

ISSN: 2450-8160

Herald pedagogiki. Nauka i Praktyka

wydanie specjalne



Warszawa
2021

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THE STRUCTURAL AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF TEXTS IN THE DIPLOMATIC FIELD.

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Abstract. This article is highlighted with the the era of globalization, the importance of international communication and the importance of improving social forms of interaction is increasing. This circumstance undoubtedly influences the choice of terminology in the field of diplomacy as a subject of instruction in higher education institutions and requires increased attention both to general issues of advancement in the modern multilingual world and more specific issues related to terminology of diplomacy.

Key words: Diplomacy sphere, official communication, diplomatic document, information, international, state, official business style.

As we know, the art of diplomats is expressed in the tactics of negotiation, presentation of material, and style of diplomatic documents. Diplomatic documents, which are a type of official business style, form a diplomatic sub-style.

Scientists note that the diplomatic style should be distinguished, above all, by the simplicity and clarity; this does not mean the simplicity of the artisanal mode of expression, but the classical form of simplicity, which is able to choose for each object the only suitable word under the circumstances.

The functional style is a special reality in which a certain system of forms and stereotypes, features, find their manifestation. Such system is divided into several subsystems, one of which is a content subsystem reflecting the text content method. The style has such characteristic features as purposefulness, consistency and informational character. L.K. Graudina defines the official business style as follows: "The official business style is a combination of language tools whose function is to serve the sphere of official business relations arising between government bodies and organizations and their units, organizations and individuals in the process of production, economic, diplomatic and legal activity " .

A set of lexical, grammatical, and phonetic means of expressing the style of a particular sphere of language functioning are understood under the language style. According to the peculiarities of the official business style, according to A. B. Shevnina include:

- The content expressed by the official business style, taking into account its enormous importance should exclude any ambiguity, all sorts of discrepancies.

The official-business style is characterized by a certain more or less limited range of topics"

Also, according to A. B. Shevnina style is characterized by:

1."Highly regulated speech (a certain stock of means of expression and methods of

their construction);

2. Officialness (severity: words are usually used in their direct meaning, imagery is usually absent, and very rare);

3. Impersonality (official business speech avoids concrete and personal)

So, the formal business style is characterized by a generalized style of the content of the text. The second component of the functional style system, according to Brandeis is a subsystem of functional content, which the author defines as a functional "type of text". Types of texts are divided into informational, analytical and artistic. Certain speech genres and styles of speech genres correlate with the system of each functional style, which become elements of the functional style as a system. The functional style as a medium for the functioning of speech genres is a very broad education that formalizes heterogeneous and rather changeable conditions of functioning.

The official business functional style is subdivided on a number of functional sub-styles. Criteria for the allocation of a sub-layer are: method of communication, form, type of addressee and other markers. Many scholars believe that based on the concept of the type of text, it is possible to distinguish types of texts in one or another communication sphere. However, among Russian and Western linguists, there is no consensus on how to classify types of texts. The typology of texts is considered taking into account linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Text types by different scholars stand out depending from the affiliation of the text to a particular category, the functionality of the text, as well as other features. The type of text, or its type, is determined in communicative situations based on typical signs.

In the field of diplomacy, as well as in other texts of the official business style, certain types of diplomatic texts with their own characteristics arise as a result of communicative activity and structure. A diplomatic document, considered as an element of diplomatic discourse, contains the results of diplomatic activity and text elements that refer the recipient to other texts of diplomatic activity.

The types of texts in the diplomatic sphere can be distinguished on the basis of the types of activities:

1. The texts of documents of diplomatic correspondence;

2. Texts as a result of negotiations;

3. Texts for publication in the media and on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

4. Texts of contracts.

It should be noted that this classification applies only to the written form of diplomatic activity (documents) such as

Internal documents

Documents related to the appointment and withdrawal of diplomatic representatives (credentials, notes);

Documents for publication in the press or the so-called statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (statements by the official representatives of the foreign affairs agencies,

statements for the press);

Documents related to ratification, accession, denunciation;

Documents of diplomatic correspondence;

Documents appearing as a result of negotiations;

In turn, in the diplomatic correspondence, the the following styles of text types are identified: note, message, promemorias, and statement.

If we consider the typology of texts in the aspect of correlating text elements with extralinguistic factors, then the names of text types may coincide with everyday names. This also applies to the diplomatic sphere.

Any diplomatic document is representative of a certain type of text. Texts can be combined into groups and subgroups based on the same functional specificity. However, this selection of textual units, that is, the typology of tests based on the presence of similar structural and functional features, has a "pre-theoretical origin". Researchers in recent decades have been striving to reduce the number of tests to a certain number of species based on common linguistic and extralinguistic characteristics.

The language features of the organization of the speech genres of the official business style from a formal point of view are the standardization of speech patterns, cliché and "prescription of language methods of speech construction". It is these techniques that are designed to rid the speech genre of this style from subjectivity, redundant information and excessive emotionality. Emotional expressiveness is expressed only in solemnity of certain texts.

Diplomacy is the sphere of official communication. Official business style is the style of official documents in the field of foreign policy and international relations. Diplomatic sub-style is characterized by impersonal structures, lack of subjectivity and individuality. In the context of the briefings and speeches of the official representatives of the foreign affairs agencies, the mean consists in the maximum observance of the rules of the official business style and the art of conducting diplomatic negotiations even on the most "pressing" foreign policy issues.

In this regard, one of the receptions of the speakers is the use of streamlined language, despite the fact that the formal business style as a whole is characterized by clarity, brevity and language savings, which is designed to minimize the redundancy of expressions. Diplomatic sub-style is characterized by the "cold-polite tonality" of the language.

Speaking about the form of diplomatic communication, despite that many researchers attribute briefings, press statements, speeches and other documents of diplomatic activity to the oral form of diplomatic communication; we believe that in this case it is appropriate to speak of a mixed form of oral and written diplomatic language. In spite of the fact that statements by diplomatic figures are made orally, the text of the documents is written.

However, with regard to briefings, press conferences and responses to media representatives, there is a spontaneous effect. Moreover, in most cases, these texts are published on official sources and are subject to translation. It should be noted that in the official business style, the presentation of the fact assumes the primary role. In this

connection, the texts of this style tend to unambiguous, objective and logical presentation of the facts.

The style of diplomatic texts is characterized by generality, informativeness, objectivity, and consistency of presentation, semantic clarity and accuracy, compliance with diplomatic ethics. The aforementioned features are reflected in the use of established speech turns, standardized clichés, diplomatic terminology, refined formulas and formulations. The properties of the official business style are reflected in the texts of diplomatic activity in the form of specific language means that form a system of language at different levels: lexico-semantic, stylistic, morphological and syntactic. The diplomatic text was initially "immersed" in the strict framework of compliance with the diplomatic sub-frame, the rules of the diplomatic protocol, which is manifested in the special selection of language means in the process of drawing up documents and translating them into a foreign language.

In conclusion, the characteristics and functioning of term depend heavily on its lexical surrounding. At present it is common to view it as the main object of terminology science not separate terms, but rather the whole terminology used in some particular field of knowledge.

In modern terminology, an increasing attention is paid to the issues of the functioning of terms in speech. Possessing a complex internal semantic structure, the term is a single, independent unit. Particular difficulty in the translation is caused by terms. In this process the context and background knowledge play a significant.

In the field of diplomacy, as well as in other texts of the official business style, certain types of diplomatic texts with their own characteristics arise as a result of communicative activity and structure. A diplomatic document, considered as an element of diplomatic discourse, contains the results of diplomatic activity and text elements that refer the recipient to other texts of diplomatic activity.

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