

A CROSS-STUDY OF DIPLOMATIC TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article discusses the theoretical nature of the use of terms related to diplomacy in English and Uzbek languages. Information about the use of terms in linguistics is also provided.

Keywords: Diplomacy, terminology, linguistics, terminus, preamble, requisition, person

ПЕРЕКРЕСТНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается теоретический характер употребления терминов, связанных с дипломатией, в английском и узбекском языках. Также предоставляется информация об использовании терминов в языкознании.

Ключевые слова: Дипломатия, терминология, языкознание, терминус, преамбула, реквизиция, лицо.

The process of formation and development of terminology takes place on the basis of the laws of language-specific word formation and the lexical fund of the language. Terminology of general consumption lexicon is historical. This phenomenon shows the existence of a two-way relationship between language and terminology. This process is also evident in the close connections between the general literary lexicon and the terminological lexicon. Literary words form the lexical richness and norm of colloquial language, dialects, dialects and social slang, argolam. At the same time, universal words are recognized as one of the sources that always fills and expands

the terminology of any national language. It has been established that there are two types of transterminization of the terminological lexical system. The term "terminus" in Latin means check, limit, boundary mark, and is a word or a combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology, and other fields, and the scope of use is limited to these fields. A. Reformatzky defines the term as follows: "Terms are special words." The main regulatory requirements for the term were initially developed by D.S. Lotte, the founder of the terminology school. These requirements are: systematicity, non-specificity, brevity, unambiguity, clarity, simplicity, comprehensibility, level of applicability, etc. According to Vinokur: in each terminological field there are terms that are the same as other terminology or general literary words.

Depending on the subject, diplomatic terms can be classified as follows:

1. Purely diplomatic terms;
2. Terms with general literary words or other terminological fields;
3. Universal words;
4. Words listed in bilingual dictionaries, but not marked as diplomatic terms, and included in diplomatic dictionaries. Diplomatic terminology (set of diplomatic terms) is specific to each language. Diplomatic language is based on it, and information on the subject of law is collected in it.

Diplomatic terms have the following characteristics:

1. Widespread;
2. Systematicity;
3. Internal integrity
4. Mutual coherence;
5. Standing flour.

The classification of diplomatic terms is based on their division into purely diplomatic terms and terms in common language. This classification, in turn, divides them into two: purely diplomatic terms and bilateral terms, that is, both a diplomatic term and a general literary word. As an example: PERSON. (English. persona - necessary, acceptable person) is a diplomatic term, which means a diplomatic representative who agrees to the appointment and arrival of the receiving state. The procedure for obtaining an agreement or exequatur is applied to the head of the ambassador or consular representation. For other diplomatic personnel, the issuance of an entry visa means that they are considered persona grata. PREAMBLE. (English preamble - preface) the introduction of the international agreement. It is a concept that illuminates the goals of the Convention and is an important component of it. In the preamble, as a rule, the parties signing the agreement are listed, what motivated the signing of the agreement, its purpose is stated. In addition, the preamble is also used to comment on the convention.

The preamble can also be included in decisions (resolutions) of international intergovernmental and other organizations and conferences.

REQUISITION.

Compulsory transfer of property belonging to consular institutions, officials of consular institutions and family members to the state on the basis of payment or for a certain period of time. At the same time, the development of the current Uzbek diplomatic terminology cannot be imagined without the lexemes that are part of it and represent the concepts and contents of today's world diplomacy. Current Uzbek diplomatic terminology is genetically diverse. Along with common Turkish terms that have been in use since time immemorial, it also includes adaptations from Eastern and European languages (Russian, English, German) at different times. The statistical analysis based on the materials of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" showed the low frequency of use of diplomatic terms in the general Uzbek literary language. In particular, only 410, i.e. 0.7%, of the 60,000 words included in the mentioned explanatory dictionary are diplomatic terms. To

sum up, although the terms related to diplomatic terms in English and Uzbek are used in general literary language, they have a deeper meaning in the diplomatic field. Also, there are purely diplomatic words that are not used in a colloquial way, so it is necessary to be careful when using them, and it is better to use a dictionary of diplomatic terms.

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