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**Master's Thesis**

**DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE IN THE UN**

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## SUMMARY

**Bokhan A. Diplomatic Discourse in the UN. Master's Thesis of the Education Program "English Communication Studies and Translation and Two Western European Languages". Educational and Scientific Institute of Philology, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, 2025.**

The master's thesis presents a scientific study on the linguistic issues of UN diplomatic discourse. The first chapter systematizes the theoretical foundations of diplomatic discourse in the context of its interdisciplinary and transformational aspects. The essence of the concept of "discourse" is revealed through the linguistic range of interpretation, understanding of the text, context and functional style. Modern discourse is considered against the background of: international relations, politics and diplomacy. The canon of diplomatic discourse unites and synchronizes these spheres in the context of philological studies, communicative paradigms, the nature of language and terminological systems. The features of diplomacy are determined through traditional functions (interaction, dialogue, negotiations, mediation, protection), as well as new functions (models of behavior and positioning in globalization). An interdisciplinary approach and analysis of interlingual communication are relevant for diplomatic discourse.

The second section identifies diplomatic discourse as a form of communicative activity, taking into account lexical-terminological and stylistic characteristics. Diplomatic language is a group of professional terms: special vocabulary, scientific and technical terminology, commonly used vocabulary. Diplomatic terminology has a social and extralinguistic dimension by origin. It is stated that diplomatic style is a type of official-business style of speech in international interactions. It has a high level of formalism, a clear text structure, the use of standard language formulas and diplomatic terms.

The third section identifies new elements of diplomatic discourse, which include the specifics of diplomatic speech communication in international activities. An important attribute of international politics is various linguistic means for reflecting the interests, positions and actions of its participants. Diplomatic discourse can include various types of dialogue, including: cognitive, conflict, phatic. The communicative vector of diplomacy can be: normative, recommendatory, proclamation, implementation, solidarity, identification, etc. It is determined that the UN is a participant in multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation. Linguistic analysis of UN reports has shown their features in terms of: discourse (institutional, intertextual, recommendatory); genre (official-business, scientific-analytical, institutional-political); syntax, vocabulary, semantics (complex, neutral typical).

*Key words: discourse, diplomatic discourse, international relations, communication, international diplomatic language, linguistic analysis, UNO.*

## АНОТАЦІЯ

**Бохан А. Дипломатичний дискурс в ООН. Магістерська робота за освітньою програмою "Сучасна англomовна комунікація та переклад і дві західноєвропейські мови". Навчально-науковий інститут філології, Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка, Київ, 2025.**

В магістерській роботі представлено наукове дослідження з лінгвістичної проблематики дипломатичного дискурсу ООН. У першому розділі систематизовано теоретичні засади дипломатичного дискурсу в контексті його міждисциплінарних і трансформаційних аспектів. Розкрито сутність поняття «дискурс» через лінгвістичний діапазон інтерпретації, розуміння тексту, контексту і функціонального стилю. Сучасний дискурс розглядається на фоні: міжнародних відносин, політики і дипломатії. Канон дипломатичного дискурсу об'єднує і синхронізує ці сфери в контексті філологічних досліджень, комунікативних парадигм, природи мови і термінологічних систем. Визначено особливості дипломатії через традиційні функції (взаємодія, діалог, переговори, медіація, захист), а також нові функції (моделі поведінки та позиціонування в глобалізації). Актуальним для дипломатичного дискурсу є міждисциплінарний підхід та аналіз міжмовного спілкування.

У другому розділі ідентифіковано дипломатичний дискурс як форму комунікативної діяльності з урахуванням лексико-термінологічних і стилістичних характеристик. Дипломатична мова – це групи професійних термінів: спеціальної лексики, науково-технічної термінології, загальноживаної лексики. Дипломатична термінологія за походженням має соціальний і екстралінгвістичний вимір. Констатовано, що дипломатичний стиль це вид офіційно-ділового стилю мови у міжнародних інтеракціях. Він має високий рівень формалізму, чітку структуру тексту, використання стандартних мовних формул і дипломатичних термінів.

У третьому розділі визначено нові елементи дипломатичного дискурсу, які включають специфіку дипломатичної мовленнєвої комунікації в міжнародній діяльності. Важливою атрибуцією міжнародної політики є різні мовні засоби для відображення інтересів, позицій і акцій його учасників. Дипломатичний дискурс може включати різні типи діалогу, серед них: когнітивний, конфліктний, фатичний. Комунікативний вектор дипломатії може бути: нормативний, рекомендаційний, прокламаційний, імплементаційний, солідаризаційний, ідентифікаційний та ін. Визначено, що ООН є учасником багатосторонньої дипломатії та міжнародного співробітництва. Лінгвістичний аналіз звітів ООН засвідчив їх особливості щодо: дискурсу (інституціональний, інтертекстуальний, рекомендаційний); жанру (офіційно-діловий, науково-аналітичний, інституційно-політичний); синтаксису, лексики, семантики (складний, нейтральний типовий).

*Ключові слова: дискурс, дипломатичний дискурс, міжнародні відносини, комунікація, міжнародна дипломатична мова, лінгвістичний аналіз, ООН.*

## CONTENT

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>I. THEORETICAL BASIS OF DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. Interdisciplinary and transformational context of diplomatic discourse. ....	6
1.2. The discursive space of diplomacy in the conditions of globalization. ....	17
Conclusions to chapter I.....	25
<b>II. DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE AS A FORM OF COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>26</b>
2.1. Lexical-terminological component of diplomatic discourse.....	26
2.2. Stylistics of diplomatic discourse. ....	37
Conclusions to chapter II .....	45
<b>III. NEW ELEMENTS OF DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE .....</b>	<b>46</b>
3.1. Diplomatic speech communication in international politics.....	46
3.2. Linguistic analysis of documents: UN diplomacy .....	52
Conclusions to chapter III .....	62
<b>CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>LIST OF LITERARY SOURCES.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>LIST OF CONVENTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>LIST OF ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL .....</b>	<b>81</b>

## INTRODUCTION

*The relevance of scientific research.* Globalization challenges affect international relations, the possibilities of human development and cultural interaction. The communicative potential of different communities depends on their ability to speak, contact, communicate, dialogue, negotiate and other forms of interaction. Diplomacy is a special form of communicative activity that performs certain tasks in official, unofficial, public, political, media and other formats of prestige and social significance.

Diplomacy is characterized by a system of status-role relations that have formed in the communicative space of institutionalization. In this regard, diplomatic discourse has unique models and directions of its presentation, specific genre palettes, translation features, as well as signs of modification, updating of the terminological system, variability of diplomats' speeches and statements of political leaders. It is important that the canon of diplomatic discourse in the context of philological research is able to integrate various spheres of international activity (politics, diplomacy, economics, culture, ecology).

*Analysis of the level of development of the topic.* Current research into diplomatic discourse includes various interdisciplinary aspects to provide evidence of various scientific and practical mechanisms that contribute to the nature, method and style of cross-national diplomatic discourse. From foreign and domestic sciences: Derba C., Dzyubanovska I.-A., Fedichev O., Goltsova M., Kaminska O., Kashchyshyn N., Khodarchenko A., Kosovych O., Kotovska T., Kurbalija, J., Nick S., Pimentel P., Ponomarenko O., Prior A. Slavik H., Shokurov O., Sudus Yu., Van Hoef.

They identify diplomatic discourse as an important element of philology, linguistics, psychology, politics, etc., as a unique type of discourse of international, pragmatic, integration, enlightenment and cultural significance. In addition, the subject field of this discourse is constantly expanding and changing phenomena about the communication functions of diplomacy, forms of interaction and mental interactions of diplomats. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce new direct diplomatic discourse.

***The purpose of the master's thesis*** is to study the peculiarities of the UN diplomatic discourse. To achieve the specified goal, the following tasks were formulated and solved:

- defining the interdisciplinary and transformational context of diplomatic discourse;
- characterizing the discursive space of diplomacy in the context of globalization;
- identifying the features of lexical and terminological components of diplomatic discourse;
- presenting the stylistics of diplomatic discourse;
- studying of diplomatic speech communication in international politics;
- conducting a linguistic analysis of documents within the framework of UN activities and diplomacy.

***Object of research:*** the process of forming the UN diplomatic discourse.

***Subject of research:*** theoretical foundations and practical aspects of the development of UN diplomatic discourse in the context of the development of international communications.

***Research methods:*** systemic, functional, empirical, analysis, synthesis, generalization, explanation, classification and other methods for determining the features of the UN institutional linguistic code, conducting component structuring of diplomatic terms, as well as carrying out analysis: genre-stylistic, lexical-semantic, syntactic, pragmatic, frequency, etc.

***The information base includes:*** scientific works of scientists, modern research of scientists, textbooks, scientific articles, publications, conference abstracts, speeches, materials and analytical reports of international organizations.

***The practical significance of the research*** is that its scientific results and proposed positions can be used in. The practical significance of the research is that its scientific results and proposed positions can be used in the professional field of activity with the possibility of deepening knowledge of special diplomatic terminology and its role in the field of modern linguistics.

***The structure of the master's thesis:*** introduction, three sections, conclusions to chapters; conclusions; list of literary sources (120 names); list of abbreviations; list of illustrative material (5 figures, 1 table, 5 appendix). Total master's thesis volume: 90 pages.

## I. THEORETICAL BASIS OF DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE

### 1.1. Interdisciplinary and transformational context of diplomatic discourse.

The modern role of international relations, politics and diplomacy is relevant in the context of globalization. A unifying, synchronizing and adaptive aspect for these areas of activity is the canon of diplomatic discourse (DD) in the context of philological research, communicative paradigms, the uniqueness of the nature of language and the evolutionary nature of terminological systems.

The term "*diplomacy*" is considered in the context of the science and art of conducting negotiations in the process of establishing and developing international relations, expanding the areas of cooperation between countries. The term is used to characterize various processes and phenomena. This indicates a certain complexity (dialectics) of this sphere of activity and the objectivity of the formation of its new types. Diplomacy is a central but complex institution of interaction between countries, as well as a support for the international order. The Cambridge dictionary defines: *diplomacy* is the management of relationships between countries; *diplomacy* is also the ability to control a difficult situation without upsetting anyone; *diplomacy* is the skill in dealing with people without offending them [14].

The subject field of diplomacy is evolving and influencing communication between different participants in international interactions. The potential for increased communication stimulates the implementation of new discursive practices on an interdisciplinary basis [97].

*Discourse (D)* is a multi-level sociolinguistic phenomenon of the communicative environment. It is a text (oral and written), united by an idea and a motive; it includes a wide context of its creation and perception, that is, it reflects the national-cultural, social, psychological conditions of the author's speech creation [109, p. 142].

Understanding the nature of "D" includes: 1) the interaction of a number of factors (social, political, cultural, pragmatic, real, situational, psychological, mental); 2) the structure: "visible" / linguistic (a coherent text or its semantically meaningful and syntactically complete fragment) and "invisible" / extralinguistic (knowledge about the

world, thoughts, the purpose of the addressee – as an understanding of this text); 3) the commonality of the world in the discourse between its author and the listener, reader who interprets it, etc. [26].

In scientific circles, there are ongoing debates about the origin and content of the concept of "D". In foreign linguistics, the issue of D is presented in the works of scientists: T. A. van Dijk, M. Foucault, L. Seleznyova, T. Gulyar, E. Benveniste, V. Andreeva, R. Barth, J. Kurte, P. Sgall and others. This scientific phenomenon was studied by domestic scientists: F. Batsevich, K. Serazhym, I. Shevchenko, O. Morozova, E. Bondarenko, L. Soloshchuk, S. Shvachko, A. Martynyuk, P. Donets, L. Bezugla, V. Pasynyuk.

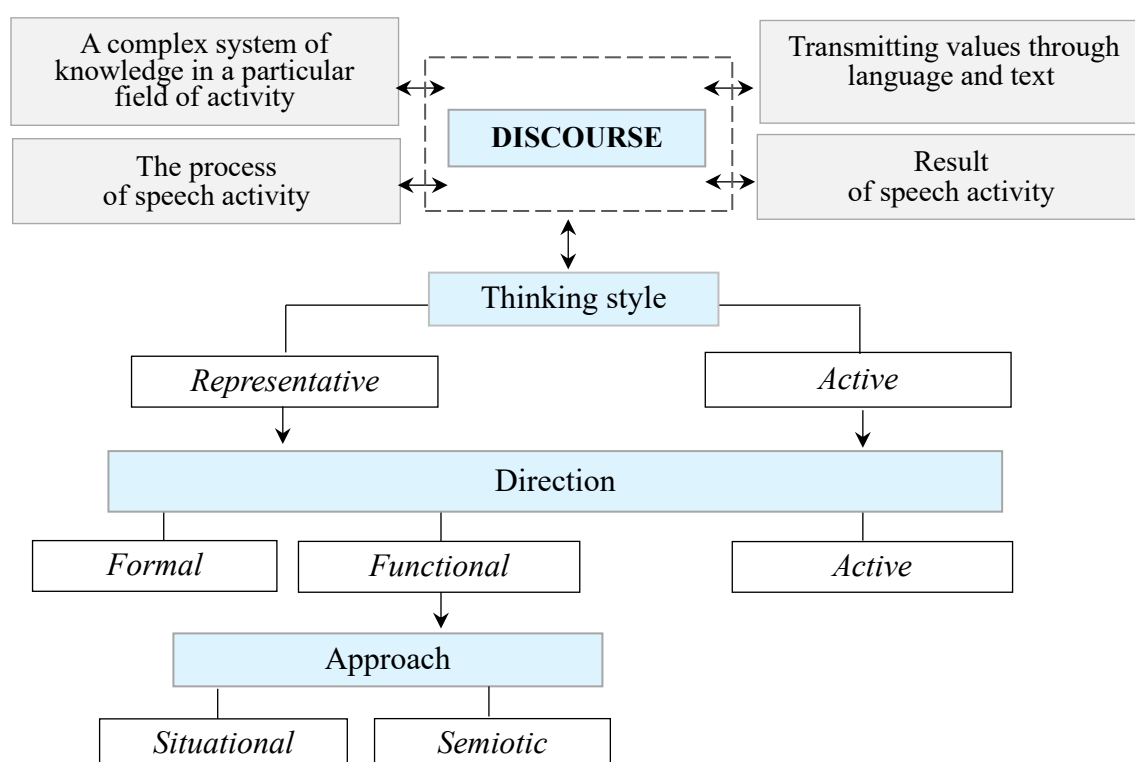
The polysemy of the term "D" was first recorded in the 19th century. In the "German Dictionary" (German: "Deutsches Wörterbuch") of the Brothers Grimm in 1860, "D" was defined as: dialogue, conversation; speech, lecture. In the 1950s, the American linguist Z. Harris, in his article "Discourse Analysis", first used the concept of "D" as a linguistic term. He defined D as "a sequence of sentences spoken or written by one or more people in a specific situation" [33].

In scientific works, there is a systematization and classification of definitions. For example, Ukrainian researchers define the term "D" as:

- a set of created oral or written coherent texts in a certain communicative situation, which are united by a common theme, have special grammar and vocabulary, rules of word usage and syntax, semantics, which interact with each other in combination with extralinguistic and pragmatic, sociocultural and other factors (I. Sytnyk, 2020) [95];
- situationally conditioned intersubjective speech and mental activity aimed at mutual orientation in the life space based on giving the language form semiotic significance" (A. Martyniuk, 2012) [61];
- a sociolinguistic phenomenon that is determined (directly or indirectly) by its political, social, cultural, psychological and other factors; has a linguistic and extralinguistic structure (K. Serazhim, 2002) [83, p. 13];
- a sociolinguistic phenomenon that has formed in a certain social environment, actively modeling social reality; the material embodiment of which is a text (oral,

written), which reflects the way of thinking, value orientations, moral norms (of the addressee) and the environment in general (M. Yankovych, 2015) [114, p.125)].

