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Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Analysis of political and diplomatic language in linguistic, cognitive and pragmatic aspects

Fariza Ismailov¹

¹Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan. Phd student linguistics specialty

Gulzat Rayeva²

²Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Aiman Koblanova³

³Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
ayman.koblanova@mail.ru

Bauyrzhan Yelikbayev⁴

⁴Department of Theory and Methods of Elementary and Preschool Education, Associate Professor.
Doctor of Philology

Kalbike Yessenova⁵

⁵Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
kalbike_65@mail.ru

Abstract

The study aims to investigate the analysis of political and diplomatic language in linguistic, cognitive and pragmatic aspects via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, the creation of the meaning of the English diplomatic terms in the singular is similar to the creation of the meanings of the original words and have different meanings, but their terminological or non-terminological meaning is determined by the context. In conclusion, the metaphorization of figurative and abstract concepts of the Kazakh political language is a tradition that came from the ancient Turkic worldview.

Keywords: Diplomatic, Concepts, Language, Term, Language.

Análisis del lenguaje político y diplomático en aspectos lingüísticos, cognitivos y pragmáticos

Resumen

El estudio tiene como objetivo investigar el análisis del lenguaje político y diplomático en aspectos lingüísticos, cognitivos y pragmáticos a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, la creación del significado de los términos diplomáticos ingleses en singular es similar a la creación de los significados de las palabras originales y tienen diferentes significados, pero su significado terminológico o no terminológico está determinado por el contexto. En conclusión, la metaforización de conceptos figurativos y abstractos del lenguaje político kazajo es una tradición que surgió de la antigua cosmovisión turca.

Palabras clave: Diplomático, Conceptos, Lenguaje, Término, Lenguaje.

1. INTRODUCTION

The viability of the state language of a sovereign state and its political, international and cultural value, the stability of the development of the state and the unity of the people were determined. Therefore, in foreign policy relations, the intellectual potential of the national language should be at a high level within the framework of scientific, science and technology, political, social, economic, cultural discourse. In this context, the Kazakh diplomatic and political language requires special study. Attention is not always paid to the fact that the processes of tolerance, success, friendship, partnership and consensus that occur in international relations are carried out through the function of the language.

In the interstate diplomatic discourse between representatives or ambassadors of two nations, two countries, you can see the cognitive background knowledge of each side, the tactics of psychological intervention, the culture of speech, secularism, intelligence, and personal knowledge through language. Thus, the language of political and diplomatic communication has its own rules, norms, cultural pragmatics, and stylistic patterns. This cannot be clearly defined within a structural language. Therefore, in modern linguistics, it is rational to use new methods of linguo-cognitive orientation, which study the mechanisms of the worldview and understanding of a person through language.

Having studied in a comparative form the style and pragmatism of the transmission of peacetime ideas in the language of diplomatic relations between khans and biys, volosts in the Kazakh historical and cultural space, with the modern course of development of modern diplomatic discourse, the optimal results of linguistic studies are offered to hone the national modern political and diplomatic language of modern Kazakh political public figures and to enhance their importance and function: the vocabulary of Kazakh diplomatic discourse, the functional function of the political language, the cognitive stylistic use of the word in front of the public, its influence on the addressant and the majority, methodological formats for convincing ideas and new uses of political oratory are considered in a cognitive aspect.

The need for and relevance of such linguistic research is crucial to increase the socio-political potential of developing Kazakhstan. The intellectual potential of an independent country is manifested in a high degree of political and diplomatic relations. That is why the diplomatic language of any country should be specially studied. In this context, the foundation of the formation of the Kazakh political and diplomatic language goes back to antiquity, and its features inherent in the national mentality require in-depth study. That is why it is necessary to study the Kazakh diplomatic language in a cognitive aspect.

The purpose of the article is to identify linguistic scientific and practical justifications for a high level of modern political and diplomatic language (diplomatic vocabulary, diplomatic documents, and business papers, political speech, metaphorization of political thought) using innovative (cognitive-matrix, psycholinguistic) methods. This goal will help increase the country's intellectual potential in political and diplomatic affairs.

Diplomatic language is a functional and international language of politics, which usually differs from the rich journalistic, free literary language. It is short and precise, no-frills and classically simple. The diplomatic language is characterized not only by accurate evidence but also by deeper analysis and summary of government policies and actions. The diplomat's main weapon is his language. He speaks a lot and more visually and gives little information.

