

## SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE LEXICON OF DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

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**Abstract:** *Diplomatic communication is one of the important part of the development of the countries. In the process of creating diplomatic correspondence, agreements and a number of other documents, understanding diplomatic discourse plays an important role. Only in this way, the ambassadors can fulfill their assigned tasks at an excellent level. By understanding the diplomatic lexicon in diplomatic discourse and by comprehending which words to use in which situations, it is possible to get out of various situations easily, as well as avoid conflicts arising from misunderstandings between the parties. This work reveals the importance of diplomatic lexicon and diplomatic correspondence as well as their lexical and stylistic features.*

**Key words:** *Diplomatic discourse, diplomatic speech, diplomatic correspondence, lexical features, stylistic features, translation, semantic features.*

Diplomatic discourse is a stable set of status-role relationships that have grown within the social institution of diplomacy's communication space. It ought to be considered institutional. The foundation of institutional discourse is mutual communication between addressees. The person who generates and sends the textual message is referred to as the addressee of the message, as is the person who receives and decodes the message.

It should be mentioned that the process of putting the state's foreign policy into practice involves representatives of the political establishment of the nation or a representative of the diplomatic community. In diplomatic communication, they serve as the addressee. Additionally, the addressees of diplomatic discourse can be members of the same diplomatic institution, members of another organization, or members of society at large [1].

The participants are required to tightly and consistently adhere to a specific area of literary freedom due to the severity and brevity of diplomacy, and as a result, diplomatic speech. Since a diplomat represents an institution and has a specific standing, it is improper to exhibit oneself here as an individual person. At the same time, their personal views and perceptions of others are put on the back burner. The phrase "se soumettre ou se démettre" (submit or resign) is applicable when there is a difference of opinion with the government. When it comes to diplomats, "independence of judgment should not amount to a violation of discipline."

Any diplomatic document must therefore reflect the state's viewpoint. Depending on the language and traditions of different countries, the style of diplomatic correspondence always changes. However, it obeys some general rules determined by international conventions and practice. The purpose of the protocol of official correspondence is to provide the addressees of the correspondence with signs of respect.

According to a certain formula, the ratio of the sender's and the addressee's ranks is constructed. This facilitates the development of relationships based on mutual respect, equality, and truthfulness between states and their representatives. The strict adherence to these guidelines is required of diplomatic officials. A diplomat's duties are strongly tied to paperwork. They must be read, planned for, and carried out. The recipients of diplomatic documents may be representatives of another state or their own government. As a result, internal and external documents used in diplomacy can be distinguished [1].

Documents of an intradepartmental nature make up the bulk of a state's diplomatic material. Documentation that establishes formal official ties between governments and expresses their viewpoints on various subjects falls under a separate category that is maybe the most significant. The "diplomatic language" used in these papers is used. As the name implies, it is the language used for official diplomatic relations and talks. It includes clichés, unique terminology, and phrases that collectively make up the acceptable diplomatic lexicon.

Diplomatic speech is a key model for countries to take any kind of diplomatic actions and to form diplomatic policy. Its role is crucial because of its collectable nature. Relationships that took place between nations and countries are collected and analyzed according to their diplomatic nature as well as they can be stored as a base for future communications among them.

Diplomatic speech is like a closed conversation where people communicate with each other in a special way, including theoretical, practical and psychological nature of communication, to try to come to an agreement and mutual understanding. During the speech or communication, we use our thoughts and words to communicate with others in different situations. This circle is called communication. The way we talk is also influenced by the topic we are discussing. While speaking people use their thoughts or cognition, communication skills and language abilities to express themselves. All of these process work together to represent "a hierarchy of propositions that underlie it, reflecting the internal program of the utterance that exists in the consciousness of an individual linguistic personality" [3]

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