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WORD-BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK DIPLOMATIC TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *This paper delves into the intricacies of diplomatic terminology in English and Uzbek, with a primary focus on the diverse word-building processes and structural frameworks employed in both languages. It meticulously examines how affixes and compound words are utilized to construct specialized vocabulary for diplomacy. Drawing upon linguistic research and insights from scholars like Cornelia Ilie and Marianne Mason, the study underscores the significance of understanding these linguistic mechanisms for effective communication and cultural competence in international relations. Specifically, it accentuates the relevance of such research for nations like Uzbekistan. Through a comprehensive comparative analysis, the paper aims to shed light on the nuanced structures of diplomatic terms, enhancing interpretation, negotiation, and translation within diplomatic contexts.*

Keywords: *Diplomatic terminology, word-building processes, structure analysis, English, Uzbek, affixes, compound words, international relations, communication, cultural competence.*

Аннотация: *Данный тезис вдается в тонкости дипломатической терминологии на английском и узбекском языках, с основным упором на разнообразные процессы формирования слов и структурные рамки, используемые в обоих языках. Она подробно рассматривает, как аффиксы и сложные слова используются для создания специализированного словаря для дипломатии. Основываясь на лингвистических исследованиях и понимании ученых, таких как Корнелия Или и Марианна Мейсон, исследование*

подчеркивает важность понимания этих лингвистических механизмов для эффективного общения и культурной компетентности в международных отношениях. В частности, оно акцентирует важность таких исследований для стран, таких как Узбекистан. Через комплексный сравнительный анализ статья стремится прояснить тонкие структуры дипломатических терминов, улучшая интерпретацию, переговоры и переводы в дипломатических контекстах.

Ключевые слова: *Дипломатическая терминология, процессы словообразования, анализ структуры, английский, узбекский, аффиксы, сложные слова, международные отношения, общение, культурная компетентность.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu tezis ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi diplomatik terminologiyaning nozik jihatlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, asosiy e'tibor har ikki tilda qo'llaniladigan turli so'z yasalish jarayonlari va strukturaviy asoslarga qaratiladi. U diplomatiya uchun maxsus lug'at yaratish uchun affikslar va qo'shma so'zlar qanday ishlatilishini batafsil ko'rib chiqadi. Tilshunoslik tadqiqotlari va Korneliya Ili va Marianna Meyson kabi olimlarning fikrlariga asoslanib, tadqiqot xalqaro munosabatlarda samarali muloqot va madaniy kompetentsiya uchun ushbu lingvistik mexanizmlarni tushunish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Xususan, bunday tadqiqotlar O'zbekiston kabi davlatlar uchun muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Keng qamrovli qiyosiy tahlil orqali maqola diplomatik atamalarning nozik tuzilmalarini oydinlashtirishga, diplomatik kontekstdagi talqin, muzokara va tarjimani takomillashtirishga intiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Diplomatik terminologiya, so'z yasalish jarayonlari, struktura tahlili, ingliz, o'zbek, affikslar, qo'shma so'zlar, xalqaro munosabatlar, muloqot, madaniy kompetentsiya.*

INTRODUCTION. Diplomatic terminology serves as the language of international relations, facilitating communication between nations and organizations on matters of diplomacy and foreign affairs. Mastery of diplomatic language enables diplomats to negotiate treaties, resolve conflicts, and build diplomatic relations effectively. The need for and relevance of such linguistic research is crucial to increasing the socio-political potential of developing Uzbekistan. The intellectual potential of an independent country is manifested in a high degree of political and diplomatic relations. That is why the diplomatic language of any country should be specially studied. In this context, the terminology systems of English and Uzbek have been examined in terms of their semantic features, word building, and structure.

However, the creation and structure of diplomatic terms in both languages, the methods used in the process of creation, their content, explanation, and comparative study of similarities and differences with the help of examples in these two languages are not sufficiently covered.

Diplomatic terminology has been the object of research by many linguists and researchers all over the world, including Cornelia Ilie, Helen Spencer-Oatey, and Marianne Mason¹, who have contributed to the prosperity of this field.

Within this sphere, Uzbek linguists also conducted several scientific researches. In particular, in 2021, "Explanatory Dictionary of Diplomatic Terms" was published by L.U. Shamsimuhamedov², and this explanatory dictionary includes a detailed analysis of terms that can be encountered in the realm of diplomacy.

Proceeding to the main focus of this paper, according to Trask³, the word formation process is a way to construct new words from existing materials. Meanwhile, according to Hacken and Thomas⁴, the word formation process is how to produce new words based on some rules. English diplomatic terminology often employs word formation processes such as derivation, compounding, and borrowing to create a specialized vocabulary. Derivation involves adding affixes to base words to form new terms, such as "diplomacy" derived from "diplomat." Compounding combines two or more words to create compounds like "foreign policy" or "peacekeeping." Borrowing from other languages, particularly Latin and French, enriches the lexicon with terms like "ambassador" (from Latin "ambactus") and "attache" (from French "attacher").