Diplomacy - these are actions to fulfill the state's foreign policy goals, which are carried out by the government body, its representatives or attorneys abroad. Diplomacy is often seen as a special form of government action through official communications to realize the goals of foreign policy and the interests of the state. Diplomacy is the most important foreign policy instrument, a harmonious component. More precisely, diplomacy is a combination of practical ways, means, and methods by which the state pursues foreign policy and international relations. In peacetime, this instrument is of paramount importance, and most other foreign policy instruments are subordinate to it.

2. METHODOLOGY

In many countries, diplomacy is a theory about the science or methodology of peaceful cohesive coexistence between states and is seen as the science of political ways and methods of strengthening friendship between states, establishing partnerships, and peaceful settlement of any contradictions between them. The history of diplomacy, diplomatic law, the diplomatic service, and the diplomatic protocol are areas of this science. In some cases, diplomacy is associated with negotiations, that is, diplomacy is the conduct of international relations through negotiations; it is a method of conducting international relations through ambassadors and representatives or the settlement of various conflicting interests. In this

sense, diplomacy operates through an agreement. In general, the term diplomacy is used in three senses:

1. Science and the art of politics and negotiations on behalf of their state;
2. A complex concept, which includes the representation of a state, including the institution of foreign affairs or all foreign political agents;
3. Secret diplomacy is the work or profession of a World War diplomat, which became The mouth of a wolf, whether he ate or not, is still in the blood.

The confidentiality and secrecy of diplomacy have been an integral part of it from the very beginning. In the new world, authors talk about the devaluation of current diplomacy, which does not attach much importance to such diplomatic methods as confidentiality. Currently, the types of bilateral diplomacy and multilateral diplomacy are widespread.

- Bilateral diplomacy refers to the complex of official relations between the two countries.
- Multilateral diplomacy is an action that is carried out through a set of official relations between several states and diplomatic

methods and means within the framework of international conferences or organizations.

Public or people's diplomacy is another form of this universal phenomenon. Some authors argue that it appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century in the context of the complete publicity of the state's foreign policy. In this sense, this concept corresponds to the concepts of democratic or open diplomacy. One of the key factors that influenced the development and establishment of public diplomacy was the emergence of new participants in international relations - non-governmental organizations, international organizations, transnational corporations, the media, and individuals. From another point of view, people's diplomacy is part of the doctrine of US foreign policy, which is aimed at expanding cultural exchange, involving community members in fulfilling government foreign policy tasks. This type is also called cultural diplomacy. Cultural diplomacy is focused on the implementation of the country's cultural, scientific, technical, social and humanitarian achievements abroad. In some cases, special organizations take control of cultural diplomacy.

In diplomacy, diplomatic language is a term used to denote two distinct concepts. First, it is the language of official diplomatic relations and international treaties. Secondly, it is a set of terms and phrases that express a clear concept in the field of diplomacy, which constitutes a common diplomatic vocabulary. For example, terms such as agreement, attaché, alternate, denunciation, pact, ratification are specific terms in the field of diplomacy. Currently, there is no

mandatory official language (ancient French) for official diplomatic relations and international treaties. Today, the principle of equality of languages is gradually being formed.

It is necessary to strive to distinguish between truth and fictitiousness in the preparation of diplomatic documents. There are many suggestions and wishes in the system of international relations. It is difficult for an ignorant person in this area to fully grasp and understand these proposals due to the branching out of contracts, agreements or resolutions. Therefore, ensuring that the contents of those paragraphs are accessible to the world public is one of the important aspects of diplomatic documents. Reporting a matter only in narration does not cover the essence of diplomatic documents. This is because they are published herein print, on the radio, on television or in the form of a specific announcement presented in these previous diplomatic documents. So just reporting a problem is like repeating a certain truth. Interest in a diplomatic document will increase if this issue is not narrative, and the new sides of the problem are interconnected with new data. If the proposal makes the familiarization with the document exciting, in question form, in the form of a dialogue, where each word is in its accent, that is, if it is closer to the language of the interview, the content of the diplomatic document will be significant.