In linguistics, the concept of "D" includes interpretation through understanding the text, context, and functional style. For example, the representational style of thinking is the methodological basis of the formal and functional directions of the study of D. The activity style of thinking contributes to the development of an active understanding of the concept of "D" (figure 1.1).



**Figure 1.1. Directions of discourse interpretation\***

*\* Improved by the author based on [61, p. 13]*

The formal direction includes the hierarchy of structural units of language; the functional direction is the conditionality of language by language functions. The situational approach unites linguists who distinguish between context in a narrow sense ("co-text") and the situational context itself. The semiotic approach is language in the socio-ideological sense, where it includes the relationship of power, political views and beliefs of communicators. Understanding the activity interpretation of language is based

on the interactional model of communication, the activity interpretation of the linguistic sign and concept [61, pp. 14-21].

The large number of classifications of D is explained by various typological criteria. For example, for the analysis of the international sphere of activity, one can use the classification (I. Shevchenko, 2005) [84]. The author distinguishes criteria for the typology of discourse by:

- form (oral and written);
- type of speech (monological, dialogical);
- subject (discourse or its status role (institutional and personal));
- nature of communicative principles (argumentative, conflict, harmonious);
- socio-situational parameter of the sphere of functioning (political, diplomatic, business, media, etc.);
- socio-professional criterion (discourse of politicians, diplomats);
- functional-informative criterion (informative, phatic);
- formal-substantive criterion (official and unofficial types) [84, pp. 233-236].

The problem of establishing boundaries between adjacent discourses is complex. The scientist A. Zagnitko determined: *"Discourses never have clear boundaries... they are constantly changing in the process of interaction with other discourses"* [117, p. 20]. For example, in research "Diplomatic discourses: are they an object of Political Communication research?" Linguists include DD in the categories of institutional communication, public image, propaganda, political marketing, communication policy, and democracy (P. Pimentel, 2020) [69].

Speech activity in the international sphere has various forms of manifestation (statements, phrases, messages, speeches, articles, information messages, public speeches, interviews, comments, exchange of opinions, etc.). Signs of a complex process of diplomatic communication: logic and intentions of speakers, complex meanings, tactics and strategies of linguistic influence, specificity and structure of diplomatic texts, regulations and norms, official and unofficial format of international dialogue. At the center of diplomatic processes are speech acts. Language is a means of reflecting political reality, opportunities to influence events and public consciousness.

The issue of the development of diplomacy is studied in various and significant areas:

- traditional functions (representative, communicative, informational, presentational, organizational, analytical, preventive, protective) in the process of international interactions, dialogue, negotiations, mediation, etc.) [106];
- new functions of the logic of choosing goals, rules and models of behavior of subjects of international relations to strengthen their power, authority and image in the conditions of globalization;
- an interdisciplinary approach (values, culture, language, politics, power, strength, economics, democracy, publicity, freedom, etc.) to identify the nature of interlingual diplomatic communication.

Relevant for participants in international relations is the thesis of G. Morgenthau: *"Diplomacy is certain opportunities for using the three main means to optimize the process of achieving goals (persuasion, compromise, force). The art of diplomacy is the timely choice of one of the means..."* [64].

Diplomacy has the ability to influence the behavior of the parties for the purposes of: result, compromise, partnership, reciprocity, respect. The social significance of diplomacy affects the protection of national interests, informing other countries, influencing the social consciousness and motivations of foreign citizens, the degree of openness to forms of international communication.

The effectiveness of diplomatic activity depends on many factors and the use of the language component to organize communication between interested parties. The accents of interaction depend on the way language is used to persuade, succeed and influence. It is the language of partnership and trust.

In the diplomatic sphere, various linguistic means are of great importance. Modality in diplomatic speech is important. If political discourse is the language of power, strength, image and authority, then in diplomatic speech its nature is different. Diplomacy should be transparent, but not completely, as this is not accepted all over the world. Diplomats need to find effective ways to use language to be persuasive and constructive in diplomacy [60].

The development of communicative linguistics has increased the interest of scientists, theorists and practitioners in the issues of English DD. The evolutionary periods of dialects are characterized by the following features: emergence, development, stagnation, progression and revolution. The main factors influencing these processes are: extralingual and social (local, regional, national and international levels) [73].

Diplomacy is a dynamic system, based on interdisciplinary connections and presents new approaches to understanding communicative models. The intensification of intercultural dialogue has influenced the use of interdisciplinarity methods in scientific research. Diplomacy performs functions: representative, organizational, practical and other functions. In this context, the diplomatic paradigm includes the triad of interdisciplinarity: multidisciplinary, transdisciplinarity and neodisciplinarity (D. Long, 2011) [58].

The development of DD indicates the renewal of the professional lexicon of diplomats (politicians). The diplomatic terminology fund has the following characteristics: neutrality (*dialogue, cooperation, coordination*); collectivity (*mutual, partnership, shared*); law and regulations (*commitments, intergovernmental, rules-based*); rhetoric of influence (*engagement, political will, strategic*).

Humanity is dynamically changing the standards of comfort of life and communications, responding to the challenges of scientific, technological and information progress. Therefore, information technologies combine traditional and new approaches to linguistic analysis of the "logic of diplomacy". Preservation of different contexts, special logic, hidden content and complex definitions are relevant positions for the characterization of diplomatic discourse. The use of interdisciplinary tools allows: to understand diplomatic subtleties, see new meanings and apply them in practice [58].

The intersection points of DD with other types of D can be defined as: thematic, addressed, addressed, institutional, intentional. The influence of various factors on D forms its specificity through the nature of the goals and strategies of diplomatic communication, the features of the linguistic features of the diplomatic sphere of activity, and the positions of the participants in the diplomatic process.

DD is a special and multidirectional form of communicative actions, which includes different contexts: political and public, open and closed, image and secret. The audience of consumption of this content is equal, wide, mass and international. The specificity of the use of language tools, forms of communication, intensity of communication depends on the sphere of activity, development of people's language and social models of their behavior.

The traditional narrative assumes that political discourse (PD) and DD are included in the group of institutional discourses. The problems of institutionalization of models of diplomacy, changes in diplomatic systems of the state, communication strategies, branding of the state are new for scientific research in the field of philology, political science, history. This stimulates the emergence of new diplomatic terminology and research tools [105].

The status of PD and DD is considered as interconnected, has unique and common features (*language of negotiations, political coordination, multilateral interaction, international legal regulation*). Political and diplomatic actions are speech actions. Diplomatic activity generates texts (oral, written, electronic) as an element of PD. Language is a means of reflecting political reality, a component of the political field, a sphere of political communication. In the center of PD research is the principle of political correctness, politeness and language tact, as well as refraining from evaluations (Kapyurova, 2013) [39].

Diplomacy, as well as the concept of "power" (sometimes as one hypostasis), are older than the concept and practice of "politics." It is a set of charisma of a person, principles and codes of conduct (*strategic dialogue, political will, stakeholder engagement, consensus-building*). This is the ability to reach compromises on the basis of protocol behavior and etiquette, professional knowledge of a foreign language and cross-culture.

But the goals of PD and DD practices are fundamentally different. The goal of PD is a constant struggle for power, dominance and influence on society. PD is limited to the tools of domestic politics. The focus of political communication is any transmission of messages, discussion of key issues at the public level: 1) the possibility of resource

allocation; 2) control of political decisions; the right to make decisions (legislative, executive, judicial); 3) the application of sanctions (the possibility of reward, the right to punish) [12, p. 14].

In addition, the analysis of PD determines the main linguistic and stylistic techniques of politicians: manipulations, hyperbolizations, negatively colored epithets, phraseological units, rhetorical questions, etc. [74]. The international political process reflects different types of behavior and emotional states of its subjects (*populism, distrust, polyphony, extreme rhetoric*). Informal, affective manifestations of politics have a great impact on inter- and intra-national democracy (Van Hoef, Y., & Prior, A., 2018) [111].

The main goal of DD: presentation, information and coordination of the interests of the dialogue participants, protection of the interests of the country and its citizens, development of the international and intercultural element of the communicative act. Therefore, the concept of DD includes various authorial approaches, scientific focuses, statuses of intelligence, original interpretations and semantic architectonics, for example:

- DD is a specific communication of career diplomats based on speech interactions and the language tools that serve them (O. Ponomarenko, 2023) [72];
- DD is one of the types of institutional discourse that functions within social institutions (diplomacy, foreign policy, international relations) and official communication of diplomats; it includes discursive genres (speeches, articles, messages, statements, comments, etc.) that reflect the sphere of public activity (O. Fedichev, 2023) [24];
- DD is an independent type of discourse, with its own set of unique features and tasks: pragmatic, unifying, educational, cultural (I.-A. Dzyubanovska, 2022) [21];
- DD is a complex communicative phenomenon that encompasses the entire system of diplomatic interactions (M. Goltsova, A. Khodarchenko, 2021) [29];
- DD is a special form of communicative activity and its multi-directionality, which is due to different goals and objectives implemented in different contexts, public and closed (O. Kosovych, T. Kotovska, 2022) [52];
- DD is the means by which world leaders develop programs, narratives, and plots, giving meaning to their international actions that are echoed and amplified in the

media... These discourses articulate games of contestation and/or support for power (P. C. Pimentel, L. Panke, 2020) [69, p. 54].

- DD is a set of linguistic and speech interactions of career diplomats (O. Ponomarenko, 2018) [71].
- DD is a stable system of status-role relations that have formed in the communicative space of the social institute of diplomacy (Yu. Sudus, 2017) [92].
- DD is a separate type of discourse that integrates the features of other discourses and, borrowing effective means from them, forms its own system of characteristic features (N. Kashchyshyn, 2016) [42].
- DD has strategic importance and concerns issues of negotiation, identity and public image in a complex set of meanings shared by different political actors (A. Gomez, 2011) [31].

In the scientific work "Diplomatic discourse with a human face: latest development trends" (O. Ponomarenko, N. Zadorizhna, 2022) analyzes the modern canon of diplomatic discourse in terms of evolution, change, and modification [74]. According to the authors, diplomatic discourse serves the linguistic and speech interaction of specialists, experts, politicians, and professionals in the field of diplomacy, and forms new mechanisms for responding to the transformation of a globalized society.

The most frequently encountered publications are on the following topics: classification of diplomatic discourse, models and trends of diplomatic discourse, genre palette of diplomatic discourse, features of translation, modification of diplomatic discourse under the influence of global problems, the terminology system of diplomatic discourse, speeches of diplomats, statements of political leaders, oral and written speech of modern diplomats, trends in the linguistic interaction of diplomats, documents of international organizations, diplomatic papers, diplomatic correspondence, and others [74].

It can be argued that the subject of DD is modified on the basis of deepening the content and interdisciplinary expansion. Reducing the emphasis on secrecy and the number of protocol turns, but increasing the level of transparency for understanding diplomatic processes against the background of globalization. It is known that the foreign policy vector of countries is focused on relaying their "own symbiosis" of interests,

development and security. In such a situation, the use of "soft power" includes the presentation of the culture and language of the country as representatives of the diplomatic mission, a national affair. All this stimulates international dialogue and cooperation between countries.

Diplomatic subjects form their competences in different sectors of international relations and identify problematic aspects of transparency in these processes. Transparency is the property of being obvious or accessible for perception/understanding of something in a certain sphere of activity of societies.

For example, openness of the authorities can be perceived as: a factor of development of democracy; methods of active actions, consciousness and culture of citizens; establishment of communications and diplomacy between different participants of the democratic process; increase of rights of citizens to receive objective information

The principle of transparency in diplomacy is being translated into the sphere of communication policy, information integration and information security. The international community is increasing the number of information messages and strengthening the role of interactive diplomacy functions.

Scientific Diplomacy is a certain correlation between the traditional and new paradigm of interaction between subjects of diplomacy. There is a need to preserve the fundamental principles of international relations, but the phenomena of globalization, informatization, digitalization and technologization affect the understanding of diplomatic activity [37].

The pragmatics of DD can be traced in the sphere of relationships between people who consciously use various linguistic means to form their own opinions.

An interdisciplinary analysis of theoretical and methodological discussions on the issues of DD includes the following questions:

- the importance of historical, cultural and strategic factors in diplomacy [72];
- a combination of the strategies "cross-culturality", "interculturality" and "intercultural education" [104];
- revealing multidisciplinary nature through various dimensions of diplomacy development: political, legal, social, economic, cultural, ethical, moral [95];

- understanding the importance of supporting diplomatic activities through professional diplomatic translation [20];
- taking into account the specifics of the diplomatic profession in the context of acquiring knowledge, skills and competencies in various fields of activity [3];
- studying a multimodal approach to the nature of the evolution, functioning and development of diplomatic communications [47].
- taking into account the role of tangential and cross-cutting aspects: discourse analysis ("language  $\rightleftharpoons$  power"), intercultural communication ("language  $\rightleftharpoons$  culture"); political linguistics ("language  $\rightleftharpoons$  politics"); interlingual diplomacy ("language  $\rightleftharpoons$  translation") [14], [16].

In general, the study of issues of the interdisciplinary and transformational context of diplomatic relations is a relevant and theoretical and practical area of research. Scholars are working on the possibilities of including new elements in diplomatic relations, which contributes to the expansion of the analytics of the levels of diplomatic relations.

Based on the research conducted, it is possible to define *DD as a modern type of discourse that integrates traditional and new approaches to the theoretical and practical analysis of communicative activity in the field of diplomacy in the context of the intensification of international relations.*

Therefore, increasing the intensity of international communication is important for: developing communication between people, stimulating the institution of diplomatic representation, participants in diplomatic networks, and improving their professional competencies, taking into account the specifics of language tools.

## 1.2. The discursive space of diplomacy in the conditions of globalization.

Modern trends of globalization influence the format of international dialogue and strengthen the role of diplomacy as an important element of mediation in this process. Diplomacy of the new era includes risks, opportunities and chances in the sphere of multilateral international relations, changes the forms of interaction of countries [7].

The book "Diplomacy and Globalisation" (M. Jazbec, 2023) shows the undeniable intertwinement of globalisation and diplomacy and their co-dependence [36]. In this context, researcher J. Naly analyzes aspects of global D. and states: "The international arena has changed due to the disruption of traditional methods of communication by modern interconnected information flows and the complication of strategies. Diplomats are urged to reassess their approach to the tools and mechanisms that shape the modern inclusive diplomatic landscape" [65].

