
**NATIONAL-CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIPLOMATIK LABEL OF
THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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Annotation: The five-volume annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek language also has this annotation namely: "diplomacy is the activity of the state in the field of implementation of foreign international policy, communication with foreign countries." In expressing this concept, the research carried out on diplomatic terminology in Uzbek linguistics is based on these two dictionaries.

Keywords: diplomatic label, official, diplomatic relations, diplomatic terms.

Introduction

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has established in its activities the implementation of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, decisions and orders of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the regulation on the ministry", normative acts adopted in the Republic are important in organizing the activities of the Ministry of foreign affairs. It is also emphasized in the regulatory documents of the ministry "construction of its activities in accordance with the agreements and agreements made by the Republic of Uzbekistan with foreign countries and international organizations based on international lawmakers". Currently, the foreign affairs of the state are organized on the basis of the norms established by the above-mentioned legislation, and Foreign Relations of the country with almost all independent states of the world are successfully established. It can be said that diplomatic activity in our republic has been effectively established and has been effectively fulfilling its goals and objectives. "Diplomatic language" is a manifestation of the Uzbek literary language in general characteristics of the diplomatic style.

1.The language in which official diplomatic relations are carried out and diplomatic documents are formalized.

2.A set of terms and expressions included in the generally accepted diplomatic dictionary.

The first of the above meanings corresponds to the linguistic concept of "diplomatic sub-style of the Uzbek literary language", and the next corresponds to the concept of "diplomatic Dictionary of the Uzbek language" ("diplomatic lexicon").

Currently, there is no literal Explanatory Dictionary of diplomatic terms of the Uzbek language, only dictionaries of diplomatic terms have been formed by some scientists. As an example, I.U.Shamsimuhamedov's "Explanatory Dictionary of diplomatic terms " annotates about 400 of the terms relating to diplomacy, consular services.

The dynamics of change in the development of languages, of course, is significantly reflected in the lexical layer, lexemes are used in the speech of people and are realized in social relations. The assimilation of lexemes occurs especially in the term system of certain areas and directions, serving to express a certain concept on this front, and is realized in speech as a tool that serves to understand this concept in the life of society, settling in the minds of people with this category.

At the same time, significant changes can also occur in the semantic field of the lexical units present in the lexical layer of the language in progress, and an expansion of the semantic field of the lexeme can occur. This makes it possible for a particular lexeme to represent another

content in the minds of individuals. In general, lexemes in the lexical layer of any language can expand or narrow their range of meaning depending on the relationship of society. At the same time, the language in development also becomes richer at the expense of lexical units. At this point, the known lexemes in the language can change their semantic essence, go out of use depending on the life of society.

It was argued above that the lexical wealth of language, the progress of meaning of lexemes, is one of the factors that indicate the level of development of the language. As society progresses, new directions and areas also arise in its structure. This situation also leads to a change in the lexical layer of the language, an increase. Diplomatic terms in Uzbek can be genetically-etymologically divided into two large groups:

1. Own layer: representation, breakdown, agreement, cooperation, mediation, partnership, accession, unification, confrontation, disobedience, counsellor, foreign trade, courtesy, rebellion, incitement, refugee, transfer, limit, leadership, conquest, order, restraint, invasion, ally, unfriendly, ambassador, deal, etc.k.

2. Mastered layer: diplomacy, diplomatic, strategic, declaration, convention, memorandum, strategist, conference or Congress, summit, transit, operation, tactics, intelligence, agent, delegation, status, immigrant, sanction, authoritarian regime, autonomous, sovereignty, imperialism, Republic, Protocol, bargain, discrimination (discrimination), nota, pact, attache, extradition, diplomatic immunity, diplomatic corps, genocide, arbitration, deportation, dissident, mission, screening, diplomat, maneuver, persona nongrata, Consul, deportation, visa, visa, ultimatum, colonization, protectorate. application, decision, power of Attorney control, Representative, initiative, contract, etc.k

Also, the absorbed layer can be divided into two groups, based on its semantic content: a) the generalist meanings of the absorbed layer; B) the meanings of the absorbed layer specific to diplomacy. As a result of the expansion of diplomatic relations in different periods of time, many terms are borrowed into the Uzbek language, some of which in their semantic content represent concepts related to several areas of society, while some manifest themselves only as a lexical unit, denoting one of the concepts of diplomacy or applying only in this area. It should be noted that it is in diplomacy that the lexical units assimilated into the Uzbek language form a significant part. Most of them serve to represent more than one meaning. For example, 4 meanings are embodied in the semantic structure of the term declaration adopted into Uzbek. Of this, the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" records 4 meanings: "declaration [lot. declaratio-inform, notify, announce].

Diplomatic etiquette, closely linked to national culture and traditions, reflects the individual characteristics of each country. The diplomatic label of Uzbekistan is also distinguished by its rich history and culture. This label displays national values, such as the hospitality and openness of the Uzbek people, not only in official meetings and negotiations, but also in everyday life.

The national cultural characteristics of diplomatic etiquette in Uzbek are also seen in the specific aspects of the language. For example, through various proverbs and sayings, Uzbek methods of condolences and greetings, as well as through the rich expressive possibilities of speech culture and language.

Diplomatic documents have their own lexical-methodological, morphological and syntactic features in the linguistic aspect. The fact that the issues of cognitive-discursive

characteristics of diplomatic correspondence, communicative-pragmatic analysis in English and Uzbek are also not studied in a comparative plan indicates the relevance of this topic.

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