Features that are inherent in the political and diplomatic language. To this day, the concept has formed that the language of diplomatic documents should be simple, delicate and flexible. It is true

that once in diplomacy they were interviewed in this way. However, the fact that the entire text of the document is one-sided, containing only accurate data, can tire a person who gets acquainted with the document. This may preclude a complete understanding of the contents of this document. Details should be precisely specified as soon as the first diplomatic document on the issue is prepared. And the following documents on this issue should be disclosed more widely and comprehensively. The stylistic value of diplomatic documents is directly related to the ability to effectively use words and phrases.

Even repeating one word through each sentence can adversely affect diplomatic quality. In diplomatic documents, one should not often use references to general concepts, since otherwise they will be perceived as annoying with advice to the other side. Consequently, there should be sufficient evidence in the preparation of the objection documents. For the same reason, it is better not to overdo it. If we consider diplomatic documents from a grammatical point of view, then negative sentences are found not only in memorandums but also in notes and statements. This is determined by certain features of diplomatic documents. The subject matter in diplomatic documents often requires an attribute, that is, a political description of the issue, but this should be done only when necessary. Using verbs in preparing a document also requires caution.

Firstly, when it is said about equality of relations, about relations between sovereign states, to oblige another state to do what it should or should not do is considered indecent. That is why in

diplomatic documents the obligation principle has become much more flexible and lenient. That is if in the conditions of the contract it is necessary to start with the word if, then there should be a tone denoting together with opposing parties, which also applies to themselves. The second danger of using obligation words is exactingness. And the exactingness is valid only if the document concerns a very emergency. In other cases, participating in a diplomatic course may harm you again.

Wildner, who proposes to maintain a style of simplicity in diplomatic documents, also requires accuracy. However, no one denies that the key feature is that the document is understandable to the general public. Short concepts and simplicity are not always consistent. Short or long words in diplomatic documents are not an inability to convey an idea, not a complication of understanding an idea, but a way to convey it accurately and advantageously. First of all, there is no need for meaningless and empty words and sentences. You should not add meaningless words without content to the sentence in the text.

The linguistic and stylistic structure of full-fledged diplomatic documents, to give the sides of the document confidence, is formed in the form of an impulse to enable them to make the right decisions. Bringing up the correct perception that there is no such thing as a simple solution to complex problems requires a clear view of turning the world into a diplomatic language based on arguments and evidence in the international arena so that it can be conveyed to a foreign reader

at a high level of education while maintaining good manners. Since the diplomatic service is multifaceted and time-consuming, it requires mandatory perseverance and intelligence.

3. RESULT

Today, the Kazakh state establishes stable relations with several countries of the world and concludes international agreements and treaties in various fields. Of course, having declared its independence, our country could not immediately maintain international relations in the national language. That is why the relationship of independent Kazakhstan with the world was conducted in Russian languages. Recently, the policy of expanding the Kazakh language has begun to cover the field of diplomacy. Because language is always the pillar of the state, one of the main signs of a nation as a nation.

That is, today's need is to speak the Kazakh language in the diplomatic field. The social and professional: identification with the sociocultural and professional environment, acceptance of its values, understanding of the social and professional value of training as the toolkit, contributing to the adoption of public experience, norms, rules, traditions. Individual and valuable: disclosure and expansion of self of the student inactivity, his substantial-effective, and procedural-dynamical characteristics. Operational and activity: the achievement of the harmonious combination of social- professional and individual-valuable, synchronization of pedagogical teacher activity and personal-

professional development of students through the complex of ways, forms of the organization of their interaction.

During the research, the vocabulary and lexical-semantic basis of the Kazakh diplomatic language was accumulated. The development path of diplomatic terms in the vocabulary of any language is formed in its way, that is, it has a lexical and grammatical peculiarity. The main lexical and grammatical features of diplomatic terms can be summarized as follows: the role of diplomatic terms in nationwide vocabulary, their expansion or narrowing on this basis; the relationship of words meaning diplomatic concepts with other industry terms (similarities and characteristics); the relativity of synonymous, homonymous, antonymical features, lexical meanings to the diplomatic concept, etc.