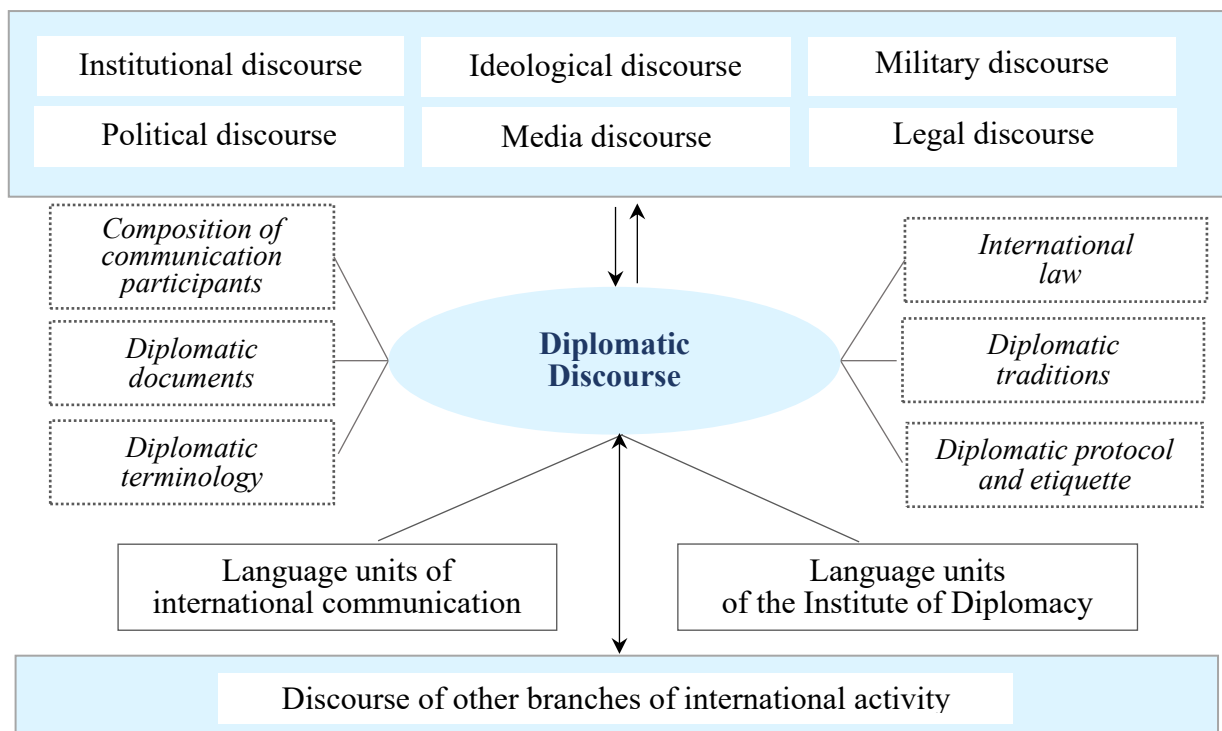
The international arena has changed due to the disruption of traditional methods of communication by modern interconnected information flows and the complexity of strategies (involving public and private actors, non-governmental organizations, interest groups, influential individuals, intelligence communities). Diplomats are called upon to reassess their approach to the tools and mechanisms that shape the modern inclusive diplomatic landscape.

The genesis and features of diplomacy include important components of the philological logic of perception and understanding of new horizons of social changes. The book "Diplomacy in a Globalizing World", Second Edition (P. Kerr, G. Wiseman, 2017) states: "*The ever-changing landscape of world politics – the convergence of national-regional-global issues, transformative communication technologies, the rise of populism, and the resultant assault on the efficacy of diplomacy*" [48].

Various statements about the factors of globalization change the discursive space of diplomacy, the possibilities of its study and systematization. In this sense, researcher Yu. Sudus stated: "*The goal of diplomacy, like DD, is determined by vectors: protection and support of the interests of the nation and the state, implementation of the norms and values of globalization, internationalization of world society*" [93].

Interstate communication affects the amplitude of political and diplomatic contacts, strengthens intercultural cooperation, and activates the emergence of new terms (*multilateral cooperation, global partnership, intergovernmental process, shared responsibility, confidence-building measures*). The study of aspects of DD includes linguistics, translation theory, international law, international relations, international economic relations, political science, and more.

A feature of DD is "interdiscursiveness. This is the interpenetration of elements of other discourses into it: institutional, political, ideological, media, and other types (figure 1.2).



**Figure 1.2. Elements of interdiscursiveness of DD\***

*\*Designed by the author*

It is necessary to operate with extralinguistic knowledge in the process of studying DD (international law, diplomatic traditions, diplomatic protocol, diplomatic documents, translation, etc.). In the context of globalization, international relations cover more and more spheres of interaction between countries. Therefore, there is a blurring of the boundaries of DD and its integration with other types of discourse. That is, the discursive space is expanding.

It is reasonable to consider that modern English-language legal discourse is a separate type of legal discourse. It borrows effective means from other legal discourses and forms its own identification system. For example, by virtue of its prescriptiveness and terminology, legal discourse is related to legal discourse, by virtue of its argumentativeness, political concepts, and communicative purpose, it is related to socio-political discourse. Legal discourse can essentially coincide with legal discourse, and sometimes serves as its specific variety (N. Kashchyshyn, 2016) [43].

Diplomacy is a complex phenomenon as a result of increased international competition. Diplomatic vectors can be multiple in nature, or divided into an obvious and hidden mechanism of functioning of DD. In this context, I.-A. Dzyubanovskaya systematized the criteria, features of DD [21]:

- participants (presence of a minimum of two partner parties);
- scope / communicative situation (presence of an element of international communication);
- goal (pragmatic, unifying, educational, cultural);
- strategies and tactics (correlated with the goal);
- means (verbal and non-verbal, motivational elements);
- different topics and genres (a wide range of oral and written genres of texts).

The practical dimension of DD includes many levels of interaction between participants in international activity (politicians, diplomats, diplomatic agents; representatives of countries, diplomatic institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations; businessmen, financiers, public and cultural figures, mass media, etc. Within the framework of DD, diplomatic missions (embassies, consulates, diplomatic missions) perform facilitation functions in various spheres of activity: politics, economics, trade, education, science, culture, etc.

The content of DD relations depends on a number of factors-changes in the following areas: domestic and foreign policy of countries, geopolitics and geoeconomics, communication and behavior of participants in the international arena. In this context, the action of extralingual factors is reflected in various language areas, internal (lingual) structures and pragmatic components of contemporary communication of diplomats are modified [73].

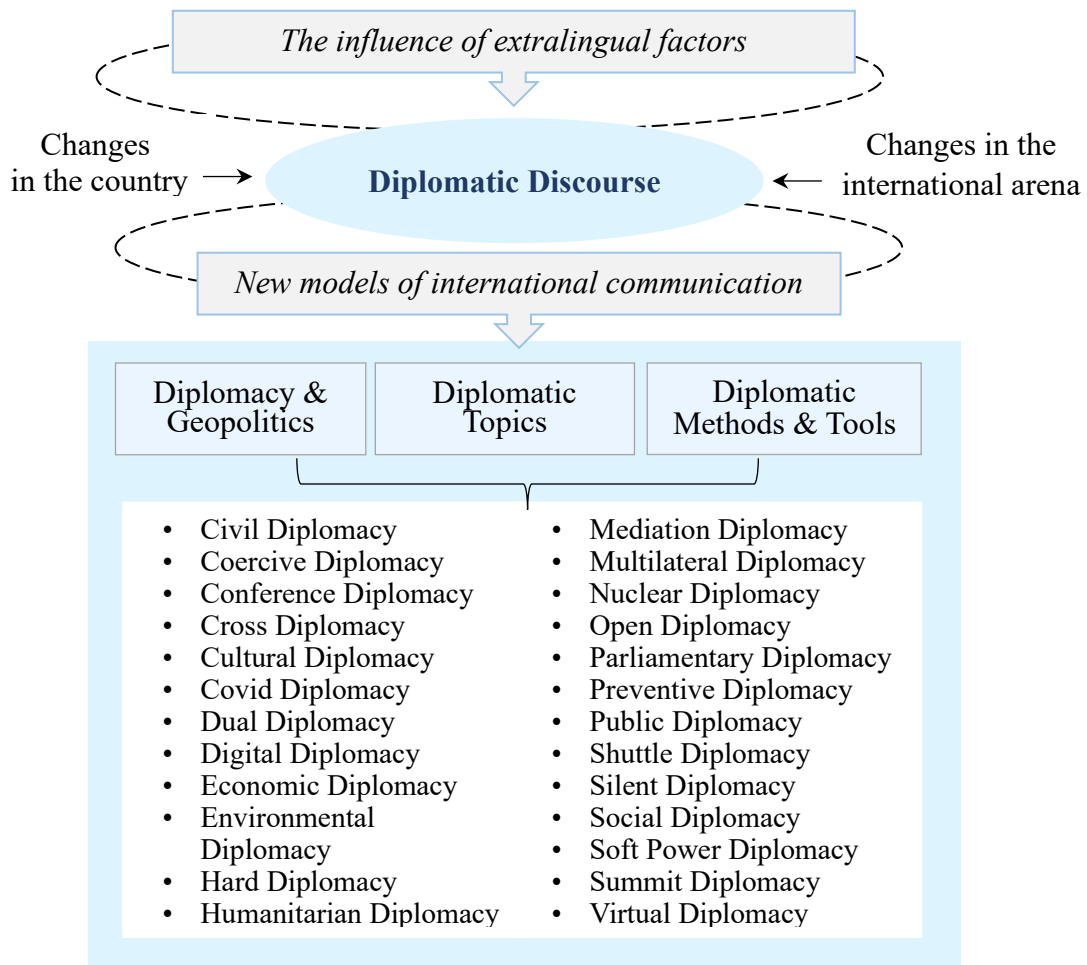
A characteristic feature of the change in the Canon of the DD in the 21st century is the adaptive reaction of linguist experts to the communicative space in the context of global challenges, pandemic threats [99].

According to scientists, the English language is inherently militarized, which globally affects a person in communication, changes their social, information and security environment [102, p. 11]. Humanity is in constant tension due to increasing conflicts, aggressive expansionism, and military threats [70]. The opinion of an American researcher (J. Michaels, 2013) is relevant: "*Discourse plays a leading role in conflicts, and the principles of warfare are inseparable from the language of war*" [63, p. 121]. Wars have been and are a constant companion of human evolution. But preventing war depends on diplomats.

Geopolitical asymmetry enhances the effect of the weaponization factor (the act of using something as a weapon in the sphere of international relations) [9]. Any resources can be transformed into weapons (as an instrument of influence, bargaining, threats, blackmail, war, terrorism). Globalization has led to both the expansion of the horizons of cooperation between countries and the formation of epicenters of a problematic nature. Diplomacy is in the space of changes in geocultural strategy [54] and dialogic model of communication [59]. Therefore, modern diplomacy has signs of pragmatic thinking and an aggressive style of communication behavior.

New types of diplomacy also expand the discursive space (Figure 1.3). There are over 135 uses of the term "diplomacy" in three contexts:

- "Diplomacy & Geopolitics" (*climate diplomacy, digital diplomacy, peace diplomacy, preventive diplomacy, science diplomacy, war diplomacy, etc.*)
- "Diplomatic Topics" (*development diplomacy, environmental diplomacy, gender diplomacy, language diplomacy, military diplomacy, online diplomacy, trade diplomacy, etc.*) [63].
- "Diplomatic Methods & Tools" (*crisis diplomacy, expo diplomacy, internet diplomacy, hybrid diplomacy, multilateral diplomacy, parliamentary diplomacy, etc.*) [107].



**Figure 1.3. New content of diplomatic discourse \***

*\*Designed by the author*

It can be stated that the canon of the DD has revolutionary features: the transition from a closed platform (limited circle of individuals, professional diplomats) to an open platform – discussion of foreign policy challenges (*e-diplomacy, virtual diplomacy, digital diplomacy, cyber diplomacy*) based on modern information platforms [22]). In the face of pandemic threats and environmental problems of humanity, typical markers of medical discourse arise (*health diplomacy, global health diplomacy, health diplomacy alliance, global health diplomatic issues*) [34].

New elements of public and international dialogue stimulated DD participants to diversify communication channels and transfer information between diplomats, politicians, the public, and recipients of messages. The increase in the areas of diplomacy influences the content of the DD glossary, which is constantly modified by creating neologisms to mark new concepts (*diplomatic netiquette, humanitarian diplomacy, covid-diplomacy*).

In particular, the active phases of the pandemic in the world have affected the processes:

- transition to online meetings, communication, dialogue (*zoom diplomacy*);
- saving resources/time, involving experts from various fields of activity, representatives who speak foreign languages (virtual diplomacy platforms, inclusive negotiations, cybersecurity);
- use of AI in diplomacy to analyze agreements and blockchain to verify international contracts (for example, the ChatGPT model is used in diplomacy to draft daily media reports, speeches, recommendations and social media posts, prepare project proposals, video and audio materials) [5], [25].

The communication format of online diplomacy revealed its specifics of diplomacy – the leveling of the component of "body language", kinetics and prosody through objective conditions (quality and speed of communication, image, sound, color) and subjective (manipulation of circumstances, other factors of communication interaction).

The phenomenon of informatization has in a certain way united DD and *Internet-D*, which is taking place in the context of globalization and the evolution of digital technologies. In particular, Kurbalija J., Slavik H. in the book "Language and Diplomacy" noted: "*...Although technologies replace or at least change the nature of many functions and methods of traditional diplomacy (routine consular activities, communications, information gathering), the importance of other key issues and methods, including the use of language, negotiations and such elements where human creativity can be supported but not replaced by machines, has not diminished...*" [56].

Modern means of communication expand the information and communication environment (*computer D, electronic D, virtual D*). At the heart of their nomination is a semantic basis. Sometimes this leads to terminological ambivalence. But these concepts are synonymous and interchangeable. This is of particular interest to the communicator. The formation of a unified information environment of the producer and the target audience creates conditions for the active influence of stakeholders on the social space, the interaction of power structures with society [86].

Informational pretexts are used in international news and allow diplomats to shift the focus of the audience's attention to events and phenomena of reality (for example, *climate action, environmental challenges, gender equality, human development index, inclusive growth, sustainable development*). Therefore, informational determinants of development activate interstate communications and diplomatic work. In turn, different types of relations between countries (partnership, confrontational, dominant) are conditioned by the development of new diplomatic categories, terms and concepts.

For example, in the publication "The Global Risks Report 2025" [98]. A survey of over 900 experts from around the world is presented. Threats to stability and progress for humanity are associated with the escalation of geopolitical, environmental, social and technological challenges. In this context, an understanding of the interrelationships of interdisciplinary terms is built in the form of an interconnections map "Global risks landscape" (figure A.1) [98]. Global aspects in the development of DD can be traced through the logic of understanding the concepts: *geopolitical power, geostrategic shifts, global alliances, global landscape, global relations, global risk, structural force, under-the-radar risk, unpredictable global risks* [98].

DD is also studied through the prism of economic issues. The active phase of interaction of the economic sphere with related branches of science and technology is a special characteristic of modern society. In the issues of development of "economic dialogue" there is a constant need to form new (special) terms to denote the complexity of economic processes and new realities of life. Distinctive features of economic vocabulary are functional variability, capacity and receptivity. For example, as presented in Report of the Secretary-General "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all" [78].

It is likely that the relationship between DD and economic D will strengthen. (*economic diplomacy, business diplomacy, commercial diplomacy, financial diplomacy, investment diplomacy, trade diplomacy*) [62]. L. Yueh states that diplomacy will develop in conditions of higher-level threats, as well as the intensity of international competition. New terminological and certain linguistic elements are presented in his work: "Economic Diplomacy in the 21 st Century: Principles and Challenges" (2020) [116].

This is explained by the fact that the English-language economic terminological system includes the following characteristics: adaptation vocabulary due to its semantic derivation to a new/industry meaning; coexistence of non-economic terminology from related industries; enrichment of economic vocabulary with international words; use of acronyms and abbreviations; predominance of complex (analytical) terms over simple (synthetic) ones; morphological derivation; conversion; contextuality as the reason for choosing a certain version of a word/phrase in translation [1, pp. 12].

Scientists T. Ahibalova, V. Miroshnychenko, N. Plotnikova in the scientific work "Economic terminology: analysis of translation peculiarities" (2020) convince that terminological nomination is a productive way of concepts in economic English. The translation of this terminology requires accuracy, informativeness and logic. The method of semantic derivation is an effective approach, diversifies and enriches economic vocabulary. This is important for transferring general language units to the category of industry usage [1, pp. 14-15].

Researchers discovered interesting facts by asking the question: What can ChatGPT teach us about economics? The answers were formulated in the form of the following theses: *"Economists can learn from large language models by deconstructing how they work. This is because, much like text, which involves complex interactions between many words, economies also involve complex interactions among a multifarious collection of people and objects. Economists should welcome this new methodological revolution and view it as a new wild west for creativity and experimentation..."* [112].

