

Lexical and Semantic Features of Lexical Units in Uzbek Diplomatic Correspondence

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Abstract. *This article presents a lexical and semantic analysis of lexical units in the diplomatic texts in the Uzbek language, revealing a number of their lexical and semantic characteristics. A detailed analysis of the similarities and differences in terms used in diplomatic texts or in the naming of written documents and correspondence is reflected in the article.*

Key words: *lexical, semantic, geopolitical, resolution, decision, polysemantic words, absolute and relative synonyms.*

In modern world linguistics, the terminology of diplomatic language can be grouped into several subject categories. These include the names of diplomatic documents (*trust badge, oral note, personal note, memorandum*), names of physical and legal persons carrying out diplomatic activities (*diplomatic agent, ambassador, attaché, consul*), names of actions in the field of international law (*holding an international meeting, conveyance of evidence, limitation and reduction of arms, visit of officials*), names of events related to military actions or the threat of hostilities (*military occupation, non-aggression, war criminals*), names of events related to state independence (*state territory, territorial waters, state sovereignty*), names of international law events (*international transit, demetalisation*), names of international organizations (*United Nations, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe*).

One of our Uzbek researchers who has conducted significant research on the semantic classification and interpretation of diplomatic terms in recent years is S.D.Mavlyanov, who in his article "Semantic Classification of Diplomatic Terms of Uzbek Language" analyzed the following groups of diplomatic terms:

1. Terms expressing diplomatic actions;
2. terms denoting diplomatic law practice and documentary ;
3. terms denoting diplomatic cooperation and diplomatic accession;
4. terms of friendship and enmity in diplomacy;
5. diplomatic professional terms;
6. the names of places where diplomatic work is conducted, terms describing meetings, events;
7. terms related to commercial procedures in diplomacy;
8. terms in diplomacy denoting land and water areas, related phenomena, objects;
9. terms describing human behavior, appearance, movement and related concepts;
10. provisions that express symbolic expressions;

11. terms expressing disagreement in diplomacy;
12. terms expressing diplomatic operations;
13. terms denoting persons in diplomacy;
14. terms used in the regulation of diplomatic relations and foreign policy;
15. terms expressing the state system and actions related to it in diplomacy;
16. terms expressing territorial boundaries in diplomacy.[Mavlyanov;2003, P 83-101]

In addition to grouping diplomatic terms, the author semantically reveals the meaning of a number of terms that fall into each of these groups. For example, it has revealed the semantic aspects of words related to diplomacy, such as *diplomacy*, *diplomatic law*, *memorandum*, *consular*, *embargo*, *foreign trade*, *transit*, *international transit*, *open sea*, *diplomatic etiquette*, *diplomat*.

In his scientific dissertation on the study of the diplomatic terminology of the Uzbek language, S.Dj.Mavlyanov addresses the issues of the place of the terms in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, the issues of term selection and application, their perfect expression in the Uzbek language, the study of the semantic-structural structure, the clarification of the relations of variation, semanticity, pluralism in the terms and their lexicographic interpretation. According to S.Mavlyanov, as a result of the expansion of diplomatic relations in different periods, many terms have been adopted into the Uzbek language, some of them in their semantic content express concepts related to several spheres of society, while others are expressed as lexical units representing only one of the concepts of diplomacy or applying only to that field. Most of them serve to represent more than one meaning. For example, the semantic structure of the term “*declaration*” in the Uzbek language consists of 4 meanings. Of these, four meanings are recorded in the Dictionary of the Uzbek Language: DECLARATSIYA [lat. *declaratio* - to announce, to declare, to declare] 1. In the field of international law and politics, a programmatic document approved by the parties (several governments, political parties, international organizations, etc.), an important international event, a law, etc., is a statement that is brought to the attention of the general public; a solemn proclamation of the main general political principles. The Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man. Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2. A certificate of the taxable citizen on the type and amount of income received in a certain period. 3. The postal document accompanying money and valuables sent abroad by post, indicating their value and characteristics. 4. Customs reference to be provided on goods, valuables and quantities being moved across the border.[Madvaliyev;2006, P 534]

It is clear from the above that the semantic vocabulary of the declaration lexicon includes such words as notification, declaration, statement, taxpayer's income certificate, postal document, one of the customs certificates, legal document and diplomatic statement. One of these meanings is diplomatic, and is used in diplomacy to represent the meanings ascribed to it. Specifically, in diplomacy, the term declaration refers to a clear and open statement.

