms depending on their structure, and also describes the features of the semantics of some terms. The materials of this article can be used by linguists, people involved in the field of diplomacy and researchers.

**Key words:** Diplomatic Term; Structure, Simple Diplomatic Terms, Complex Diplomatic Terms.

A diplomatic mission or foreign mission is a group of people from a state or organization present in another state to represent the sending state or organization officially in the receiving or host state.

In practice, the phrase usually denotes an embassy, which is the main office of a country's diplomatic representatives to another country; it is usually, but not necessarily, based in the receiving state's capital city. Consulates, on the other hand, are smaller diplomatic missions that are normally located in major cities of the receiving state (but can be located in the capital, typically when the sending country has no embassy in the receiving state). As well as being a diplomatic mission to the country in which it is situated, an embassy may also be a nonresident permanent mission to one or more other countries.

The structure of diplomatic terms in the Uzbek language is structurally diverse, and it is necessary to distinguish their specific features. Based on the observations, the diplomatic terms used in the Uzbek language can be divided into the following groups according to their structure:

- 1) simple diplomatic terms;
- 2) joint diplomatic terms;
- 3) hybrid diplomatic terms;
- 4) paired diplomatic terms;
- 5) compound diplomatic terms;
- 6) abbreviated diplomatic terms.

### **Simple Diplomatic Terms**

Simple diplomatic terms have a common ground and a formal and spiritual integrity. There are a large number of simple structural terms of diplomatic terms:

status, application, enemy, betrayal, conflict, conspiracy, insult, control, representative, refugee, initiative, vigilance, border, order, territory, alliance, peace, ambassador, agreement, declaration, convention, memorandum, strategist, summit, transit, tactics, intelligence, agent, status, immigrant, protocol, note, pact, attaché, genocide, arbitration, dissident, screening, diplomat, maneuver, consul, visa, protectorate, representation, agreement, cooperation, mediation, partnership, disobedience, advisor, courtesy, leadership, conformity, aggression, ally, agency, espionage, citizenship, consular, integrity, and so on. Most of the simple terms in the noun family belong to the absorption layer. Verbs and adjectives also play a key role in the formation of simple diplomatic terms. However, the main parts of such terms-lexemes often belong to the assimilation layer. On this basis, the simple terms of diplomacy in the Uzbek term system can be divided into two groups based on their derivative features: a) simple original diplomatic terms; b) simple artificial diplomatic terms. Application, enemy, betrayal, conflict, conspiracy, insult, control, representative, refugee, initiative, vigilance, border, order, territory, alliance, peace, ambassador, agreement, declaration, convention, memorandum, strategist, summit, transit, tactics, intelligence, agent, status, immigrant, protocol, note, pact, attaché, genocide, arbitration, dissident, screening, diplomat, maneuver, consul, visa, protectorate, etc., partnership, disobedience, adviser, courtesy, leadership, conformity, aggression, ally, agency, espionage, citizenship, consular, integrity, etc. are simple artificial diplomatic terms.

As you can see, there are a lot of artificial diplomatic terms in this system. In the formation of artificial lexemes, mainly [noun + noun] and [adjective + noun] patterns predominate. The first part of the first template is filled with the original diplomatic terms of the system. In particular, such as [courtesy], [appropriate], [agent], [spy], [citizen], [consul]. Here are some structural features and semantic explanations of some simple diplomatic terms: One of the most commonly used terms in diplomacy is the term agent, meaning a representative who acts on behalf of others. It also means “the head of a diplomatic mission or a member of a group of diplomatic staff, an official directly involved in the performance of the functions of a diplomatic mission” [1].

One such term is the term immigrant, which in its semantic sense refers to the arrival of stateless or other nationals in a particular country for temporary or permanent residence. It is an international term. Joint Diplomatic Terms Joint diplomatic terms are formed when more than one base is combined into a single word. In the system of diplomatic terms, the common terms include embassy, power of attorney, contract, flagship, representative office.

Here are some of the terms used: An embassy is a body of a state accredited in the territory of the receiving state, which is the diplomatic mission of a state

abroad. Another term of the same type is used to describe this concept. It can also mean “a building where diplomats live or work” [2], “a diplomatic delegation sent from one country to another” [3]. The term embassy is also defined in dictionaries as follows: “An embassy is a high-level diplomatic mission of a state in a foreign country headed by an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.” [4]. Hybrid Diplomatic Terms Such terms are a new type of compound terms in Uzbek diplomatic terminology. The word hybrid is broadly defined as “words made up of different language elements” [5].

It should be noted that hybrid compound terms in Uzbek diplomatic terminology are formed mainly through elements of international terminology, prefixal and suffix morphemes. The first components of hybrid terms, such as geopolitics, transboundary, transnational, and the European Union (geo-), (trans-), (euro-) are elements of such an international term, and the second components are Uzbek words. The term geopolitics, used in this type of term, refers to the influence of a country's location, demography, and other factors on its foreign policy. One such term is the term “transnational”, which is often used in connection with the activities of corporations. Such corporations are large corporations with foreign assets, based on the principle of participation of the parent company's fixed capital in the capital of subsidiaries, which conducts at least a quarter of its operations abroad, in the foreign country in which it is registered. A pair of diplomatic terms; Although pairs of terms are rare in the system of diplomatic terms, they play an important role in diplomatic relations. Because in their semantic nature, important concepts of the industry are reflected in relation to relationships. Sea-time, open-sea, gesture, etiquette, confrontation, etc. are two terms of diplomacy.

Here are some of them: A gesture is a movement of the hands or body to emphasize a thought or feeling. This aspect is of great importance in diplomatic activity, and certain concepts that cannot be expressed in words can be explained through gestures. Conflict means resistance, as in hostility or competition. This is usually reflected in the views of certain countries. Even countries with close ties in international relations may be at odds on some issues. Combined diplomatic terms.

In all termin systems, compound terms are present in large numbers. This also applies to the terminological system of diplomacy. Compound diplomatic terms, like other complex lexemes, consist of more than one lexical unit and often appear in the form of a compound. Combined diplomatic terms include foreign trade, international transit, authoritarian regime, diplomatic language, diplomatic law, international law, deputy ambassador, ambassador extraordinary, diplomatic immunity, diplomatic corps, international maritime law, consulate general, landlocked, diplomatic etiquette, authorized diplomat, foreign affairs, foreign aid, foreign policy, a false state, a domestic territory, an international zone, and so

on. Combined diplomatic terms are structurally divided into two-member, three-member, four-member, and five-member terms. Two-Syllable Complex Compound Diplomatic Terms Such terms are in the form of simple phrases that have a spiritual integrity. But there is a form of domination. Foreign trade, international transit, authoritarian regime, diplomatic language, diplomatic law, international law, deputy ambassador, ambassador extraordinary, diplomatic immunity, diplomatic corps, consulate general, landlocked, diplomatic etiquette, authorized diplomat, foreign affairs, foreign aid, foreign policy, false state, internal territory, international zone, political asylum, national regime, union of nations, host country, consular law, consular service, consular district, consular relations, etc. Here are some of the terms: Four-Syllable Complex Diplomatic Terms As in the case of a three-syllable phrase chain, four-syllable complex diplomatic terms have the same meaning and are the same concept.

In my conclusion, the diplomatic terminology of the Uzbek language has its place in the language system as a separate microsystem. All the terms can be combined into the thematic field "Diplomatic terms of the Uzbek language" on the basis of the unifying semaphore "diplomacy". The structural nature of the system of diplomatic terms in our language is also unique, and different structural units of the system also affect the semantic aspects.

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