Thus, the globalization aspect of the discursive space of diplomacy is characterized by an interdisciplinary context of issues that explains the complexity of social relations in the world ("*unipolar world*", "*bipolar world*", "*multipolar world*"). Factors influencing international communication have internal and external origins. The use of new vocabulary is one of the directions of formation of diplomatic terminology, reflecting the specifics of language contacts between participants in geopolitical, international, political and diplomatic activities. In the field of DD, the following issues will be relevant: a tool for preserving the balance of power of countries, maintaining equilibrium in international relations, ways of ensuring collective security and forming global stability.

## **Conclusions to chapter I**

The study of the theoretical foundations of diplomacy is presented in the context of understanding the features of its interdisciplinary and transformational context, as well as the features of its formation in the context of globalization.

It is proven that the subject field of diplomacy evolves and influences communication by participants in international interactions and stimulates the implementation of discursive practices. The issues of the development of diplomacy are studied in different planes in the context of traditional and new functions in the field of international relations.

In linguistics, the concept of "D" has a wide range of interpretation through understanding the text, context and functional style. Diplomacy is in the space of changes in geocultural strategy, dialogic model of communication, thinking and behavior. Signs of the process of diplomatic communication: logic and intentions of speakers, complex meanings, tactics and strategies of linguistic influence, specificity and structure of diplomatic texts, regulations and norms, official and unofficial format of international dialogue.

The modern interpretation of DD includes various authorial approaches, scientific focuses, statuses of intelligence, original interpretations and semantic architectonics. At the same time, the role of the influence of globalization, informatization, digitalization and technologization on the understanding of DD is increasing. A feature of DD is interdiscursiveness as the interpenetration of other discourses (institutional, political, ideological, media and other types). This is due to the development of new types of diplomacy in three basic contexts: "Diplomacy & Geopolitics", "Diplomatic Topics", "Diplomatic methods & Tools".

Attention is focused on the fact that the subject field of DD is expanding due to the actualization of the meaning of economic vocabulary, which has functional variability, capacity, and receptivity in international communication.

DD is a modern type of discourse that integrates traditional and new approaches to the theoretical and practical analysis of communicative activity in the field of diplomacy in the context of the intensification of international relations.

## II. DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE AS A FORM OF COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITY

### 2.1. Lexical-terminological component of diplomatic discourse.

The modern field of diplomacy is associated with the process of negotiations to resolve various international problems, prevent contradictions, conflicts and wars, form compromises and develop cooperation between countries in various spheres of international relations (politics, economics, trade, culture, etc.).

The development of the terminology of the DD represents historical and special scientific knowledge, the peculiarities of the professional sphere of activity in international relations. Etymology of the word "diploma" from the Greek language (*diplōma*) means double tablets with writings on them (instructions, letters of credence) as the right of envoys to conduct negotiations. "Diploma" served as the basis for the formation of the scientific and practical concept of the terms: "*diplomat*", "*diplomacy*", "*diplomatic*", "*diplomatics*", "*diplomatically*", "*diplomatist*".

The prerequisites for the analysis of the vocabulary of DD can be found in the models of classical diplomacy of the Axial period (Chinese, Persian, Indian, Hellenic, Sumerian, and others). Diplomacy was based on triads of stable concepts of domestic and international life: "peace – war – trade"; "right – custom – law"; "negotiation – treaty – compromise"; "force – morality – truth"; "power – trust – faith"; "politics – maneuver – dialogue"; "need – interest – goal". This set of words is often found in historical documents in the field of international relations.

It is important to state that the specifics of the development of DD include the interrelation of such concepts as: the language of diplomacy, international diplomatic language, language in diplomacy, diplomatic language, language of diplomatic documents, language of diplomatic negotiations, and others.

*Diplomatic language* is: 1) the language in which official diplomatic relations are carried out and international treaties are concluded; 2) a set of special words, terms, phrases and concepts that make up the diplomatic vocabulary (terminology).

It is an interesting fact that the evolutionary understanding of the term "diplomatic language" is used to denote three different concepts. In the first sense, it refers to the

actual language (English, Spanish, French) used by diplomats in correspondence or negotiations; in the second sense, it includes a set of words and expressions as the core of a diplomatic vocabulary; in the third sense, the term is used to describe a language that allows diplomats to express complex or potentially controversial ideas in a polite [46].

Philologists testify to the traditions of a special organization of linguistic means in the history of international communication [49]. Language united peoples, helped build cities, strengthened trust and peace. But, sometimes, language could be a cause of intervention, misunderstandings and conflicts between communities.

Special attention of researchers is devoted to scientific explorations of the problems of "*international diplomatic language*". In order to improve the conditions of communication, negotiations, treaties and trade, states adopted one or another language as an international diplomatic one (Aramaic, Latin, Greek, French). Many diplomatic terms are borrowed from these languages (*alternate, attaché, demarche, ultimatum, corps, policy, expansion, modus vivendi, persona grata*).

In the 18th century, French was the standard diplomatic language (even diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Britain was conducted in French). In 1886, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation was signed between Great Britain and Zanzibar. The English text was given precedence in interpretation. In the 19th century, French influenced the formation of the English language of diplomacy. In the 20th century, English became the dominant language of diplomacy.

*Language in diplomacy* is the language used by a single nation or a large group of people; it is a special way of expressing the needs of the diplomatic profession (including a certain form, style, manner or tone of speech). The professional use of language in diplomacy is important. Since diplomats are often unable to communicate in one language common to all participants (G. D'Acquisto, 2017) [11, p. 11].

In this context, important tasks are: forming a climate of trust and understanding of reality among communication partners (this is the orientation function of the language of diplomacy). These languages have common functions: integration, social differentiation and mobilization for activity. They are manifested in various genres of DD and presented in the media. It should be taken into account that DD is a closed negotiation

process, which is organized on the basis of theory and practice, as well as the provisions of the theory of psychology, communication, cultural studies, conflictology, etc. (O. Kosovych, 2022) [53].

Choosing the style of interpreting messages, the right words, and the correctness of language in diplomatic meetings is a special art and diplomatic calling (S. Nick, 2001). A balanced diplomatic vocabulary has been formed for many centuries, which allows you to control all the nuances in the knowledge of words. This is a restrained process of dialogue, control of views and a way to avoid insults between interlocutors. The accuracy of translation or interpretation of a diplomatic message (in dialogue, communication, correspondence) depends on the competencies and level of knowledge of a foreign language. There is great sensitivity in the preparation of a written text and flexibility in the conversational process in diplomacy [66].

The addressee of the DD is a representative of the diplomatic institution (Minister of Foreign Affairs, diplomats, civil servants); representatives of politics (heads of state, government, parliaments), representatives of non-state institutions (representatives of chambers of commerce and industry, business associations, export promotion agencies, etc.). They perform various functions in the field of foreign policy, protect the interests of legal entities and individuals abroad. But the communication capabilities of the participants in this process depend on their status: diplomatic actors and agents; global, transnational, international, regional, national, state, non-state, traditional, new and other subjects of diplomacy.

The main methods of DD include: diplomatic communication, diplomatic meetings, diplomatic conferences, diplomatic meetings, correspondence, negotiations, visits, conclusion of agreements, as well as other areas of off-line and on-line contact. The results of these actions are studied, analyzed and documented. Therefore, the correctness and adequacy of formulations, the accuracy and professionalism of understanding the statement depends on the knowledge of diplomatic protocol, diplomatic language, diplomatic vocabulary, diplomatic stylistics, diplomatic culture.

Modern diplomatic language contains many professional terms that mean the same meanings for diplomats of different countries, but are not always understandable to people

who speak the same language. Since diplomatic language has a dualistic nature. The scientist I. Zhaloba defined: "*Diplomacy: as a means of developing trusting interstate relations, as a method of obtaining information through espionage, as a promise to adhere to democratic principles, as the need to conduct secret negotiations*" [120].

Therefore, diplomatic communication integrates many elements of human virtues: politeness, truthfulness, wisdom, accuracy, responsibility, restraint, cliché, ambiguity, hints, erudition. In this area of activity there is a constant need to combine the incompatible, word and silence require a lot of work from diplomats. This is the process of their communicative activity through communication, presentations, informing, motivating and inciting other people to action. Against this background, there is also the problem of unification of linguistic character.

The presence of one language for communication is a necessity, not a privilege in the modern world. English acts as a unifying and determining factor in the negotiation process at the international and global levels. Positioning English as an international language provides certain effects in the field of diplomatic activity: 1) the political and administrative field for English-speaking diplomatic relations is expanding, which includes the international cluster and interstate relations; 2) the load on the lexical and grammatical system increases, which must take into account international norms and national, ethnic, regional, cultural, religious and other features of the subjects of diplomatic relations) [23, p. 6 ].

DD includes pragmatic, organizational and informational dimensions, systematizes communicative forms and means. Scientists M. Goltsova, A. Khodarchenko define "diplomatic communication" as a combination of various forms of communication [30]:

- cognitive (the ability to convey relevant and important information);
- persuasive (value orientations, motives, attitudes);
- expressive (formation of motivation for action);
- suggestive (influence on behavior, decisions, motivation, attitudes);
- ritual (maintenance and development of conventional relations) [30].

Diplomacy includes oral and written forms of self-presentation and is regulated by clear parameters of its characteristics.

The language of DD correspondence is based on an official-business style, logic, clarity, objectivity, politeness, stereotypes, and also includes emotionality. But the well-known "evasiveness" of diplomatic texts is aimed at giving a non-specific answer. The degree of officiality depends on the content, purpose and nature of the DD correspondence, which is associated with the features of a particular genre. Analysis of the language of DD correspondence, as defined by N. Kashchyshyn, is systematized into three blocks: special vocabulary, scientific and technical terminology, commonly used vocabulary [40].

1) *Special vocabulary in the DD language* includes [2]:

- names of titles, positions (*diplomat, ambassador, agent, goodwill ambassador, United Nations ambassador, consul, consular officer*);
- names of organizations, institutions, bodies (*diplomatic Emission, diplomatic corps, committee; department, European External Action Service, The United Nations, The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe*);
- document names (*agreement, directive, declaration, note, notification, memorandum, letter, statement, contract*);
- procedure names (*accommodation, negotiations, diplomatic ceremonial, deterrent diplomacy, diplomatic privileges, dialogue, discussion, diplomatic act, accusation, dictation, abandon*);
- vocabulary related to parties to negotiations, agreements, contracts (*convention, agreement, parties, agreement, ratification, chancellery, diplomatic channels*);
- terminological units (*consulate, visa, status, realpolitik*);
- discourse markers (conjunctions, phrases, particles, adverbs (*to express thanks, to note with concern, concerns, as follows*));
- connectors-archaisms (words/expressions that standardize the language of business documents and ensure communicative accuracy (*aforesaid, hereby, henceforth, hereafter*));
- xenisms – unassimilated Latin and French words/expressions that have received terminological marking in the DD language (*status quo, persona grata, persona non grata, ad hoc, ex-gratia, ad referendum the quorum*) [40].

2) *Scientific and technical terms in the language of the DD* that enrich its content:

- perform an information function: nomination, specification of concepts, factors, situations, problems (*ideological expansion, policy of expansionism, to contain expansionism, to counter expansionism*);
- unites various terminological systems (legal, economic, military, technical, environmental, etc.) that interact with each other (*geopolitical equilibrium, security guarantees, international law, parliamentary language*);
- change the semantics and cognitive potential of the diplomatic terminological system (*ideological sabotage, peace-making diplomacy, secret diplomacy, international safeguard*).

3) *Commonly used vocabulary in the DD language* includes:

- words that have different meanings, special terminology of the language of diplomacy (*acknowledgement, a party, to invite, mindful, to instruct, recognition*);
- adding appropriate adjectives of terminological meaning becomes a phrase and moves into the group of special terminology (*diplomatic architectonics, diplomatic relations, diplomatic corps, state border, etc.*) [40, p. 315].

The terminology of diplomatic activity has a social conditionality and extralinguistic characteristics due to the transformation of forms of international relations, the need to respond to global problems. For example, the ecological and economic content of DD includes a range of semantic contexts in the field of environmental diplomacy:

- specific language tools and constructions, the way of presenting information play a greater role in diplomacy on environmental topics than facts;
- in discussing environmental issues, various communication strategies and negotiation styles are used (for positioning and protecting interests);
- in environmental messages (reports, addresses, speeches) persuasiveness is important (how to talk about environmental problems, which diplomats pay attention to the environment).
- in negotiations, diplomats perform the functions of a provider of environmental culture, progressive consciousness, new competencies competencies of solidarity and cooperation.

The main attributes in the greening of DD terminology are:

1) internationality (vocabulary taking into account economic, political and environmental ties between countries (*modification of the environment, trade war, policy of ecological expansionism*));

2) multi-vectority through semantic "camouflage" of the real state of diplomacy (*double strategy, free trade, eco-dictatorship*);

3) diplomatic position in the perspective of the ecological and economic situation (*internalization of externalities, integrated environmental protection, environmental imperative*);

4) the generalization of the "hypostasis" of all participants in diplomacy in the presentation of global problems (*sustainable development, civilizations clash, coalitions of countries*);

5) imperative on environmental problems in the speeches of diplomats (for example, diplomats believe that the truth of understanding in the Latin postulate: «*Natūra non nisi parendo vincitur*» (nature can only be defeated by obeying it, and through understanding the laws of nature, one can use them for the purposes of humanity) [3, p. 477];

6) emphasis on issues of environmental and economic security (*world domestic politics, global «one country» policy, environmental externalities, terrorism*).

According to S. Ovseychik, new directions of science require the fixation, storage and transmission of information, and the rethinking of long-used terms that receive the remark "ecological". For ecological terminology of DD, the semantic context is important [67]. Terms and phrases that indicate ecological semantics dominate (*environmental diplomacy, ecological diplomacy, «green» diplomacy, ecological intervention, eco-expansion, ecological separatism*). New competencies of diplomats on environmental issues contribute to the renewal of the landscape of the DD.

The diplomatic terminological system has its own characteristics, in particular, O. Zelenska distinguishes the following structural groups of terms: simple, complex, word combinations and abbreviations [119]. Simple terms of diplomacy are divided into derivatives and non-derivatives.

In the scientific works of N. Kashchyshyn, attention is focused on the most productive models of the formation of DD terms [40].

DD noun terms (where V – is the verb stem, A – is the adjective):

- V+-ment: *agree- agreement, rapprochement, attach – attachment* [40].
- V+-(t)ion / V+-ition / V+-ation / V+-cation: *access – accession, extradite – extradition, denunciate – denunciation, ratify – ratification, denunciate – denunciation* [40].
- A+-(i)ty / A+-cy: *belligerent – belligerency, royal – royalty, excellent – Excellency* [40].
- V+-ing: *acknowledging, agreeing, believing, feeling, deploring, inviting* [40].

This model is characteristic only for the DD language and identifies the texts of resolutions. Prefix method of forming diplomatic terms *dis-*, which has the force of reverse opposition to the meaning of the connecting word (*dishonour, discontinuance*), *co-* means "related" (*comaker, cofounder*) and counter, "counter" mean (*counterclaim, counterattack*); prefixes *anti-, inter-, post-, ex-* (*postwar, antisocial, internuncio, ex-deputy*) [40, p. 315].

Compound terms of the DD are formed by combining two nouns: *Vice-council, Director-General, Career-Diplomat* (many complex terms in the DD are the names of positions or institutions). In addition, the largest structural group of terms in the DD is word combinations.

Abbreviation (acronym) as a structural type of DD terms is associated with information optimization of messages, conciseness of information transmission, minimization of complexity of signs and formation of new words by shortening existing ones. It is also a productive way of word formation, which forms complex words consisting of parts of two or more words.

