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PECULIARITIES OF DIPLOMATIC SPEAKING AS A VARIETY OF OFFICIAL-BUSINESS STYLE

An important direction of Ukrainian linguistics is the study of the language of the sphere of diplomatic relations, its formation and development, the formation of a socio-political dictionary, lexical and phraseological means of official and business style. One of the important issues remains the study of stylistic features of diplomatic speech, since international documents and diplomatic correspondence have specific diplomatic, international legal, international economic terminology, a number of established words and phrases.

In contrast to the neutral tonality of the official business style, diplomatic speech is characterized by the tonality of expressing respect. After all, when expressing a request or thanks, expressing dissatisfaction or surprise, addressing words of congratulations or sympathy, it is impossible to speak unemotionally, the style of a diplomatic document cannot be sluggish or monotonous. The range of protocol formulas of politeness is extremely wide and can be used to emphasize a stricter tone or greater warmth of an official document. Diplomatic speech can often use compliments, which are obligatory from the point of view of diplomatic etiquette, and perform a rather specific communicative function - they emphasize politeness, respect, respect. Complimentary vocabulary creates a special tone of a diplomatic document: testifying high respect, accept the assurance of respect, we have the honor to inform. The absence of a compliment in diplomatic documents can only be in the case of expressing a protest related to the actions of embassies or state employees, which are interpreted as illegal activity or a gross violation of norms of behavior, as well as in notes announcing mourning in the country, in notes expressing condolences.

In addition, adjectives that characterize the attitude towards the addressee as a respected and respected person are relevant for diplomatic texts: highly respected, highly respected, highly respected, highly respected, etc.; qualitative adjectives in the role of epithets such as “good relations”, “deep respect”, or adverbs with a similar meaning: “deeply impressed”, etc.

One of the most important features of diplomatic speech, which is its distinguishing feature, is considered etiquette, which is a special category of modal tonality of diplomatic texts, which distinguishes them from other texts of an official-business style, which in certain cases may be characterized by categoricalness, strictness, even a certain degree of threat and is expressed

through special etiquette language formulas. For example, in such types of diplomatic correspondence as a personal or signed note, letter, personal message, telegram, address formulas play an important role. Diplomatic protocol requires a careful selection of the address formula, since the tone of the document can be determined by the address that begins the note and letter.

The requirement of clarity of wording in diplomatic speech is often replaced by evasiveness of statements, because the authors of diplomatic documents always adhere to the requirements of the English proverb "Diplomacy is the ability to express the 53 most unpleasant things in pleasant expressions". Depending on the goal, evasiveness can be both desirable and undesirable for one of the parties to the communication or for both at the same time, remaining a component of language and speech, their inherent element. Diplomats often use the strategy of evasion - a general line of motivated speech behavior, the feature of which is the deliberate use of a set of evasive communicative tactics, aimed at inaccurate presentation of opinion, departure from a clear nomination, image protection. Indirect linguistic formulas of refusal actively function as analogues of denial in diplomatic texts: "I doubt that it is possible = it is not possible" [1].

Observance of maximum brevity, laconicism is the basis of diplomatic speech, but in a somewhat peculiar way. Diplomats, as previously emphasized, must take care of the tone of respect in the presentation of information, and this sometimes forces them to express themselves verbosely, for example, to use impersonal constructions instead of active constructions to soften the expression: "the state has taken a number of measures to...". This somewhat complicates the perception of the content, but it smoothest out the possible sharpness of wording inherent in active constructions.

The most representative type of diplomatic language genres is diplomatic correspondence (personal notes, verbal notes, memorial notes, memoranda, private letters of a semi-official nature, declarations, appeals, speeches, statements of heads of states, governments, ministers of foreign affairs, legislative bodies of states on international relations). Genres of diplomatic correspondence can be considered the oldest, specific diplomatic genres, in which all the features of diplomatic speech are most fully manifested.

So, the main features of diplomatic speech as a type of official business style are the inadmissibility of ambiguous interpretation, clarity of wording, evasiveness of expression, tonality of expression of respect, protocol formulas of politeness, complementariness, etiquette, modal tonality, established language turns, standardization of presentation, maximum stylistics, conciseness.

References

1. The National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine. Retrieved from: <http://journals.nubip.edu.ua>.