

ABSTRACT

**to the dissertation work "Communicative-pragmatic aspect of diplomatic discourse" for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)
in the field of "8D02314 - Linguistics"
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Research topic: "Communicative-pragmatic aspect of diplomatic discourse"

The purpose of the study is to:

to present a genuine Kazakh diplomatic thesaurus by determining the communicative and pragmatic nature of the Kazakh diplomatic discourse (interstate, intrastate, national, political, and historical).

Research objectives:

1. features of diplomatic language: cliché, slogan, rhetorical word usage, international and national terms are defined;
2. The professional diplomat – K. Tokaev's language (diplomatic dialogues, official letters, speeches at international negotiations) is analyzed;
3. to demonstrate the differences between diplomatic discourse and political discourse, proving that diplomatic discourse is a component of institutional discourse;
4. to determine the pragmatics of linguistic and non-linguistic actions, studying the methods of strategy and tactics that form diplomatic relations;
5. to show the national compromise pragmatics by studying the Kazakh inter-fraternal relationship, to compile a thesaurus of the Kazakh diplomatic discourse;
6. to reveal pragmatic approaches to Kazakh diplomacy.

Research methods:

Theoretical: In the course of the study, a conclusion was determined, which presents the signs of differences between diplomatic discourse and other institutional discourses, a model of the components that make up diplomatic discourse, factors that determine successful/unsuccessful diplomatic relations, a model of communicative meaning formation in Kazakh diplomatic discourse, traditional compromise relations of Kazakhs, contributes to the creation of a theoretical basis for diplomatic discourse.

Practical: The given research analysis models, analysis results, semantic analysis of diplomatic terms, units that make up the lexical layer of the diplomatic language, a collection of diplomatic eloquent words, diplomatic paraphrases and figurative occasional word usages, diplomatic clichés and complimentary vocabulary, names of diplomatic informal events, names of diplomatic documents list, names of diplomatic non-verbal actions, a thesaurus of Kazakh diplomatic discourse makes a significant contribution to enriching the vocabulary of the Kazakh language, improving the Kazakh diplomatic language, transforming the function of the official style, expanding its scope, supplementing the dictionary of diplomatic terms.

The main provisions (proven scientific hypotheses and other conclusions that are new knowledge) submitted for defense:

- diplomatic clichés (official greetings, farewells, regular expressions used in telegrams, slogans, standard expressions used in official negotiations); names of international and national events (“bloody January”, “Cold War”, “mournful January”, “green economy”, “social wallet”, etc.); the winged words and wise expressions of diplomats, proverbs, constant diplomatic phrases, and proverbs are collected (Kengespen sheshken sheshimning kemisi bolmas; Yntymaq jurgen jerde — Yrys juredi; Kok shop kuimes, Elshi olmes; Atqan oq tastan qaitpaidy, Elshi xannan tilin tartpaidy; Eldestirmek elshiden, Jaulastyрмаq jawshydan; Ymyra bitken jerde sogys bastalady, etc.) were entered into the thesaurus dictionary. K.Tokayev's aphorisms were collected.

- The scientific novelty of the research consists in the fact that for the first time, the Kazakh diplomatic discourse was studied in communicative and pragmatic aspects, and the national diplomatic value was determined by the linguistic, cultural, and historical features of the original Kazakh diplomacy. Based on that, a thesaurus of Kazakh diplomatic discourse was compiled.

- The differences between the discourse of political diplomacy and public diplomacy were shown. Differences between digital diplomacy and public diplomacy have been identified.

- The components of diplomatic discourse (linguistic, non-linguistic fund, ethics of preparing documents, manners in dress, reception, greeting, farewell, formal and informal meeting etiquette, diplomatic rhetoric, diplomatic strategy and tactics, diplomatic interview, etc.) are identified.

- The level and status of diplomacy in the national character proved through the inter-fraternal relationship. Pragmatic services offered to achieve successful diplomatic relations were presented.

- A survey was conducted to determine the quality of Kazakh youth compromise features and to recognize the professional (cognitive) knowledge of future young diplomats.

Main findings of the research:

Diplomatic language is a system that adheres to both official and journalistic styles and performs a parallel function by standard and rhetorical law. Therefore, if diplomatic documents are based on the standard style characteristic of official documents (clichés: *Your Excellency! Dear compatriots! Distinguished guests! Ladies and gentlemen!* Terms: *agreement, constructive cooperation, bilateral agreement, successful meeting*, etc.), diplomatic dialogue (two sides verbal communication, official meetings, informal negotiations, etc.) gives priority to the rhetorical style (*smart city, state that listens to the voice of the people*, etc.).

The professional language of diplomat K. Tokayev is a model of eloquent diplomacy.

This is because both in international negotiations and in diplomats' domestic speeches, official style, and figurative, artistic, and irrational word usage are found equally. The concepts of peace, unity, solidarity, and value are conceptualized in K.

Tokaev's proverbs. Therefore, the language of Kazakh diplomacy is not a dominant language, but rather a tolerant one.

Discourse is a set of linguistic activities that perform communicative activities to realize pragmatic interests.