For example: 1) abbreviation of initial letters (*EEAS – European External Action Service, FTAC – Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission, IDA – International Development Association; ILO – International Labour Office; IMF – International Monetary Fund; UN – United Nations, WPC – World Peace Council*); 2) prepositions, conjunctions are included in the abbreviations (*UNCTAD – United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, ECOSOC – The Social and Economic Council, PACE –*

*Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, OECD – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, VID – Vienna Institute for Development*); 3) conjunctions, prepositions are omitted in the abbreviations (*CHR – Commission on Human Rights, CNR – Committee on Natural Resources; CIT – Committee on International Terrorism, ESC – Economic and Social Council*); 4) abbreviation as a designated word of a terminological phrase (*NATO headquarters, UN Security Council*).

The classification of abbreviations in diplomacy can be presented in the following groups [2],[16]:

- International organizations (*UN – United Nations; UNGA – United Nations General Assembly; UNSC – United Nations Security Council; UNDP – United Nations Development Programme; UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; WTO – World Trade Organization; IMF – International Monetary Fund; WB – World Bank; EU – European Union; NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization; OSCE – Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe*).
- Diplomatic status and functions (*Amb. – Ambassador; MoFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FM – Foreign Minister, FSN – Foreign Service National, HoS – Head of State, HoG – Head of Government, PR – Permanent Representative*).
- Procedures and documents (*MoU – Memorandum of Understanding, LoI – Letter of Intent, ToR – Terms of Reference, FTA – Free Trade Agreement, RCEP – Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership*).
- Diplomatic events and initiatives (*COP – Conference of the Parties, SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals, MDGs – Millennium Development Goals, G7 / G20 – Group of Seven / Group of Twenty*).
- other aspects of diplomacy (*MGoS – Major Groups and other Stakeholders, CSO – Civil Society Organization, NGO – Non-Governmental Organization, IO – International Organization, DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction, ODA – Official Development Assistance*).

Importantly for linguistics, abbreviations and acronyms have a formal and important difference between them. Both terms refer to shortened forms of phrases, but are used and

pronounced differently. An abbreviation is an abbreviation consisting of the initial letters or syllables of words, which is usually read letter by letter, rather than as a whole word (*UN, EU, USA*). An acronym is a type of abbreviation that is pronounced as a regular word, rather than letter by letter (*UNESCO, NATO, BRICS*). Therefore, all acronyms are abbreviations, but not all abbreviations are acronyms.

In addition, experts and linguists also see problems in this area of communication: 1) misunderstanding for external participants (acronyms create a barrier for the public and civil society); 2) different interpretations (the same acronym can mean different things in different contexts; for example, CSO – Civil Society Organization or Chief Security Officer); 3) "*acronym diplomacy*" (criticism that complex topics are hidden behind convenient formulations) [16].

Of interest are the structural models of compound terms of the DD, which quantify in comparison with other terminological models (N – Nouns, A – Adjectives, P – Participles, Pr – Prepositions, Cn – Conjunction):

- 2-component asyndetic terminological units:
  - A+N (*active diplomacy, buffer state, foreign policy, etc.*)
  - N+N (*instructive meeting, customs declaration, conciliation commission etc.*)
- 3-component asyndetic and syndetic terminological word combinations:
  - N+Pr+N (*question under discussion, success in negotiations, etc.*)
  - N+N+N (*Global Diplomacy Index, World Economic Forum etc.*)
  - A+N+N (*constructive partner initiative, etc.*)
  - A+A+N (*European Diplomatic Service, back-and-forth diplomacy*)
- 4-, 5-, and 6-component diplomatic terms in the field of economics [1]:
  - A+A+A+N (*Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation*)
  - A+A+A+N+N (*North American Free Trade Agreement*)
  - N+N+A+A+N (*Stock Exchange Daily Official List*)
  - A+N+Pr+N+Cn+N (*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*)
  - N+Pr+A+N+Cn+N (*Organizatio for Economic Cooperation and Development*).

For example, the lexical and semantic features of the texts of documents of international organizations include the use of:

- special terms (*sustainable development, concessional finance, GDP, multidimensional vulnerability index, development cooperation*);
- specifics of translating terms (*multidimensional vulnerability, green economy modelling, just transition*);
- formulas of politeness and modality to emphasize caution and diplomacy of recommendations (*should, must, may be complemented, requires, are encouraged to, should be encouraged, must ensure, may be addressed*);
- syntax complexity;
- impersonal forms (*There is a need to..., It is recommended that...*);
- unified terminology (*middle-income countries, human development index, debt-for-climate adaptation swaps*).

In addition, the use of foreign vocabulary is one of the directions of formation of diplomatic terminology. For example, in the book "Dictionary of Diplomatic Protocol and Etiquette" (O. Sagaydak) 155 diplomatic units are represented [80]. This lexicographic work contains many terms of foreign origin: Latin, Greek, French, English. Terms of Latin origin – 15% of the total (*accreditation, alternat, ceremonial, consul, declaration, deposit, diplomatic archives, exequatur, internuncio, memorandum, notification, nuncio, persona grata, ratification, resident etc.*). Terms of French origin – 14% of the total (*ambassador, communiqué, demarche, diplomatic bag, agreman, diplomatic courier, disavowal, doyen, etiquette, jour-fix, letters of credence,*). Terms of English origin – 3% of the total (*briefing, dismissal*). Terms of Greek origin – 2% (*authentic text, diplomatic protocol, proxy,*). Words of French and Latin origin are predominant in the diplomatic terminology system. Terms of foreign origin make up 34% of the total number of words recorded in the dictionary [38].

Thus, the increase in the number of internationalisms in the DD reflects the trends of the active phases of the development of international communication and processes of language contacts. It is also important that the official texts of international organizations (by linguistic structure) are subject to the norms of international diplomacy, academic analytics, terminological accuracy, syntactic complexity, and argumentation of guidelines and recommendations.

## 2.2. Stylistics of diplomatic discourse.

International activity activates cultural dialogue, cooperation and peace based on the use of diplomatic mechanisms. The focus is on improving the level of efficiency, constructiveness and progressiveness of this type of communication. Linguists are constantly exploring aspects of motivations, interests, views, opinions, compromise, status and authority of various participants in the dialogue. This makes the issue of DD stylistics relevant.

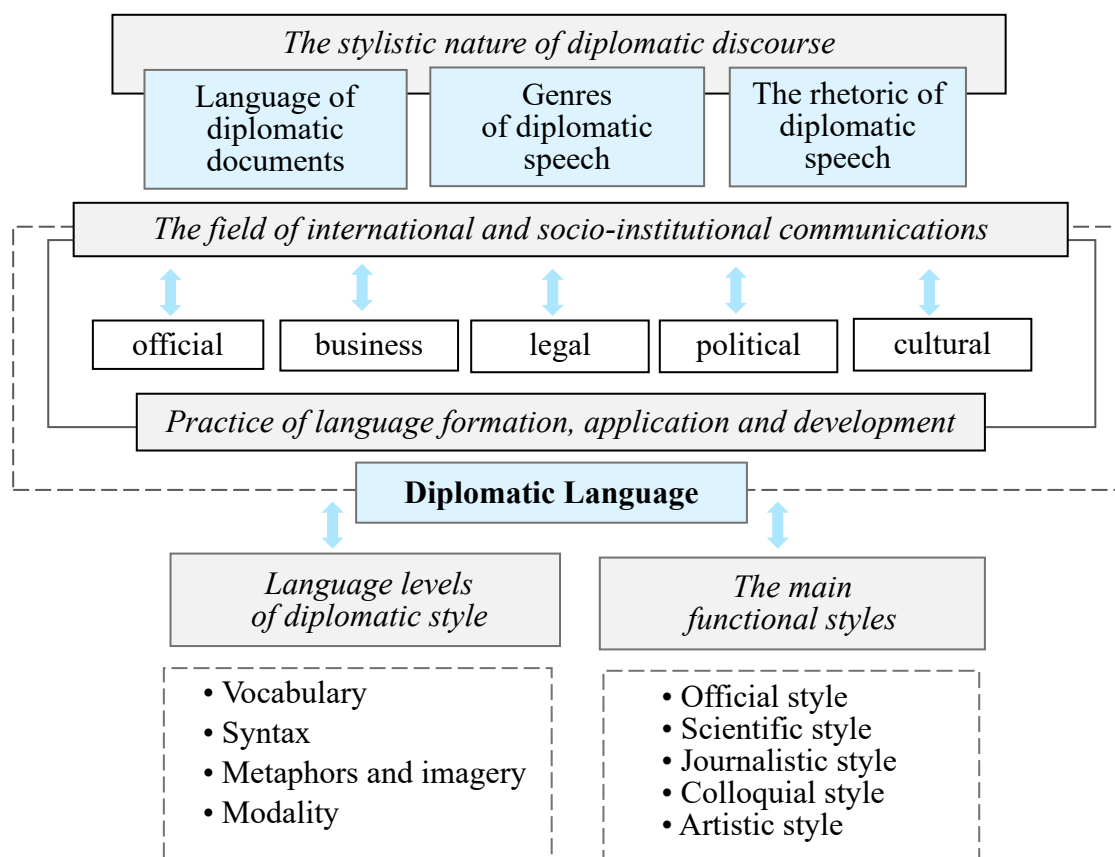
The concept of "style" means: 1) a set of techniques in the use of language, which is characteristic of a writer, literary work, direction, genre, etc.; 2) a set of techniques and features of any activity, behavior, method of work; 3) a manner of behaving, speaking, etc. [88]; 4) a feature of the system of any language; 5) a natural way of verbal communication in a communicative situation; a set of formal features of the author's (person's) language [82].

*Speech style* is a type of language, including the choice of means of speech that best correspond to the situation of communication or information transmission in certain conditions. Styles are divided by: manner of expression, content, purpose of speech. Traditionally, in linguistics, five functional styles are distinguished: official, journalistic, scientific, artistic and colloquial. But different social, national and international sectors influence the specifics of the development of each style of communication. In science, there is a proliferation of terms that present this phenomenon: type of speech, "speech", "substyle", "subsystem", "professional style", "professional language", "specific style", "industry style".

*Stylistics in DD* is a system of linguistic and rhetorical means used to achieve political, strategic, tactical, negotiation, image, information and other goals in foreign policy. It is characterized by a high degree of formality, vagueness, precision of formulations, deep meaning, delicacy of expressions, and rhetorical messages. Key features of diplomatic speech style: formality and neutrality (official formulas, set phrases; avoiding emotionally charged or harsh words); ritual expressions of politeness; deliberate vagueness; cliches and templates; allegory and euphemisms.

Diplomatic style is a traditional (established, regulated) way of cultural behavior of individuals during official business relations, taking into account the specifics of diplomatic activity and communicative ability. For this, there are methods of using language, speech, vocabulary and terminology in diplomatic contacts, interactions, processes, documents, etc. Various forms of communication reflect situations and practices generated by subjects of international communication and the activities of state and non-state institutions. In addition, diplomatic style is a type of official-business style of language, which is used to ensure official communication between countries, international organizations and their representatives, and is also characterized by a high level of formalism, a clear text structure, the use of standard language formulas and diplomatic terms (O. Shokurov, 2024) [85, p. 393].

DD as a communicative phenomenon demonstrates many variations of diplomatic interactions. Modern scientific approaches to DD stylistics have a very wide range of representations. This allows for a better understanding of the differences and relationships between different DD styles (figure 2.1).



**Figure 2.1. Stylistic features of diplomatic discourse\***

*Improved by the author based on [98]*

Research, O. Ponomarenko systematized five functional styles that are traditionally distinguished in the context of analyzing the functionality of diplomatic language: official, journalistic, scientific, colloquial, artistic [75].

- Official-functional style in diplomatic language includes: 1) common /convergent features (logic, coherence, brevity; choice of vocabulary, phraseology; absence of dialectisms, slang words; standardization of language, uniformity, regulation of text, idioms and constructions; written form of information; structuring of text; 2) some genres: professional or slang terms, abbreviations, syntax, direct word order; 3) divergent features: explicit verbalization of emotions, speeches, interviews, monologues, dialogues [75]. For example:

*"...A dramatic day of high stakes diplomacy at the United Nations has exposed growing cracks in the transatlantic alliance since President Donald Trump returned to the global stage and massively shifted US foreign policy..." (N. Tawfik, 2025) [96].*

- Functional journalistic style in diplomatic language includes: 1) common / convergent features (logic, vocabulary of political, public and social life; public informing the public; propaganda, ideas, beliefs, socio-political and economic terms; 2) some genres: imagination, emotionality, speeches, statements, interviews; impact on the mind and feelings; rhetorical and stylistic techniques (adjectives, metaphors); polysemy and vocabulary, established phrases; 3) divergent features: evaluation; lack of means of personal interpretation, subjective and tendentious assessments [75]. For example:

*"...But there was a cloud hanging over the summit amid the gilt-edged grandeur of the former royal townhouse in central London. It came in the form of a question – was it all worth it? Was this gathering of European powers enough to shift the diplomatic dial? Or had the United States made up its mind to go it alone on finding a ceasefire in Ukraine?" (J. Landale, 2025) [57].*

- Scientific-functional style in diplomatic language includes: 1) common /convergent features: logic, evidence, persuasion, informativeness, intertextuality, terms of abstract vocabulary, limitations of rhetorical and stylistic means; facilitating communication, clear articulation, theses, arguments; 2) some genres: professional terms, written

communication, notes, letters; accuracy, unambiguousness, generalization, indefinite sentences, expressions; 3) divergent features: timeless way of presenting information, emotions in language [75]. For example:

*"...Diplomacy is often confused with foreign policy, but the terms are not synonymous. Diplomacy is the chief, but not the only, instrument of foreign policy, which is set by political leaders, though diplomats (in addition to military and intelligence officers) may advise them..."* [15].

- Colloquial functional style in diplomatic speech includes [75]:

- common (convergent) features: intonation, extralinguistic factors, facial expressions, gestures;
- some genres: exchange of letters, documents, "higher" level of colloquial style with all its means;
- divergent features: vocabulary (precise, abstract); use of incomplete, interrupted sentences, repetitions, preliminary selection of linguistic material

For example: *"...The future for Ukraine is fought not just on the battlefield but in the media. Governments carefully craft messages to influence global opinion, and media access is a crucial tool in shaping narratives..."* [100].

- Functional artistic style in diplomatic language includes [75]:

- common / convergent features: clarity and accuracy of description of the object in question; creation of the desired image;
- some genres: books and memoirs of diplomats; words of figurative meaning, richness of vocabulary (speeches, interviews); quotes or references to works of art;
- divergent features: scope of use; absence of emotional vocabulary; component of meaning and author's intention to influence thoughts and feelings in the desired way.

*"... Brilliant, controversial, and profoundly incisive, Diplomacy stands as the culmination of a lifetime of diplomatic service and scholarship. It is vital reading for anyone concerned with the forces that have shaped our world today and will impact upon it tomorrow..."* [50].

The characteristics of DD can be determined based on its stylistic character in the context of: different types of "genres"; documents (diplomatic correspondence, the language of diplomatic documents); eloquence (diplomatic rhetoric) in the process of dialogue, speeches, negotiations.

The development of DD has an oral and written form of presentation. It is known to everyone that each state conducts a dialogue with the outside world and other countries using the *language tools of diplomatic documents*. The materials and content of diplomatic texts indicate the use of interdisciplinary terminology; the volume of various data and the means of their transmission, argumentation, accuracy; attributive constructions and other ways of expression (participial turns, infinitive constructions); simple and short complex sentences, etc. [55].

In international practice, there are regulated requirements and standards for writing diplomatic documents (different for countries are the formula of appeals, addresses, final complimentary formulas, stylistic characteristics of the language). Linguists recommend taking into account the structural, terminological and pragmatic factors of the genre. In particular, the genres of diplomatic documents can be systematized as follows:

- informative → *note (personal, collective, circular); government statement; consular exequatur; statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, resolution;*
- instructive → *note (verbal, circular); application;*
- argumentative → *personal message; speech (diplomatic, political, at the conference, summit); letter (official, of concern, private); note of the government;*
- regulatory → *memorandum, verbal note, communiqué, memo;*
- contractual → *official invitation, letter (personal, of sympathy); greeting card;*
- authoritarian → *memorandum, act, note of the government, declaration, persona non grata, communiqué;*
- courteous → *letter (of sympath, personal); official invitation; telegram, greeting card* [41].