In Uzbek, diplomatic terminology undergoes similar word-building processes but is influenced by the language's Turkic roots and historical interactions with Persian and Russian. Derivation in Uzbek involves adding affixes such as "-lik" (noun suffix) or "-chi" (agent suffix) to base words, as seen in "diplomatiya" (diplomacy) or "davlat" (state) becoming "davlatlik" (diplomatic). Compounding is also prevalent, combining root words to form terms like "xalqaro" (international) + "munosabatlar" (relations) to yield "xalqaro munosabatlar" (international relations).

¹ Cornelia Ilie. "The language of negotiation: a handbook of practical strategies for improving communication", Routledge, 2019; Helen Spencer-Oatey, "The Oxford Handbook of International relations", Oxford University Press, 2020; Marianne Mason. "Discourse and the Negotiation Power: Conversational Style in Diplomatic Discourse", Bloomsbury Academic, 2017.

² Shamsimuhamedov I. "Diplomatik terminlar izohli lug'ati". – Toshkent, 2021

³ Trask, L. (1997). A Student's Dictionary of Language and Linguistics. 1st ed. Routledge.

⁴ Hacken, P., Thomas, C. (2013). The Semantics of Word Formation and Lexicalization. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press;

Structure of English Diplomatic Terms:

English diplomatic terms exhibit a hierarchical structure, with compound nouns often composed of a modifier (adjective or noun) and a head noun denoting a specific aspect of diplomacy or international relations. For example, "economic sanctions" comprises "economic" modifying "sanctions," indicating a diplomatic action related to economic policy.

Uzbek diplomatic terms follow a similar hierarchical structure to English, with compound nouns formed by combining modifiers and head nouns. However, Uzbek morphology allows for more flexible word order and the addition of case markers to denote grammatical relationships. For example, "xalqaro diplomatik munosabatlar" (international diplomatic relations) consists of "xalqaro" (international) modifying "diplomatik" (diplomatic), followed by "munosabatlar" (relations) indicating the nature of the diplomatic engagement.

Here we will see the breakdown of the usage of affixes in the examples provided for both English and Uzbek diplomatic terminology:

English:

1. Derivation:

- Affix: "-cy" (noun suffix)

- Example: "diplomacy"

- Breakdown: The base word "diplomat" (a person engaged in diplomacy) is combined with the noun suffix "-cy" to form "diplomacy," indicating the concept or practice of diplomacy.

2. Compounding:

- Affix: None

- Example: "foreign policy"

- Breakdown: The two base words "foreign" and "policy" are combined to create the compound noun "foreign policy," which refers to a government's strategy or approach to international relations.

Uzbek:

1. Derivation:

- Affix: "-lik" and "-chi" (noun suffix)

- Example: "davlatchilik"

- Breakdown: The base word "davlat" (state) is combined with the noun suffix "-lik" and "-chi" to form "davlatchilik," indicating a quality or characteristic associated with the state, in this case, diplomacy.

2. Compounding:

- Affix: None

- Example: "xalqaro munosabatlar"

- Breakdown: The two base words "xalqaro" (international) and "munosabatlar" (relations) are combined to create the compound noun "xalqaro munosabatlar," referring to international relations.

In both languages, affixes play a crucial role in forming specialized diplomatic terminology by modifying base words or combining them to create new terms that convey specific meanings related to diplomacy and international relations.

English:

1. Derivation:

- Affix: "-ship" (noun suffix)

- Example: "ambassadorship"

- Meaning: The noun suffix "-ship" is added to the base word "ambassador" to form "ambassadorship," denoting the position or role of an ambassador.

2. Compounding:

- Affix: None

- Example: "security council"

- Meaning: The compound noun "security council" combines the words "security" and "council" to refer to a group or body responsible for addressing security issues at the international level.

Uzbek:

1. Derivation:

- Affix: "-noma" (noun suffix)

- Example: "xabarnoma"

- Meaning: The noun suffix "-noma" is added to the base word "xabar" (news) to form "xabarnoma" meaning a newsletter or bulletin containing news updates.

2. Compounding:

- Affix: None

- Example: "hukumat a'zolari"

- Meaning: The compound noun "hukumat a'zolari" combines "hukumat" (government) and "a'zolar" (members) to refer to government officials or members of the government.

In conclusion, the comparative examination of diplomatic terminology in English and Uzbek unveils interesting commonalities and discrepancies in their structures and methods of word formation. Despite their diverse linguistic origins and historical backgrounds, English and Uzbek showcase notable similarities in how they construct diplomatic terminology.

Our study reveals that while English often incorporates elements from French and Latin in its word formation, Uzbek draws upon its Turkic heritage, reflecting the specific cultural and historical contexts of each language. Additionally, our analysis underscores the structural resemblances between diplomatic terms in English and Uzbek, as both languages utilize hierarchical arrangements and compound constructions. Nevertheless, Uzbek's linguistic morphology permits greater flexibility in word sequencing, presenting distinctive avenues for conveying meaning and subtlety.

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