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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIPLOMATIC TERMINOLOGY IN DOCUMENTARIES IN  
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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Key words:** Terminology, mechanism, diplomacy, aim, communication.**Received:** 03.03.2024**Accepted:** 08.03.2024**Published:** 13.03.2024**Abstract:** Studying the language of the diplomatic documentation work, we understand standardization as a form of terminology, the mechanisms, and procedures of which are aimed, first of all, at the formation of an adequate and consistent system of the diplomatic terms (diplomatic terminology) that meet the goals and objectives of modern diplomatic relations. In contemporary globalization processes and the increasing role of inter-country communication, the study of the vocabulary reflecting the diplomatic business sphere contributes to the establishment of a constructive and mutually beneficial inter-country dialogue and good international contacts.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The diplomatic vocabulary can be considered as a terminology system that is being intensively developed. In this process, some thematic groups took shapes that were constantly replenished with new means of expressing the concepts of the diplomatic sphere.

According to the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, “special vocabulary is words or phrases that name objects and concepts that belong to different spheres of a person’s labor activity and are not commonly used” (Gromyko, 1986, p. 31). In other words, a special vocabulary is words or phrases that call scientific concepts and are persistent, reproducible elements in the system of special knowledge, with certain classification in it.

The vocabulary of the diplomatic sublanguage is very diverse by origin. Diplomatic terms are both native Russian and borrowed. Among the original Russian tokens are distinguished: 1) the pre-Slavic: [война , граница , мир , генерал , посол , закон] *voina, granitsa, mir, general, posol, zakon* ; 2) Eastern Slavic: [чужеземец , иностранец , орден , перемирие , посольство , граница , советник , конгресс] *chudgezemets, inostranets, orden, peremirye, posolstvo, granitsa, sovetnik, kongress* ; 3) the actual Russian words: [договор , союзник , статья] *dogovor, souznik, statia* , etc.

In the XV century, a dictionary of diplomatic clerical work took over 100 foreign terms — most of the words came from Latin, French, and German. The predominance of Latin-origin words is explained by the fact that Latin was a source of terms both for the language of science and the diplomatic language.

In the lexical and thematic plan, foreign words are often the names of officials of foreign and internal affairs agencies: ambassador, resident minister , vice-consul , protocol recorder for junior secretary , dragoman , etc. The names of diplomatic documents: Convention , agreement , chord , crediting , re-certification , declaration , memorial ; designations of new international legal phenomena: satisfaction , repression , embargo , sequestration , protest note , ultimatum , demarche .

The vocabulary of diplomatic office work is quantitatively limited, that is, there is a tendency to isolation, the use of a unified set of tokens, phrases, and structures characterized by limited distribution capabilities as a manifestation of the conservative style. The use of neologisms is not typical for the language of diplomatic documentation, and the use of, for example, synonyms is limited, since they can create an ambiguity effect. All researchers agree that abbreviations of complex lexical units are presented quite widely in international documentation. In general, all types of abbreviations are presented here (Kruglyak, 2018).

The language base for diplomatic office work is a general dictionary of neutral style, combined with a special and terminological dictionary (in particular, terms of different fields and industries), as well as abbreviations that are not assimilated by Latin and French inclusions. In using common vocabulary in the context of diplomatic documentation, its semantic range is narrowed, some of the existing meanings are freed, and they are modified up to be new ones.

The percentage of each lexical layer of a diplomatic document is not the same. If common vocabulary makes up the most part of a text, then the special vocabulary is represented in smaller numbers; it may include the names of organizations, institutions, bodies, procedures, officials, positions, titles of documents as well as the so-called situational vocabulary.

Depending on a document type, communicative tasks, the textual material of the document acquires this or that texting form. This fact becomes the crucial one when choosing the language tools. Moreover, in different genres of diplomatic work, the language means receive different logical and semantic structural loads. These tools are assigned a specific meaning and content in each type of document.

As part of the diplomatic vocabulary, there is a significant number of non-term words that are used in a meaning, which is inherent only in this particular text (texts). Some of these tokens are semantized in a new meaning, not fixed by lexicographic sources, for example: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Prednestroviya (Transnistria) carefully studied some statements relating to “frozen conflicts” made by Thorbjørn, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

Let us dwell on pre-terms. Pre-terms are special tokens used to name newly formed concepts, but so far not meeting the basic requirements for the terms. The pre-terms are usually: a) descriptive phrases – verbose phrases that are used to name concepts and allow to accurately describe their essence, but do not meet the requirement of compression; b) composing phrases; c) composites containing participial constructions.

Pre-terms are used to name new concepts for which it is not possible to immediately select or find the appropriate terms. Pre-terms differ from terms in their temporal nature, instability of form, non-compliance with the requirements of compression and universality, and often lack of neutrality. In most cases, over time, pre-terms are replaced by terms. Sometimes the substitution of a pre-term with a lexical unit that is more consistent with terminological requirements is delayed, and the pre-term is fixed in a special dictionary, acquiring a permanent character and turning into a quasi-term.

The use of pre-terms is explained by 1) the secondary use of lexical units, which develops on the basis of their primary general use; 2) special development of artificial nominative words; 3) limited scope of use; 4) impossibility of direct translation into other languages; 5) impossibility of arbitrary substitutions of individual elements without finding the agreement with the tradition of international relations; 6) a peculiar attitude to such linguistic phenomena as polysemy, antonymy; 7) increased denotative relation.

There are three qualitatively different moments when terms appear: 1) the moment of the previous fixation of a special concept (general expression); 2) the moment of searching for the optimal definition of a concept (quasi-term); 3) the moment of optimal definition of the concept (term).

An essential feature of the language of diplomatic documentation is some set phrases recommended as language formulas for mandatory use. These language formulas are complex names of states, international organizations, names of representative offices and officials, titles: host country , general consul , first-class adviser , first-class secretary , extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the first class, and etc. In public speeches and diplomatic correspondence, these names and formulas cannot be abbreviated or replaced by abbreviations.

The terms-phrases are very frequent in the diplomatic sublanguage. They can be two-component and multicomponent. The structure of such terms is usually made up of nouns and adjectives, holistically expressing a certain concept: Eng. – crisis management operations , Fr. - operations de gestion de crise , Ger. – Operationen zur Krisenbewaltigung , Rus. – [ операция по урегулированию кризисов ] operazia po uregulirovaniu krizisov ; Eng. – Cultural diversity , Fr. – diversite culturelle , Ger. – kulturelle Vielfalt , Rus. – [ культурное разнообразие ] kulturnoe rasnoobrazie .

## CONCLUSION

The diplomatic protocol specifically regulates when and how synonyms can be used to determine a person: the President is the head of state , he/she is the highest official of the state ; the Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet , he/she is the head of the government ; the head of the foreign affairs department of the state is the head of the foreign affairs ; he/she is the person , who heads the Ministry of Foreign Affairs , the Minister of Foreign Affairs . There is also an official register of words (abbreviations) allowed to be abbreviated (Vladimirova & Anikina, 2017).

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