Modern stylistics of DD also includes issues of rhetoric of diplomatic and political speech. They are characterized by complex and diverse aspects; rhetorical strategies, cultural barriers and contextual influences. Understanding these issues is important for

analyzing the effectiveness of communication and its impact on the audience. *Rhetoric is the art of persuasion using evidence, emotions and the beauty of language* (Aristotle).

The focus of effective diplomacy is professional knowledge of the language to create comfort and aesthetics of communication, to determine the connections between feelings, thoughts and the psychological state of the speaker. Therefore, linguistic stylistics is associated with various linguistic means of expression (intonation, tropes, emotions, metaphors, analogies, persuasion techniques, pathetic and logical arguments, etc.). For example:

*"...In light of previous important political events..."* [87].

*"...Let me first express my deep profound solidarity with, the hundreds of millions of people ..."* [87].

*"...I am deeply honored to be in the sacred place where democracy reigns, because I am sure that our task is to listen to each other..."* [87].

Researcher N. Sunko believes that a particular political leader has his own style and rhetoric, which is expressed in individual speech patterns, the use of specific phrases and tone. It is important to compare individual styles in the same political context and between different leaders. Politicians actively use linguistic means (metaphors, rhetorical questions, repetitions) to attract public attention and enhance the emotional resonance of their speeches. The effectiveness of these tools is emphasized by their ability to shape and amplify political messages during a crisis [94]. The metaphors are not simply figures of speech but the very conceptual tools we use, and indeed have to use, to make sense of the world (K. Höne) [35].

Diplomatic eloquence includes the following types of speeches:

- speeches at international and interstate conferences, assemblies, meetings, and conferences;
- speeches during diplomatic acts (agreements, contacts, communiqués);
- speeches during visits, receptions, farewells, awards, etc.;
- diplomatic correspondence.

In particular, Goltseva M. in her dissertation "English-language diplomatic discourse of the UN Security Council: structure and pragmatics" highlighted the

compositional (structural) properties of diplomatic speech and stages: of formulating pragmatic intentions, constructing the future speech with stylistic design, argumentation, facts; of verbal delivery of the speech; of exchanging micro-speech (comments, replicas) as "extensions" of the original speech; of finalizing discursive interactions, generalizations, determining the trajectories of further semantic transformations in the operational space of the DD [28].

In international politics, speeches have a special diplomatic connotation. For example: *"When countries and political groups increasingly wield Hard Power, a natural and common response should be for global leaders to turn to Soft Power to restore stability and cooperation. However, we are living in uncommon times. The shifts in the current global landscape are deeper than simple conflicts across borders, and it is evident that we are experiencing fundamental, systemic challenges to traditional diplomacy..."* (D. Haigh, 2024) [27].

As noted above, a special element of DD is negotiations as a tool of diplomacy for the purpose of developing cooperation or resolving conflicts. The communicative aspect of negotiations means that negotiations are possible provided that the parties engage in meaningful communication. The legitimate aspect of negotiations is their approval as an effective means of resolving disputes at all levels, including the level of the world community.

*"The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice..."* (UN Charter, Chapter VI: Pacific Settlement of Disputes. Article 33) [110].

Negotiations contribute to the establishment and development of relations between states, ensuring cultural and scientific cooperation, ensuring the peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts, etc. Negotiations are a complex form of interaction between people based on an interaction algorithm: starting a conversation, exchanging opinions and messages, taking into account the interests of the parties, using argumentation and

counterargumentation, using tactics and strategies of behavior, making decisions and reaching consensus between the parties.

International negotiations are a special type of interaction between participants in international relations with the aim of resolving conflicts, developing cooperation, and coordinating foreign policy positions of countries on a bilateral and multilateral basis. According to linguists, the language of diplomatic negotiations should be simple and concise, without epithets and comparisons, and the terminology should be understandable to diplomats around the world [13].

The peculiarity of negotiations is that they must appropriately combine oral and written discourse. In particular, there are special diplomatic signals based on: rhetoric, hints, intertext, etc.

*"In common parlance the skill of finding formulations which avoid giving offence and are at the same time acceptable to all sides is treated with justifiable respect and often referred to as a «diplomatic» form of expression... In conference diplomacy, the successful diplomat engaged in the negotiation of texts will often strive to persuade his interlocutors to reach agreement on a form of words which combines precision with ambiguity..." (N. Scott) [81].*

Thus, the study of the stylistics of DD is an important direction of theoretical and practical research in the field of linguistics. It is determined that the style of speech is oriented towards the choice of means of speech and should take into account different situations of communication, as well as the possibilities of transmitting information in certain conditions. The most famous functional styles are: official, journalistic, scientific, artistic, colloquial. They have their own methods of application in the diplomatic sphere of activity, ensuring the development of international communication.

## Conclusions to chapter II

Scientific research on the issues of DD as a form of communicative activity is presented through a modern understanding of the features of the lexical-terminological component of DD and a characterization of the basic components of stylistics of DD.

It was found that the basis of the evolution and specifics of the development of DD is the interrelation of such concepts as: the language of diplomacy, international diplomatic language, language in diplomacy, diplomatic language, language of diplomatic documents, language of diplomatic negotiations, etc. Diplomacy includes oral and written forms of its own presentation. Modern diplomatic language contains many professional terms, which can be combined into three blocks: special vocabulary, scientific and technical terminology, and commonly used vocabulary.

It is determined that diplomatic terminology is socially conditioned and has an extralinguistic character. The most common structural groups of terms: simple (derivatives, non-derivatives), complex, word combinations, abbreviations. Systematization of scientific approaches in understanding the terminological system of diplomatic terminology is based on its productive models. A review of lexicographic works has shown the foreign origin of many terms (Latin, Greek, French).

It has been proven that diplomatic style is a type of official-business style of language in the sphere of official communication between countries and international organizations. It has a high level of formalism, a clear text structure, the use of standard language formulas, and diplomatic terms.

In the context of analyzing the functionality of diplomatic language, its main styles are identified: official, journalistic, scientific, colloquial, artistic. Diplomatic documents provide for regulations, requirements and standards for their writing. Professional knowledge of the language is decisive for the comfort and aesthetics of communication, the psychology of using language means of expression (intonation, emotions, metaphors, analogies, persuasion, argumentation, etc.)

### III. NEW ELEMENTS OF DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE

#### 3.1. Diplomatic speech communication in international politics.

In the context of the dynamics of social changes in the 21st century, speech communication is relevant, since the process of communication (through language) has its own laws and is based on a system of established cultural norms and traditions.

Speech communication is a verbal exchange of information in the process of communication, supplemented by non-verbal means (facial expressions, gestures, etc.). Speech in diplomacy is a reflection of the social and national characteristics of the speaker's area of life, the specifics of his archaic thinking, cultural understanding of the world and morality, professional and communication experience. The diversification of ways of contact of communities is an important element of the evolution of humanity, which has produced numerous systems of communicative codes and norms, laws of grammar and logic, rhetorical techniques and speech etiquette.

Since ancient times, the exchange of news was carried out by a messenger – a person with a mission, instructions and announcement of messages from a certain society. The activities of messengers were risky, requiring courage, cunning, wisdom and a foreign language. According to the Laws of Manu, the art of negotiation was the ability to prevent conflicts from arising: *"...Peace and its opposite (war) depend on ambassadors, for they alone create and forge allies. In their power are those matters through which peace or war occurs between kings..."* [118].

Historical and modern communicative acts play an important role in the development of DD. Against this background, psycholinguistics (the science of the mental process of awareness and understanding of speech) can explain the choice of words depending on the emotional and volitional state of a person and the professional environment of his activity.

*"... A diplomat must have a quick and balanced mind, be able to listen well, be attentive and polite, have enough restraint to restrain the desire to speak before he has thought through what he had to say..."* (F. de Callier) [18].

In scientific and practical terms, DD is often analyzed in terms of institutional DD. Since the formation of DD is the result of international activity, the functioning of diplomatic institutions, and the formation of a stable system of status-role relations.

These communication processes are analyzed in the context of the following elements:

- *the addressee* as the sender of information in the act of communication (various subjects of the institution of diplomacy: professional diplomats, diplomatic service employees, foreign ministry officials, representatives of political circles of the state, heads of state and government, special bodies);
- *the addressee* as the recipient of information in the act of communication (representatives of state and diplomatic institutions, the private and business segment, public and media space; activities of diplomatic missions abroad, consular services, diplomatic missions to international organizations);
- *channels of speech influence* (verbal and non-verbal means of communication);
- *feedback* (the impact of the results of diplomatic communication on its process);
- *communicative noise* (various effects from information and technical means; metalanguages, hybrid analytics, political manipulation, disinformation, lies, etc.).

In the international context, the DD obliges communication participants to present themselves not as a separate individual, but as a representative of an institution that has a certain social status for the purpose of diplomatic interaction and other types of political communicative acts.

The ability to perform tasks depends on the level of subjectivity:

1) national (state authorities, ministries, state institutions, political parties, large national companies, non-governmental organizations, trade unions);

2) supranational (bodies of associations and coalitions of states, international organizations, regional economic groupings, non-governmental organizations in the field of cross-border activities).

In particular, in the practice of international organizations, there are facts of an increase in the use of irrelevant speech acts. In the framework of the public and conference work of UN institutions, this may indicate the problem of inconsistency of some speeches with the main topic of discussions of complex issues.

For example, this manifests itself in the form of excessive emotionality, clarification of details, demonstration of a large array of information materials, evasion of answers, distraction of attention to other problems. The process of information messages, exchange of opinions and diplomatic speeches can be identified as: valuative (evaluation), voluntary (motivational) and modeling (functioning and interaction of multiple variants of reality). The use of such tools in diplomatic speech transforms it into a verbalized alternative world (sometimes in the form of a simulacrum). The collision of verbal-discursive constructs demonstrates the conflict or cooperative interaction of different civilizations, cultures and mentalities (M. Goltseva, 2023) [28, p. 10].

Therefore, in this area of activity, the following types of dialogue between communicants can be used: cognitive, conflict, phatic.

- Cognitive dialogue – involves the exchange of information between participants.

For example:

*"...The objective of this consultation is to exchange views with MGoS and civil society on the zero draft of the Pact and to provide an update on the intergovernmental negotiations. The consultation will provide the opportunity for Member States to articulate their vision and priorities for the Pact directly to MGoS<sup>1</sup> and civil society..."* (United Nations) [76].

- Conflict dialogue has signs of destroying communication between participants (the emotional background of such dialogue is negative, balancing).

For example:

*"...If the ambition of multilateral conference diplomacy is to serve as an effective tool for conflict prevention and to create and implement sustainable peace, it will be pivotal to involve all parties in multilateral peace conferences – both those driving conflict and those impacted by it..."* (A. Williams) [113].

- Phatic dialogue is formal in nature (declaration of intentions, development of contacts, various etiquette formulas, oral form of communication, etc.).

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<sup>1</sup> MGoS - Major Groups and other Stakeholders

For example:

*«...The adoption of the Pact demonstrates that countries are committed to an international system with the United Nations at its center. Leaders set out a clear vision of a multilateralism that can deliver on its promises, is more representative of today's world and draws on the engagement and expertise of governments, civil society and other key partners...»* (United Nations) [68].

The peculiarity of speeches in international politics depends on the use of linguistic means and the diplomatic position of participants, politicians, speakers, moderators in the format of various public events, as well as the activities of international organizations. Communicative goals: normative, recommendatory, prescriptive, proclamation, implementation, solidarity, identification, world-shaping and others. They are achieved through the use of a set of linguistic means in order to demonstrate a high level of: diplomacy, constructiveness, politeness and mutual respect [103].

The content of speeches requires strict adherence to diplomatic protocol and etiquette, logic, the use of terms, clichés, and special syntactic constructions [19]. Any deviation from these norms in oral or written speech can lead to the destruction of a special diplomatic style.

For example, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council (27 January 2025): *"The Security Council welcomes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, including through the relevant intergovernmental bodies of the UN, and by the UN system, including through the reforms of the UN, and in particular at the field level through the work of peacekeeping operations, special political missions and UN country teams..."* [91].

This diplomatic appeal is addressed to member states and stakeholders with the aim of strengthening their cooperation through greater coherence of action, support for peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations for countries affected by conflict.

Speeches (as an important element of public relations) are a tool for projecting and defending the interests of countries, as well as an opportunity for representatives of states and international organizations to make official statements to an audience. Speeches can be delivered at international conferences, ceremonial events, sessions of international

organizations or other public events. They serve as a means of expressing positions and attitudes to issues of international and global importance.

For example:

*"... The message of the General Assembly is loud and clear: End hostilities in Ukraine – now. Silence the guns – now. Open the door to dialogue and diplomacy – now!"* (A. Guterres) [32].

Special communication formats are speeches by diplomats on the platforms of international organizations, where representatives of different countries use speech strategies to express their positions, views, and beliefs. Political speeches use rhetorical devices, emotionally expressive vocabulary, evaluative statements, metaphors, epithets, antitheses, and parallel constructions. These devices perform various functions (influence on people's consciousness, persuasion, and cause certain actions) [17].

For example:

*"... The attack, on Palm Sunday and at the start of Holy Week, continues a devastating pattern of similar assaults on Ukrainian cities and towns in recent weeks, resulting in civilian casualties and large-scale destruction ..."* (S. Dujarric, Spokesman for the Secretary-General United Nations) [89].

In this context, the speech uses a number of words and terms that reflect military issues, but at the same time are spiritual and mental symbols of the Ukrainian people (sovereignty, independence, justice, territorial integrity, peace).

For example:

*"... Eighty years after the end of the Second World War, the war in Ukraine stands as a grave threat not only to the peace and security of Europe but also to the very foundations and core principles of the United Nations..."* (Statement by the Secretary-General) [91].

Speech in this context is a means of expressing the action of international law and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the position of an international institution on world events. Traditionally, it is believed that diplomatic communication combines elements of emotionality, ritual, conservatism, clarity in the communication process. But also used: intentional ambiguity, additional knowledge, confidential

information, hint, etc. The search for an "eternal compromise" in diplomacy is interpreted through the prism of a complex and contradictory nature, with the use of логіки notions: "*intuitive semioticians*", "*sematicobsession*", "*architects of diplomatic saying*" [10].

The specificity of diplomatic language is determined by the need to evoke, convey, and perceive emotions in the tense diplomatic world [44]. Therefore, the absence of an answer ("silence in diplomacy") has a certain meaning. In diplomacy, "to do is to say" and "to say is to do", and silence is more eloquent than louder statements.

According to N. Kashchyshyn, among the linguistic means (which verbalize the category of "emotionality") is metaphor as an individual form of interpretation of events, which is used by a diplomat and reflects the national collective consciousness [45, p. 110].

Diplomatic language can conceal information and reveal what is concealed. Metaphor in diplomacy is a form of linguistic decoration, but this "ornament" has a functional character in its application. Metaphor is a linguistic tool, a means of comparison, highlighting key issues in international affairs [44].

For example, US Secretary of State A. Blinken delivered a speech at a UN Security Council meeting dedicated to maintaining peace and security in Ukraine. According to experts, this phrase will go down in world diplomatic history: "*... One man chose this war, one man can end it... If Russia stops fighting, the war ends. If Ukraine stops fighting, Ukraine ends...*" (E. Blinken, 2022) [51].

This is a signal from the strategic partner countries to strengthen Ukraine's position, the role of diplomacy, negotiations and decisions on fair terms. Therefore, speech communication in DD reflects certain ways of interaction and international dialogue depending on the level of subjectivity of the interaction participants: national and supranational.

### 3.2. Linguistic analysis of documents: UN diplomacy.

On the agenda of humanity in the 21st century, new tasks are being generated in the field of forming new mechanisms for solving global problems, settling complex international conflicts, and activating various forms of international cooperation. In this context, *multilateral diplomacy* is relevant for linguistic research: 1) actions taken by international actors in the format of conferences, negotiations, and the use of institutional capabilities; 2) efforts of one state to realize its interests in a set of international organizations, either at conferences or in multilateral negotiations.

Modern multilateral diplomacy is carried out within the framework of: international universal and regional organizations; conferences, commissions; multilateral meetings at the highest level ("G7" countries); the activities of diplomatic missions abroad.

United Nations (UN) – is an intergovernmental and multifunctional organization, an initiator and participant in multilateral diplomacy in the field of maintaining international peace, building security, developing friendly relations between countries, international cooperation, and coordinating global actions in many areas of activity. UN is the largest and most significant international organization in the world, uniting 193 member states.

The diplomatic aspect of the UN's activities is leading in its development, functioning and agenda-setting in world politics. The UN is an active participant in multilateral diplomacy at the high level of international relations. Principal organs The United Nations: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Trusteeship Council (figure B. 1) [101].

The official languages of the UN are: English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Russian. These languages are used in various types of documents, publications and information resources that may be published before, during and after the UN conference [108]:

- agenda, documents (conference room, working, reference; daily program, lists of participants/delegates;
- national reports, final acts;

- declaration, text of the agreement, statute; legal texts;
- minutes of meetings, transcripts, summaries, recordings (final, verbatim, audiovisual);
- proposals, draft resolutions, texts of negotiations;
- reports (on the conference, subsidiary organizations, committees, expert and working groups, round tables, etc.).

Each type of official international document has a functional purpose, legal force, conventional and clichéd form [115, p. 234]. Official texts are subject to language standardization and are divided into three groups:

- 1) texts of international documents are documents that lose legal force without a standard form (the sphere of diplomacy);
- 2) texts of international documents that do not have a standard form, but are drawn up according to a certain model (notes, treaties, international documents);
- 3) texts of international documents that do not require a mandatory form (protocols, resolutions, reports, business letters).

For example, the UN presents various types of reports, including the annual "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization". Reports are a very common type of document and are of fundamental importance in the activities of the organization. In particular, the annual report of the Secretary-General (SG) on the work of the organization, which is submitted to the General Assembly (GA) and summarizes the activities of the UN in the world. The reports present not only the achievements of the past year, but also the priorities of the SG for the future.

Report of the Secretary-General "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" (25 July 2023) [111] includes a number of important issues: conclusions and recommendations (appendix C). «...*The United Nations development system has improved the tailoring and coherence of its support for developing countries, including middle-income countries. In order to further enhance this support, all entities should align their activities through United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks...*» [77].

Analysis of this Report has revealed its discursive features: 1) institutional D (structured according to the rules of UN documents: references to previous resolutions, footnotes to documents and databases; for example, *World Bank, UNEP, UNDP*); 2) intertextuality (the text includes many cross-references to resolutions, statistics, reports, databases).

Other components of the linguistic analysis of the Report indicate that this document can be attributed to the DD.

- Genre-stylistic analysis. The report is an official report of the SG UN, which includes the following styles: official-business (clear structure, use of diplomatic formulations); scientific-analytical (a large number of statistical data, references to research, index indicators and recommendations); institutional-political (the report is addressed to the GA, the report includes issues of global importance).

- Lexico-semantic analysis indicates: general vocabulary (*governance, vulnerability, sustainable development goals (SDGs), environmental challenges, global problems, policy framework*); dominance of economic terms (*sustainable development, concessional finance, green economy, multidimensional vulnerability index, development cooperation*); formulas of politeness and modality (*equires, may be, must, should*); unified terminology (*middle-income countries, human development*).

- The report's glossary of key terms is consistent with international frameworks: Agenda 2030, SDGs (appendix D) [77].

- Syntactic analysis: dominance of complex sentences (*The report also presents the results of the mapping exercise, which provides a detailed overview..., This report was prepared by..., Support should be provided...*); structural marking (I. *Introduction*, II. *Economic challenges*, VI. *Conclusions and recommendations*); tables, figures, diagrams

- Pragmatic analysis: the purpose of the text (informing, recommendations; the document is aimed at state and international organizations, experts in the field of sustainable development); functions of the text (analytical, recommendatory, coordination).

- Frequency analysis (keywords D) is presented in figure 3.1.

<b>Report of the Secretary-General «Development cooperation with middle-income countries»</b>		
<i>I. Introduction</i>	<i>II. Economic challenges in middle-income countries</i>	<i>III. Challenges to achieving the environmental dimension</i>
countries → 58 middle-income → 36 income → 27 development → 26 challenges → 19 united → 16 support → 14 per → 13 capita → 13 sustainable → 1	countries → 83 income → 46 middle-income → 42 growth → 39 inflation → 24 debt → 24 economic → 21 public → 16 gdp → 16 development → 15	countries → 62 middle-income → 40 environmental → 35 development → 33 emissions → 27 climate → 26 change → 19 pollution → 19 biodiversity → 18 waste → 16
<i>IV. Development cooperation with middle-income countries</i>	<i>V. Measuring progress</i>	<i>IV. Conclusions and recommendations</i>
countries → 67 income → 39 middle-income → 37 united → 31 development → 30 support → 28 expenditure → 22 system → 20 entities → 19	development → 25 countries → 17 indicators → 16 middle-income → 14 income → 13 index → 12 human → 10 data → 9 poverty → 8 inequality → 8	countries → 15 development → 13 middle-income → 12 support → 10 income → 9 united → 7 indicators → 6 climate → 5 challenges → 5 system → 5

**Figure. 3.1. Keyword Frequency in the Report\***

\* Systematized by the author based on [100]

It is important to note that SG reports can be devoted to various topics and are submitted at the request of UN member states. For example, Report of the Secretary-General «Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all» (11 July 2017) – SG reports to Economic and Social Council (appendix E) [78].

*"...The 2030 Agenda, in particular, raises the bar high. Universal in its coverage, it applies to all countries and commits the international community to leaving no one behind. Transformative and integrative in its design, it requires implementation on a dramatically different scale from its precursor framework, the Millennium Development Goals. It is the defining agenda of our time. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will provide a*

*better life for all, prevent crises both natural and man-made, and build a firm foundation for human rights, stability, prosperity and peace in all societies..." [78].*

Analysis of this Report has shown that this is a typical example of the UN institutional linguistic code, which uses the following techniques: discursive (political neutrality, universality, encouragement of cooperation), linguistic (restrained, formal and technically precise language).

- Discursive strategies: intertextuality (references to GA resolutions, previous reports, decisions of UN summits); argumentation through consensus (emphasis on collective *action, coordination, shared responsibilities*), avoidance of accusatory rhetoric; recommendatory D (text structured as *soft law* with recommendations, not orders).
- Genre and stylistic features: genre (international political and analytical report); style (official and business with elements of scientific and diplomatic); purpose (analysis of progress, recommendations and mechanisms for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals /SDGs).
- Lexico-semantic features: institutional language of the UN system (neutral, precise, carefully balanced in political and lexical aspects); thematic vocabulary includes typical international terms (*sustainable development, 2030 Agenda, financing for development, capacity-building, resident coordinator system, data disaggregation, policy integration*); standard expressions, terms and formulas for documents UN (*leave no one behind, collective mandates, whole-of-government approach, results-based management, repositioning of the UN system*); typical designs (*there is a need to..., the system must ensure..., efforts should be made to..., aimed at achieving..., with a view to strengthening..., in order to deliver results*); abstract nouns (*implementation, alignment, support, ownership, coherence, accountability*).
- Syntactic features that ensure a neutral and objective character, diplomatic and interstate context: complex sentence structures (*is delivered, are supported, should be strengthened*); modal constructions (*should be encouraged, must ensure, may be addressed*); impersonal forms (*There is a need to..., It is recommended that...*).

- Pragmatic aspect: the main audience of the DD is UN member states, national governments, development agencies; communicative task (analytical basis for coordinating actions in implementing the 2030 Agenda); rhetorical goals (demonstration of systemic progress, identification of gaps, mobilization of efforts).
- Terminological approaches: terminological acceptability in the UN system is maintained; emphasis on unification for agreement in the interlingual space.

In addition to the above approaches, for linguistic analysis of a document UN – «Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all» [78] there may be a structuring of terms based on components:

1-component word → vocabulary of official UN documents, without additional interpretations, the basis of formal institutional style (*accountability, alignment, capacity, coherence, development, engagement, financing, governance, implementation, inclusiveness, inequality, innovation, integration, leadership, monitoring, ownership, participation, poverty, resilience, transparency*);

2-component word combinations → vocabulary of official UN documents collocations, section headings, objectives and indicators; are converted between languages in one word without loss of meaning; serve as semantic supports in the UN institutional rhetoric (*capacity building, climate action, data availability, development cooperation, development finance, gender equality, global partnership, inclusive governance, inclusive growth, institutional framework, multilateral system, national ownership, policy coherence, policy integration, public finance, resilient infrastructure, social protection, sustainable development, technological innovation, youth empowerment*);

3-component word combinations → vocabulary of official UN documents; semantic blocks for headings, analytics, reporting and regulatory documents; translation by constant equivalents without changing the structure; used in policies, resolutions, reports, indicators (*climate-resilient development, data-driven decision-making, digital public infrastructure, evidence-based policy-making, gender-based violence, human rights approach, inclusive social protection, integrated policy framework, means of implementation, multi-stakeholder partnership, national development strategy, official development assistance,*

*public financial management, results-based management, rights-based governance, sustainable development goals, transformative development cooperation, universal health coverage, whole-of-government approach*);

4-component word combinations → vocabulary of official UN documents, International Cooperation Department; abbreviation of titles, reports, high-level theses; terms in analytical and regulatory documents based on fixed lexical constructions; standardized versions of translation based on terminological glossaries (*2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Climate-resilient sustainable development, Evidence-based policy development process, Gender-sensitive budgeting practices, Integrated national financing framework (INFF), Multi-stakeholder coordination and dialogue, national sustainable development strategy, Official development assistance commitments, results-based management framework, United Nations development system, Universal access to essential services, Whole-of-government institutional approach*).

5-component word combinations → vocabulary of official UN documents; terms in analytical reports, normative recommendations and strategic frameworks of the 2030 Agenda; daily speeches/speech based on standard formulations in the institutional context; literal translation, sometimes requiring detail in the text (*Evidence-based national sustainable development strategy, Gender-responsive social protection policy framework, Human rights-based approach to development planning, Inclusive digital public service delivery system, Integrated national financing framework for SDGs, Multi-stakeholder climate adaptation governance mechanism, Results-based performance monitoring and evaluation system, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework*).

6-component word combinations → vocabulary of official UN documents, used in strategic programs and high-level programmatic texts (e.g., General Reports, GA documents, GA, ECOSOC, UNDP); strict formalized context (strategies, frameworks, mechanisms); multi-level semantic constructions, where each element clarifies the previous one; terms are rare but important as markers of the complexity and depth of programs (*United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Implementation Plan, Results-based national sustainable development strategy*

*implementation framework, Multi-stakeholder sustainable development governance coordination platform, Human rights-based inclusive social protection policy framework, Gender-responsive results-based budgeting and planning mechanism, National integrated financing framework for sustainable development).*

The peculiarities of the terminology fund are: neutrality (*cooperation, coordination, dialogue*); collectivity (*shared, mutual, partnership*); law and norms (*rules-based, commitments, intergovernmental*); rhetoric of influence (*engagement, political will, strategic*)

Frequency of use of diplomatic vocabulary in the UN Report – "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all" [101] presented in table 3.1. These terms can be considered the core of the UN DD, as well as markers of the official and consensus style.

Table 3.1

**Keyword Frequency in the Report**  
**«Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver**  
**on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all»\***

<i>Term</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Commentary</i>
Support	61	A universal term – a diplomatic formula of approval and assistance
Accountability	36	The central concept of controllability and accountability
Coordination	28	The key principle of multilateral cooperation
Strategic	15	High-level marker for decisions and planning
International	11	Anchor word of diplomatic discourse
Reform	7	Mainly in the context of the reform of the UN system
Cooperation	7	One of the main terms of the 2030 Agenda
Shared	5	Formula of collective responsibility
Partnership	5	In the context of SDG 17 and platforms
Responsibility	4	Often - <i>shared/mutual responsibility</i>
Commitment	4	Formula of international obligations
Confidence	3	Used in expressions of <i>confidence-building measures</i>
Engagement	3	Term for the involvement of countries, stakeholders
Intergovernmental	3	Format of interstate interaction
Agreement	2	Used in the sense of agreement
Consultation	2	Stage or method of agreeing on decisions
Dialogue	2	Strategic/political dialogue
Multilateral	2	Basic concept of multilateral interaction
Consensus	1	The principle of reaching agreements
Peacebuilding	1	Less common, but important in the context of post-conflict programs
Mutual	1	Includes: <i>mutual accountability, mutual support, etc.</i>

\* Systematized by the author based on [101]

Based on the analyzed materials of this Report, it is also possible to present a classification of diplomatic terms by parts (noun, adjective, verb, participle, gerund, adverb).

Nouns → this is the main class of DD, which has a semantic load (*accountability, agreement, commitment, confidence, consensus, consultation, cooperation, coordination, dialogue, engagement, partnership, peacebuilding, reform, responsibility, support*). For example: *"Accountability and transparency of the United Nations are top priorities of the Secretary-General..."*, *"Improving the accountability and overall coordination of the entities of the United Nations development system..."*, *"We have come a long way in strengthening United Nations system coordination..."*, *"The 2030 Agenda represents a paradigm shift... for international cooperation for sustainable development"*, *"The global partnership found in the 2030 Agenda... to mobilize all available resources..."*, *"The report offers the Secretary-General's vision... within the context of his overall reform agenda."*

Adjectives → characterize processes, accents or specifics (*diplomatic, intergovernmental, international, multilateral, mutual (as adj.), shared (as adj.), strategic*).

For example: *"...with strategic inputs from throughout the United Nations family"*, *"...strategic thinking and policy integration will be crucial..."*, *"The 2030 Agenda... is the international community's boldest agenda for humanity"*, *"...the Third International Conference on Financing for Development..."*, *"...challenges policymakers... and multilateral bodies to look far more deeply at data..."*, *"...platforms for engagement with regional intergovernmental institutions..."*, *"...ongoing intergovernmental discussions on the alignment of the agendas..."*, *"Our shared objective is a United Nations that fully delivers..."*.

• Verbs / Participles → are used in constructions: being supported, engaged stakeholders та ін. (*agreed, committed, coordinated, engaged, reformed, supported*).

For example: *"...who is supported by a redesigned Sustainable Development Unit"*, *"We have supported flagship national policies..."*, *"External independent expertise was engaged to help gather and analyse..."*, *"...universal values and norms agreed upon by our*

*Member States...", "...to achieve agreed system-wide results at the country level", "...our own coordinated support to implementing the 2030 Agenda...", "...organized in an integrated, cohesive, coordinated and collaborative manner".*

- Gerunds → typical of official style (*budgeting, building, financing, monitoring, planning, reporting*).

For example: *"It is also our best tool for building resilience, preventing crises, ensuring human rights...", "...building a functional firewall between its programmatic and coordination functions", "...using evidence and data to inform national planning and prioritization...", "Stronger integrated planning, strategic thinking and policy integration will be crucial...", "...oversight by Member States in more effectively reporting on and accounting for system-wide results", "...the first milestone in reporting to Member States on the direction...", "...quality assurance and monitoring of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks...", "...to support policy integration, data management, partnerships and financing."*

- Adverbs → in the diplomatic style are rare, but perform a reinforcing function (internationally, jointly, multilaterally, mutually, strategically).

