STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS

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Abstract. The article reveals the content of the concept of "diplomatic document", considers the main types and stylistic features diplomatic documents, related, first of all, to their functions and target audience. target audience. The author carries out a quantitative analysis of the lexicon and emphasizes the peculiarities of the use of lexical units, some of which reveal the specifics of the state's foreign policy.

Key words: official business style; document; diplomacy; diplomacy. style; quantitative analysis; document stylistics.

Diplomacy is the official activity of the government to realization of the foreign policy of the state. Diplomacy as a sphere of activity refers to politics, which is connected with relations between social groups, with the regulation of communication, and requires special attention to the social groups, with the regulation of communication, and requires special attention to the linguistic means used. used language means. The language of diplomatic documents is characterized by frequent use of terms, including those of Latin, Greek and French abbreviations, flexible formulations and expressions of high style (as the language of diplomatic documents affects the image of the State), as well as euphemisms and euphemisms. State image), as well as euphemisms. The syntax of diplomatic documents is characterized by complexity, long sentences complicated with participial turns and homogeneous members predominate; Compound sentences with various types of adjectives. The diplomatic language is also characterized by the use of conditional concessive sentences, constructions with a weakened modality of should, flexible formulations, which corresponds to the requirements of diplomatic etiquette. diplomatic etiquette. The imperative mood and imperative imperative sentences are used in the diplomatic style in exceptional cases - in ultimatums. cases - in ultimatums and protest notes [1].

The majority of diplomatic documents belong to the official business style, and, accordingly, presupposes the presence of such style features, such style features as accuracy, detail and stereotypicality of presentation; standardization; prescriptive nature, as well as formality, strictness of expression, logicality and objectivity.

It should be noted that threats, open threats, open accusations, insults are diplomatic taboos, as well as linguistic units denoting any aggression. Therefore, for diplomatic language is characterized by the use of euphemisms and expressions, belonging to the high style. Among the official documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Among the official documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Great

Britain there are documents of different types. It is necessary to distinguish formal documents and articles or statements intended for a wide range of readers and oriented towards The British Foreign Office's official documents include formal documents and articles or statements intended for a wide range of readers and aimed at the public.

Among the formal or normative documents are, Treaty, Explanatory Note and Memorandum of Understanding. These documents are mainly intended for diplomats, people, international relations, officials, politicians. The language of treaties, conventions, agreements is specific, as it is full of terms, turns of speech, characteristic of the language of diplomacy. However different diplomatic documents have their own linguistic peculiarities, emphasizing, mainly, the differences in their functions. All of the above documents belong to the official business style. style, which is characterized by the use of expressions that exclude ambiguity of understanding. In the texts of these documents one can distinguish the use of modal verbs (shall (must)), as well as verbs with the meaning of making a decision, prescription (shall)). verbs with the meaning of making a decision, prescription (force (to force), agree (force), agree, affirm), which show the necessity of to fulfill certain obligations (hereinafter translated by the author - K. L.). The terms Treaty, Parties, competent bodies, ratification, and other terms are also used. bodies, ratification, ratification), clichés (hereinafter hereinafter referred to as the Parties). It should be it should be noted that each type of document is characterized by its own clichés. Thus, the expression "have agreed on the following" refers to the following treaties, but cannot be used in memoranda of understanding [2].

Expressive means are rarely used in the texts of these documents, as the official style provides for clarity and impartiality of statements. An exception is the euphemization of statements, which is used to soften the wording used, as an expression of a clear and impartial statement. These documents are also characterized by the use of high/ bookish style to express the status of documents, respect for the partners (having regard to the possibility of adjustments to the operation of the institutions in the interests of efficiency and fairness, affirm their solemn commitment (having regard to the possibility of adjustments to the operation of the institutions in the interests of efficiency and fairness, affirm their solemn commitment). drawing attention to the possibility of adjustments to the operation of the organizations in the interests of efficiency and fairness, affirm their solemn commitment in the interests of efficiency, affirm their solemn commitment)) [3]. Such expressions give diplomatic documents a sound corresponding to their importance.

Consider the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Russian Federation on the establishment of a direct encrypted communication system between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation. Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation Federation 2011

(Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Russian Federation on the Organization of the Direct Encrypted Communications System between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation) [9]. Using the "Text Analyzer" program available on the website www.webscript.ru, the most frequently used words in this treaty were identified in this treaty [4].