The ways and methods of creating diplomatic terms are determined, on the one hand, by the laws of nationwide vocabulary, on the other hand, by the meaning of concepts and the structure of some in terms. The similarity of the basic concept and the concept of the term determines the similarity and difference of units that make up the meanings of words and words in the native language and the term, reflects the peculiarities of the lexical and terminological meanings of the words. One of the features of diplomatic terms derived from commonly used words is that their terminological nature is recognized when combined. For example, the word *trusty* in diplomacy makes sense of the term with the combination: *trustee/vice-agent* (charge

d'affaires), etc. In the field of diplomatic terminology, single terms often refer to borrowed terms.

The creation of the meaning of the English diplomatic terms in the singular is similar to the creation of the meanings of the original words and have different meanings, but their terminological or non-terminological meaning is determined by the context. For example, complex English diplomatic terms in the Kazakh language are presented in the form of terminological combinations. Diplomatic terms in English often include exact or inaccurate terms. However, this does not mean that the number of terms with the same meaning and with the primary meaning is reduced. The term is a common and proper dialectic unit.

The semantic meaning is formed by combining the primary and special meaning of the term. Take, for example, the terms policy and power. Along with the lexical meaning of the term Policy, there are many special industry meanings: Policy: 1. Politics; 2. Course, directional strategy; 3. Insurance policy; 4. Management policy; 5. The political course. Power: 1. Strength, force; 2. Law, authority; 3. Empire; 4. Military force; 5. Virtue, energy. As you can see, the terms policy and power retain their original meaning in all areas. And the coincidence of the meaning of the terms is the basis for determining its place in the terminological framework.

The words and phrases used in the past for nationwide purposes and currently used in diplomatic documents include Duke, Khan,

Princess, Shahinshah, Emir; title names: Your Highness, Great Sovereign, lord, mistress, etc. Such phrases confirm that forms of diplomatic politeness were observed at the beginning and especially at the end of various diplomatic documents. The diplomatic language also contains words of a certain personal nature. Such words do not have synonyms in the national vocabulary. They do not mean a special concept in diplomacy or international law, but rather international politeness or etiquette.

4. CONCLUSION

In a linguistic study of diplomatic discourse, the signs and patterns of writing in the official business and creative style are revealed. Methods for translating diplomatic documents are suggested. Criteria and principles that are specific to speech culture and language etiquette are determined. When diplomatic discourse is studied pragmatically, the terminological base of the political and diplomatic language is accumulated. The processes of deep preservation of the wise words of intelligent public figures in the minds of people, their transformation into metaphors, proverbs, and sayings are investigated. The political oratory of the diplomatic language and its artistic and figurative features are determined. When diplomatic discourse is studied in a cognitive aspect, a conceptual-matrix analysis of the language of the great political diplomats is carried out.

The linguistic identity and conceptual sphere of politicians are revealed. Education that teaches the younger generation of patriotism is to educate and up bring them in the national spirit. The young generation, educated in the national spirit, becomes a national people. National education is an integral part of national security and culture. Also, the value of national education is fully determined by the political struggle, traditions, social development, and the degree of integration of domestic and western science. Every teacher has to enlighten the centuries-old national heritage of our country through training and education, to promote forgotten traditions and national identity, and to form among them the national psychology.

Firstly, a conceptual and pragmatic analysis of the diplomatic language of Kazakhstani political figures reveals the linguistic foundations of national diplomatic discourse. As the linguistic, cognitive and pragmatic dictionary in the diplomatic language of developed and developing countries prevails, the chances of success in establishing international relations are increasing. Secondly, the metaphorical representation of political ideas in the diplomatic linguistic context of the ancient Turkic world, medieval khans, biys and volosts in the governing language shows the peculiarity of the national diplomatic language. Therefore, the metaphorization of figurative and abstract concepts of the Kazakh political language is a tradition that came from the ancient Turkic worldview. In the Kazakh oratory discourse, one can see that the active use of conceptual structures: frameworks, scripts, schemes, sketches, notes in transmitting the ideas of peace, the integration of the nation and

national uniqueness was carried out through a process of metaphorization.

Thirdly, a special study of the diplomatic function of the language in international relations showed that the existence of a conflicting language (linguococonflictology) and consensus language is a natural regular process. In this regard, it is possible to propose factors of such linguistic phenomena, as well as linguistic-conceptual, linguo-stylistic approaches to overcoming subcultural languages, and these problems are one of the most relevant in the modern world of linguistics. Fourth, we can offer functionally stylistic (publicist, business) examples of holding diplomatic documents and business papers in the state language.

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