As we study these examples, as we learn the semantic meaning of words, their denotational and connotational meanings become clearer and clearer. We believe that we should avoid the idea that diplomatic words have only one fixed lexical meaning. The examples and analysis above show that over time, in diplomacy, as in other fields, words can take on additional meanings beyond their original lexical meaning. At the same time, we have seen a significant increase in the occurrence of polysemy and synonymy in diplomatic words in Uzbek.

The phenomenon of polysemy is being studied by many scientists. Among them are T.I. Arbekova, L.L. and Nelyubin, D.N. Shmelev , N.B. N.B. Gvishiani, V.V. Yeliseyeva, H. Dadaboyev, M. Mirtojiyev, O. Usmonov, Sh. Hamidov, U. Tursunov and others.

It's useful to compare the different views of linguists on this. For example, V.V. Yeliseyeva promotes the idea that polysemy of words is the representation of several meanings by a single linguistic unit, and that there is a semantic relationship between them, whereas D.N. Shmelev notes

that polysemy refers to the lexical unity of these polysemic words and linguistic polysemy is the use of a single word to identify different objects and events.[Akhmedov, Bektemirov; 2002, P15]

As we noted earlier, in diplomacy, the phenomenon of polysemy is also common in diplomatic terminology, and a term can have different meanings in different branches of diplomacy. For example, in Uzbek, the word “act” can mean:

- 1) the act;
- 2) action, work;
- 3) the protocol.

The term “geopolitics” originated in the early 20th century, and it is the theory that socio-economic relations and the prosperity of states are determined only by geographical conditions. In this sense , it can be interpreted in two ways:

1. Geopolitics is a theory in political science. The term geopolitics is used to describe the specific influence of a country's location, natural resources, climate, and geographic factors on the foreign policy of a state (geopolitical strategy, etc.). The concept of geopolitics was first introduced by R. Chellen (Sweden) in the scientific community. Geopolitical theory was developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by F.Ratsel (Germany) and developed by McKinder (UK), G Kissinger, Bjezinski (USA) et al. and applied to contemporary world political processes.
2. The politicians of the next era changed the meaning of the word into something like global politics.[Shamsimukhamedov; 2021, P76-77]

A semantic analysis of the Uzbek word “agreement” reveals the following meanings:

1. a mutual agreement, agreement, decision;
2. a treaty, agreement, contract formally concluded, accepted by the parties;
3. actions of citizens and legal entities aimed at establishing, changing and abolishing civil rights and duties.[Madvaliyev; 2006, P 282]

From these definitions, it can be seen that the lexicon of the agreement itself is a synthesis of the meanings of agreement, treaty, decree, contract, legal document, etc. Two of the above definitions are widely used in diplomatic texts and refer to a type of diplomatic written document.

As for the synonyms of words frequently used in diplomatic texts, the word agreement is considered synonymous with words such as “*treaty*” - “*contract*”- “*pact*”- “*act*”- “*convention*”- “*protocol*” – “*agreement*” - “*decision*” , and they have slightly different semantic aspects. This in turn is related to the categorization of diplomatic terms in terms of structural and semantic similarities and differences. Synonyms can be divided into the following types , depending on their meaning and correspondence:

- 1) fully or absolute;
- 2) partial or relative.

The Uzbek language does not have many absolute or relative synonyms in diplomacy. Such synonyms are words that have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably within the same text. In uzbek diplomatic texts, the most commonly used words turn to be the words “*contract*” and “*agreement*”. These two terms , in most cases” refer the same semantic meaning in Uzbek diplomatic contexts, whereas, it varies in English. For the following reason, this issue requires further analitical survey.

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