Diplomatic discourse is a component of institutional discourse. This is because, firstly, diplomacy is a field of individual professional specialization, secondly, it is a discourse space with the potential of forming a linguistic relationship, with diplomatic terms and vocabulary. Thirdly, diplomatic documents, that is, a collection of written texts, have been formed since ancient times. Fourthly, diplomatic non-verbal actions (gestures, etc.), diplomatic style, diplomatic behavior, and diplomatic speech tricks are fully formed and absorbed into the linguistic environment. Diplomatic language, which is the core of diplomatic discourse, is used in two different conceptual senses: firstly, diplomatic language is a documentary language used for international agreements in official diplomatic relations and a set of terms and word usage of this field. Secondly, diplomatic language is a communication language in the interests of quick communication and reconciliation in social and public, even domestic relations. In this regard, diplomatic discourse is divided into two types: the first is the professional discourse of diplomatic relations between professional interstate and international diplomats and heads of state. The second is the diplomatic discourse in language relations, which is interested in maintaining a conciliatory character (diplomacy) between social groups and the people.

2. The features that make up diplomatic communication were formed by diplomatic strategy and tactics. Two tactics achieve the communicative process in diplomatic relations: the first is knowledge - a form that is the main link of mutual communication and dialogue. That is, depending on the compatibility of mutual knowledge, both parties can create successful communication as a result of a common understanding. The second is the continuum of understanding. The presence of a desire for understanding, a coincidence of status levels, or common interests. A model of tactics that ensure the success of diplomatic relations is implemented by the following system: presentation, manipulation, and agreement (convention). Among these tactics, the main role is played in the manipulation phase. Manipulation takes place in two ways: culture-reger and missionary.

3. Reconciliation is a feature of Kazakh diplomatic discourse. As a result of studying the history of Kazakh diplomacy, Kazakhs strive for reconciliation and compromise. Objections are rare. This has become a stereotype that shows the diplomatic character of States. So, from the content of diplomatic relations and documents of the era of Abylai Khan, it is proved that the Germans value time, the Arabs are arrogant, the British are selfish, the Chinese are greedy, the Kazakhs compromise for the sake of peace, agree on 50/50. Conceptual concepts that make up the semantic field of the Kazakh diplomatic discourse: deal (agreement, reconciliation, truce, bring to agreement, reconciliation, unification); peace (well-being, solidarity, unity, brotherhood, compassion, community, tribal respect, etc.); interdisciplinarity (adaptation, appeal, joint decision, meeting on Kultobe hill, council of biis, decision of village elders, people's court, council of daughters-in-law, Council of mothers, intercommunal council).

4. Pragmatic methods of Kazakh diplomacy: impact on the listener with a very pleasant address (in the language version - a polite greeting; in a non-linguistic version - a friendly smile), achieving a logical sequence, making a psychological turn, encouraging, prohibiting, persuading, thinking, psychological attack. Pragmatic approaches of Kazakh diplomacy are defined by its strategies and tactics: 1) identifying a problem that needs a solution; 2) development of a joint solution for negotiations; 3) preparation for the viewpoint of the opposite party (guessing about their interests, attitudes towards the solution, fears); 4) creation of permanent channels of communication: exchange of opinions, formulation and discussion of approaches to problem-solving. Traditional strategies of Kazakh diplomatic negotiations are oral - narration, statement, speech, and discussion; it is also implemented in written genres - note, memorandum, and statement.

Justification of the novelty and significance of the results obtained and their compliance with the directions of scientific development or government programs: The theoretical conclusions and the results of the analysis presented in the dissertation work can serve as an auxiliary tool in the study of the linguistic personality of a diplomat, giving lectures on the subject of international relations, the subject of the language of Kazakh diplomacy, and the subject of discourse theory. The research results will contribute to implementing the "State Program for the Implementation of the Language Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2025".

Discussion and approval of the research. The main scientific results and conclusions of the research were published in domestic and foreign publications and tested at an international conference. Description of the doctoral student's contribution to the preparation of each publication:

in the publication included in the Scopus database: 1. Linguistic and cultural specifics of the formation of the diplomatic terminology system *XLinguae*, Volume 16 Issue 1, January 2023, ISSN 1337-8384, eISSN 2453-711X 165-176 <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=58110862400> Larisa L. Zelenskaya – Ekaterina A. Redkozubova – Irina G. Anikeeva – Yelena V. Sausheva. The doctoral student's contribution is 75%.

In publications approved by the Committee for Control in the Sphere of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and the Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan: "Analysis model of political-diplomatic language in linguistic, cognitive-pragmatic aspect" // Bulletin of Abay KazNPU. "Analysis model of political-diplomatic language in linguistic, cognitive-pragmatic aspect" // Bulletin of Abay KazNPU. Philology series. 2020. No. 1, pp. 184-189 (71 ISSN 1728-7804). <https://bulletin-philology.kaznpu.kz/index.php/ped/issue/view/3> The share of doctoral students is – 100%. 2. "Features of the types and style of documents of the diplomatic office" // Bulletin of AbaiKazNPU. Philology series. 2020 No. 4, pp. 395-397. <https://bulletin-philology.kaznpu.kz/index.php/ped/article/view/290> The doctoral student's contribution is – 100%. 3. "Communicative and pragmatic features of diplomatic discourse" // Bulletin of AbaiKazNPU. Philology series. 2020. No. 3, pp. 74-78 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51889/2020-3.1728-7804.13>. The share of doctoral students is 100%.

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Dissertation structure. Dissertation work consists of an introduction, 3 parts, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix.