

## Linguistic Features of the English Diplomatic correspondence

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**Abstract :** *The article is analyzed directly, the lexico-semantic features of the texts of English-language diplomatic correspondence are analyzed and revealed on the material of the Convention on International Information Security (UN).*

**Key words:** *diplomatic discourse, lexical transformation, UN documents.*

Diplomatic discourse serves to convey information in a situation of diplomatic exchange. Participants of communication must comply with the regulatory norms of speech practice, as they declare the position of a country in the sphere of international relations. Today, the study of diplomatic discourse is of increasing interest, and its in-depth study with linguistic point of view makes it possible to recognize new aspects of international interaction. Thus, for the development effective international cooperation, it is important to study the translation and linguistic features of the diplomatic discourse. The implementation of the foreign policy of the state is the most important function of diplomatic discourse. At the same time, it is extremely diverse: it may contain legal discourse, political discourse, economic discourse, military discourse, as well as media discourse.

To the most commonly used grammatical transformations include: replacement of parts of speech, replacement of the article, change in composition members of a sentence, replacing a simple sentence with a complex one, splitting complex structures and transformation of temporary forms.

Thus, due to the fact that the implementation of diplomatic achievements goals and functions occurs during oral negotiations, regulation in diplomatic discourse is not so high. It should be noted: semantic development, concretization and generalization of meanings, descriptive translation and antonymic translation. These changes refer to lexical transformations.

When transferring stylistic language means, combinations of grammatical and lexical means are used, while the main task facing the translator is to neutralize the expression contained in stylistically colored techniques and means used in texts on international relations.

Diplomatic correspondence is the basis for declarations, notes, memorandums, communiqués, resolutions. System-forming features of diplomatic discourse is the presence of communication participants who have their task achievement of certain goals, and the goals of communication themselves. own measure the relationship between the personal and status components exists in each type of institutional discourse (Volkova, 2007).

As a diplomatic discourse, it seems possible consider the discourse of documents of such an international organization as United Nations. through verbal negotiations and written documents carried out the activities of this organization.

UN documents may be divided according to communicative orientation and target setting into two types: declarative documents and statutory documents. They differ according to the difference of the addressees. In case with declarative documents, the addressee is the world community, and in the case of statutory documents, the addressees are UN member countries. The UN documents are analyzed

on the basis of declarations, resolutions of the United Nations. Furthermore, some of the UN documents are considered.

Discourse of UN documents and diplomatic discourse in lexical level have a number of common features:

- 1) the language of diplomatic discourse includes phraseology and vocabulary, associated with the official activities of citizens, the work of administrative authorities, etc. For example: rules of procedure, human rights violation, to justify. The language also includes phraseology and vocabulary of civil law, state law, labor code, family code, criminal law, etc.: political subdivision, terminate the employment;
- 2) the use of expressions inherent in business discourse: settlement agreement, to exercise functions, give consideration
- 3) the use of vocabulary related to political discourse: national and regional mechanisms, an armed conflict, implementation;
- 4) the use of collective nouns is great: government, assembly, authority;
- 5) vocabulary is also specific, a significant part of which is international character: contact, nation, control, normalization;
- 6) the use of various clichés: high contracting parties – high contracting parties, on behalf and instruction order, beg to inform you - I have the honor to inform you, I have the privilege to introduce - I have the honor to introduce, the ambassador presents his compliments - the ambassador expresses his respect, presented his credentials - handed over his credentials, letter of attorney - agreement;
- 7) often used nouns that denote the state system of countries, for example: The United States, Czech Republic, Republic of China etc

Thus, it can be concluded that the English text of the Convention is characterized by a wide use of nouns, verbs and verb forms. Through impersonal forms of the verb, such as the participle I and II are transmitted theme-rhematic relations, and modality relations conveyed through modal verbs. Often (in 80% of cases) dictionary translation is applied, but there are also grammatical substitutions (7%) and omissions (8%).

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