The highest frequency of words related to the specificity of the contract (information (2.8%), classified (2.5%), communications (1.2%), encrypted (1.2%). (2.5%), communications (1.2%), encrypted (0.8%)). (0,8%)). Service words, which constitute the absolute majority, were not taken into account, with the exception of the word shall, which is specific to treaties in general and reflects the fact that the word "shall" is not used in the majority. for treaties in general and reflecting the formal force of the treaty. A high words of official business style, the language of diplomacy, and international treaties (agreement) are also very frequent and international treaties (agreement (0.8%), Parties/Party (2.5%), conformity (0.5%), appropriate (0.3%), statutory (0.2%)). Such lexical lexical units such as shall (1.5%), force (0.2%), guarantee (0.2%), normative (0.2%), legal (legal) (0.2%), determined (0.2%) indicate the legal validity of the contract and the binding nature of its fulfillment. It can be noted that the majority of frequently used words exclude ambiguity of understanding and are not characteristic of everyday communication. are not typical for everyday communication, some of the words are terminological (Parties, Bodies, Agreement (Parties, Bodies, Agreement, Acts) [5].

Let us also consider another treaty, the "Agreement between the Agreement between the UK and the Government of Ireland" (Agreement between the UK and the Government of Ireland), 2007 [6]. As can be seen from the following frequency count of the words used (not counting service words), it is emphasized first of all that this agreement is intergovernmental and is aimed at strengthening the ties between the countries (Government (3.6%), establishing (establishing) (0.7%), exchange (0.4%), support (0.4%)). Similarly, as in as in the above mentioned agreement, there are lexical units showing the binding agreement (shall (shall be) (0.4%), force (to force) (0.4%), agree (agree) (0.3%), affirm (affirm) (0.3%)). There are present terms and vocabulary characteristic of the official business style (Treaty (Treaty) (1.1%), Multi-Party (0.5%), hereinafter...) (0.3%), implement (0.4%), provisions (0.3%)). In general, it can be noted that the lexical units of the two selected treaties are repetitive and similar in style [6].

News articles and statements published on the official website of the The news articles and statements published on the official website of the British Foreign Office are aimed at the general public.

The news articles and statements published on the official website of the British Foreign Office are aimed at the general reader, people interested in the politics of the

United Kingdom. They are mostly in the publicist style. Accordingly, the language of these articles is very different from the language of regulatory documents, as these publications should be of interest to a fairly wide range of people. The language of these articles is therefore very different from that of regulatory documents, as they need to be of interest to a fairly wide range of people, as well as clear and easy to understand. The vocabulary of these articles is easier to perceive than the lexicon of normative-legal documents, it is characteristic of publicistic style and media texts in particular. These articles are also characterized by simpler syntactic constructions, less than in normative legal documents, less use of terms than in normative-legal documents and more use of common vocabulary characteristic of everyday life. vocabulary characteristic of everyday communication. These articles may expressive means may be used: epithets (the ultimate sacrifice (the ultimate sacrifice), Gothic splendour), metaphors (the idea of freedom cannot be confined behind bars. of freedom cannot be confined behind bars), metaphors (The idea of freedom cannot be confined behind bars. behind bars)), personifications (wherever it (terrorism) rear its head. it/terrorism rears its head)), allusions (Tahrir Square in 2011), allusions (Tahrir Square in 2011)), allusions (wherever it (terrorism) rear its head Tahrir Square in 2011)) [7].

In addition, there is a significant number of linguoculturems (Falklands, Green Card), which require background knowledge to understand [10]), which require background knowledge to understand. It should be noted that in these texts there is a significant number of idioms and expressions, e.g., are doomed to failure. This style is also characterized by the use of euphemisms, e.g., the eruption of democracy movements across the Middle East and North Africa (the eruption of democracy movements across the Middle East and North Africa), which has an obvious euphemism. which has a clear positive connotation, actually refers to the revolutions that took place in the Middle East and North Africa.

Using the program "Text Analyzer", available on the website www.webscript.ru, the frequency of word usage in the texts was calculated, posted on the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs UK, and selected nominative lexical units [14]. First of all, the texts "Our priorities" (Our priorities) were analyzed, "Our purpose", "Public diplomacy", "British Council" [7]. The results show that when talking about priorities, goals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a great emphasis is made on the protection of national interests, promotion of the British Council. on the protection of national interests, promotion of British policy, culture (frequently used words are Britain (4.7%), security (2%), promoting (0.8%), national (0.8%), national) (1.5%)), and attention is also paid to the interconnectedness of the world community, globalization and relationships with other countries (global) (1.1%), international (0.8%), foreign (1.1%), relationships (0.8%), countries (2.5%)). However, the highest word economic has the highest frequency (4.9%), which shows the primary importance of economy

for British politicians. The associations, continents and countries mentioned are Commonwealth, Europe, the United States of America, India and Russia, which shows that they are within the UK's sphere of interest.

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