For example: *"...as they jointly work towards strengthened investments in sustainable development...", "...a set of mutually reinforcing reform efforts that I have launched..."*

Therefore, the DD in the context of the modern development and functioning of the UN indicates a multilateral format of diplomacy, which is by its nature complex and multi-level, and also requires a high level of linguistic support and analysis.

### **Conclusions to chapter III**

Scientific research into the issues of defining new elements of diplomatic diplomacy included consideration of the features of diplomatic speech communication in international politics, as well as conducting a linguistic analysis of documents based on UN diplomacy.

It is determined that the peculiarity of speeches in international politics depends on the use of language tools and the diplomatic position of participants, speakers, representatives of states and international organizations. In this context, DD analyzes different types of dialogue (cognitive, conflict, phatic). Therefore, it can be argued that the nature of communicative goals can be defined as: normative, recommendatory, proclamation, implementation, solidarity, identification, etc.

Speeches are a tool for projecting and defending the interests of countries, as well as an opportunity for representatives of states and international organizations to make official statements to an audience. The content of speeches requires adherence to diplomatic protocol and etiquette, logic, special terms, clichés, and special syntactic constructions.

Speech communication is characterized by certain methods of interaction and international dialogue, the effectiveness of which depends on the level of subjectivity of the participants in the interactions (national, supranational).

The tasks of the UN as an important participant in multilateral diplomacy, a global coordinator of efforts and international cooperation in the field of maintaining international peace, building security, and developing friendly relations between countries are analyzed. Taking into account the specifics of official international documents, linguistic approaches were applied to identify the specifics of the formation of the content of various UN reports in terms of different types of analysis: genre-stylistic, lexical-semantic, syntactic, pragmatic, frequency, terminological, component.

## CONCLUSIONS

The study of the scientific issues of "*Diplomatic Discourse in the UN*" is a relevant direction of linguistic research and is important for the analysis of traditional and new progressive forms of activation of international communication.

The process of studying the main issues of diplomatic discourse included the following sections: theoretical basis of diplomatic discourse, diplomatic discourse as a form of communicative activity, new elements of diplomatic discourse. This logical approach provided: a more systematic understanding of diplomatic discourse, identification of connections between its main components and allowed to draw the following general conclusions.

1. Diplomacy is a modern type of discourse that integrates traditional and new approaches to the theoretical and practical analysis of communicative activity in the field of diplomacy in the context of the intensification of international relations. DD is an element of institutional and political diplomacy, reflecting the interconnectedness of various spheres of international, public, special and cultural activity. This indicates the interdisciplinary and integrative context of the modern dimension of diplomacy.

2. Interdiscursive characteristics of DD are a large philological context of its perception, which includes different linguistic approaches, diversified statuses of scientific explorations, original interpretations and the formation of a new semantic architectonics. This reveals the influence, significance and expansion of other discourses on the development of DD and the specificity of its changes.

3. The official format of international activity reflects the social and extralinguistic aspect of the formation of diplomatic terminology. Professional terms of diplomacy are special vocabulary, scientific and technical terminology, and commonly used vocabulary. Terminological systems of diplomacy are its productive models and words of foreign language origin (Latin, Greek, French). The terminological capacity of diplomacy is synchronized with: politicization, informatization, digitalization, economization, ecologization, technologization, etc. This stimulates discursive practices and changes the linguistic landscape of diplomacy.

4. DD integrates traditional and new approaches to the theoretical and practical analysis of communication in the field of diplomacy. Therefore, DD is an element of institutional and political discourse, reflecting the connection of various spheres of international, public, special and cultural activity. This indicates the interdisciplinary and integrative dimension of DD. The philological dimension of discourse includes various linguistic approaches, diversified statuses of scientific explorations, original interpretations and the formation of semantic architectonics. There is also an influence of other types of discourses on the development of DD.

5. Modern studies of DD include an interdisciplinary aspect in order to substantiate the scientific and practical mechanisms that contribute to the formation of the character, method and style of international DD. Foreign and domestic researchers define DD as an important element of philology, linguistics, politics, as well as a type of discourse of international, pragmatic, integrational, educational and cultural significance. That is why the subject field of this type of discourse is constantly evolving, as it has many points of intersection from the point of view of: discourse analysis ("language – power"), intercultural communication ("language – culture"); political linguistics ("language – politics"); interlingual diplomacy ("language – translation").

6. Diplomacy functions in the space of changes in geocultural strategy, dialogic model of communication, motives of interactions, strategies of linguistic influence, contextual thinking, tactics of communication behavior, culture of establishing contacts, priorities of international dialogue, etc. This stimulates internationalization, unification and standardization for the purpose of functionality of using norms and regulations of language, texts, contexts, documents, etc. in the sphere of diplomatic communication.

7. Globalization and geopolitical trends complicate the mechanisms of interaction between countries, but generate new directions of diplomacy, change the form of their presentation. This indicates the importance of: the language of diplomacy, international diplomatic language, protocol attributes of language, status of diplomatic language, modern language of diplomatic documents, language of diplomatic negotiations.

8. Diplomatic language is a type of official-business style of speech in the field of international communication: official, journalistic, scientific, colloquial, artistic. This is very important for the language of diplomats as comfort and aesthetics of communication, psychology of using language means of expression (intonation, emotions, metaphors, analogies, conviction, argumentation, etc.)

9. In the context of controversial international politics, the presentation of the position of participants, speakers, representatives of states and international institutions is based on the linguistic means of diplomacy. DD includes the analysis of dialogues: cognitive, conflict, phatic. Traditional communicative goals: normative, recommendatory, proclamation, implementation, solidarity, identification, etc. Publicity also affects the discursive genres of DD: speeches, articles, messages, statements, comments, etc.

10. The central theme of the DD is the activities of international organizations across the spectrum of communicative capabilities in the world. The study of official international documents of the UN showed that the linguistic identification of the specifics of the formation of the content of international reports can be carried out on the basis of analysis: genre-stylistic, lexical-semantic, syntactic, pragmatic, frequency, terminological, component.

11. The importance of theoretical and practical focus on issues of communicative competence within the framework of the activities of international organizations is substantiated. It is determined that the UN as a participant in multilateral diplomacy is a global coordinator of efforts and international cooperation in the field of maintaining international peace, security, and developing friendly relations between countries.

12. The arsenal of UN documents includes information resources that can be published before, during, and after international conferences. Analysis of official reports of the UN Secretary-General has shown the linguistic specificity of their contents: official-business and institutional-political genre, general vocabulary, traditional formulas of politeness and modality, institutional language of the UN system, unified terminology, dominance of complex sentences. Pragmatic aspect: the main audience of DD is UN member states, national governments, development agencies; rhetorical goals are to demonstrate systemic progress, identify gaps, and mobilize efforts.

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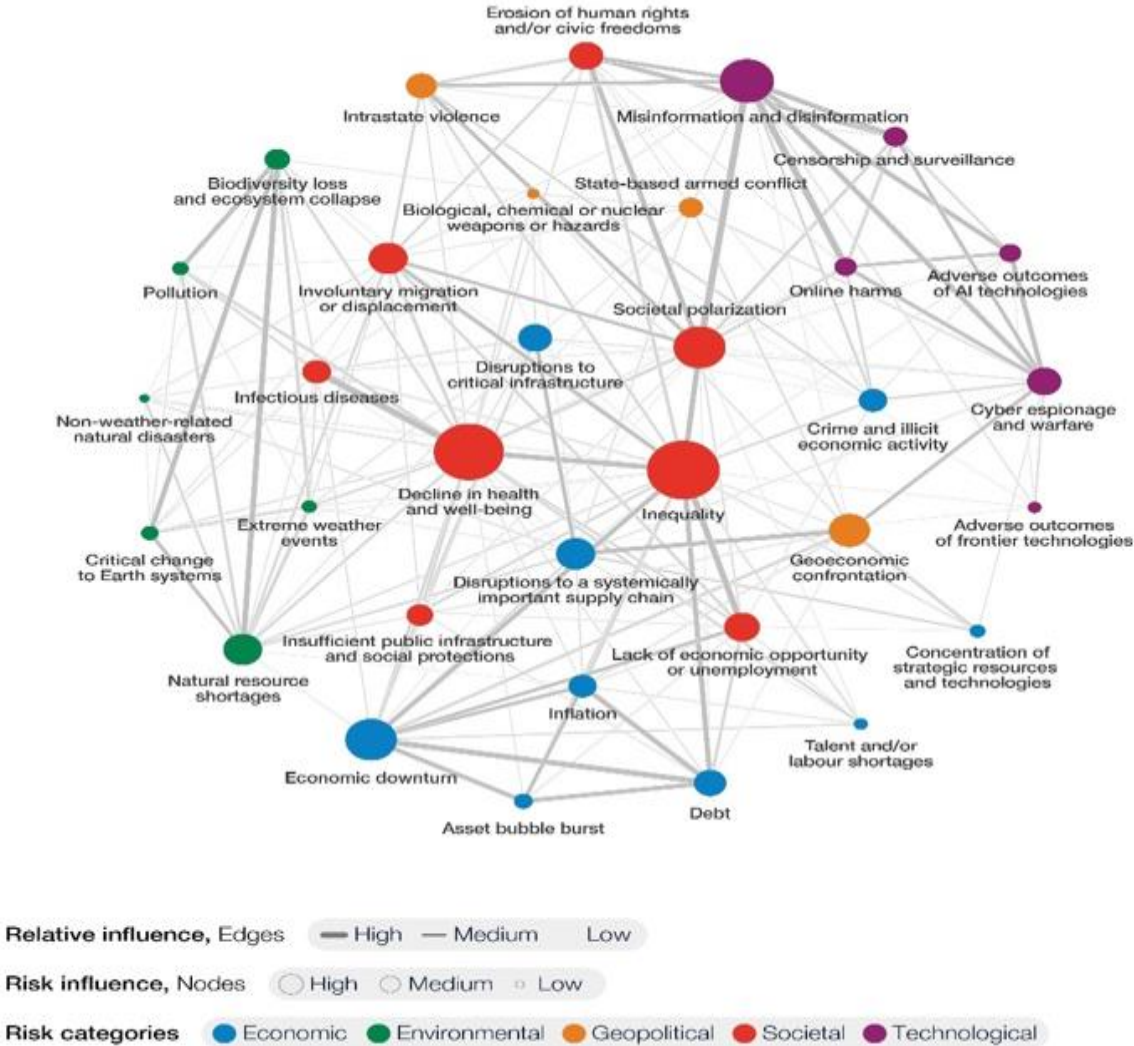
## LIST OF CONVENTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

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D	Discourse
DD	Diplomatic discourse
GA	General Assembly
G7	Group of Seven
MGoS	Major Groups and other Stakeholders
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
PD	Political discourse
SG	Secretary General
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WTO	World Trade Organization

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

## Appendix A



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Perception Survey 2024-2025

Figure A.1 Global Risk Landscape [108]

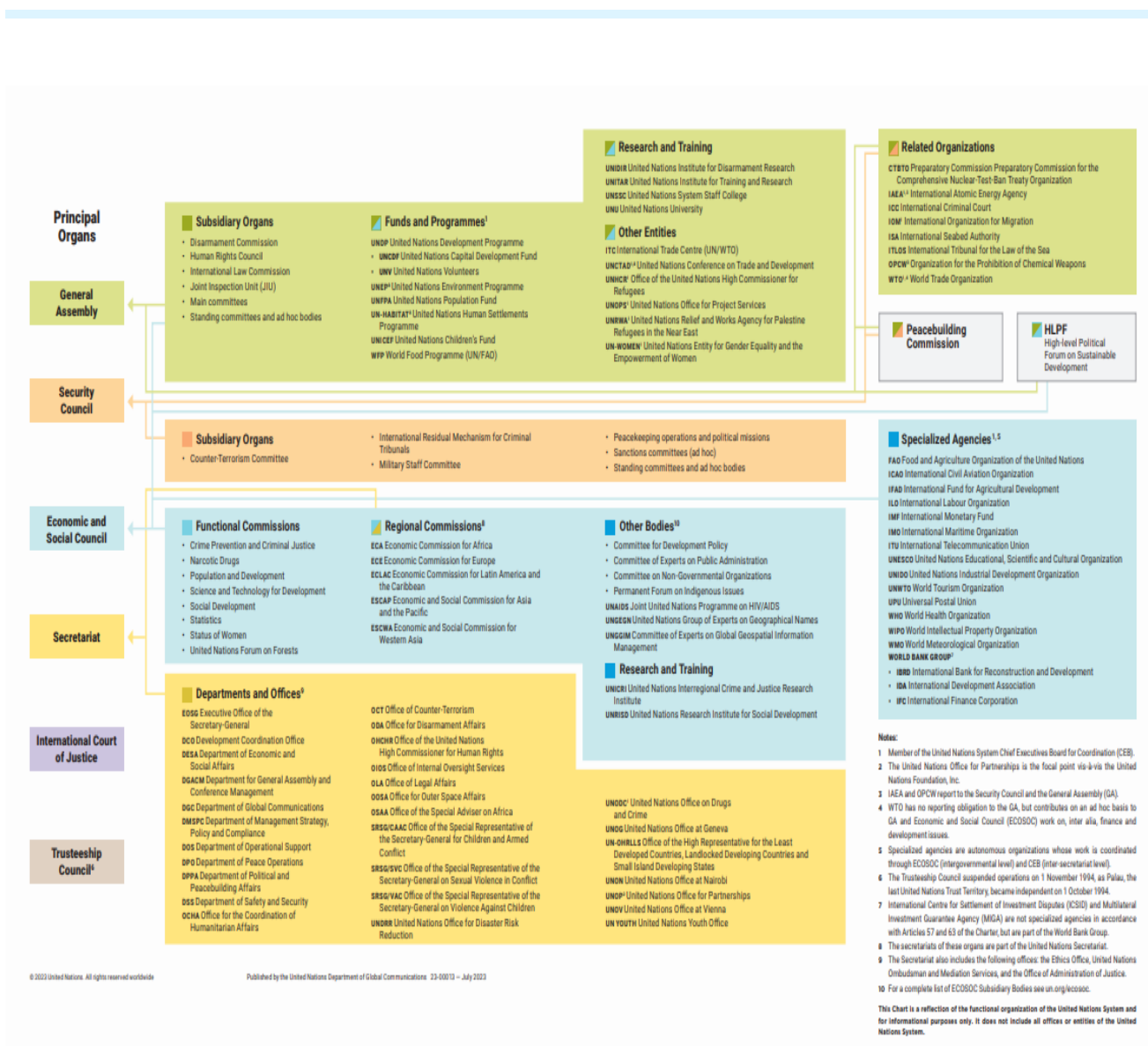


Figure B.1. The United Nations System [111]

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A/78/224



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Item 20 (c) of the provisional agenda\*

Globalization and interdependence

## Development cooperation with middle-income countries

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### Summary

The present report, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/215, presents the results of a mapping exercise that provides a detailed overview of the current support available to middle-income countries, including relevant indices, frameworks, strategies and tools. It also provides an analysis of the particular challenges that middle-income countries face in achieving sustainable development, with a focus on the environmental dimension. The report contains recommendations for better addressing the multidimensional nature of sustainable development, achieving the environmental dimension of sustainable development and facilitating coordinated and inclusive support for middle-income countries, based on their specific challenges and diverse needs.

\* A/78/150.

23-13565 (E) 100823

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\* Report of the Secretary-General «Development cooperation with middle-income countries». United Nations, A/78/224 (25 July 2023). <https://docs.un.org/en/A/78/224>

## I. Introduction

1. Middle-income countries, as defined by the World Bank, currently comprise 108 countries with a gross national income per capita of between \$1,136 and \$13,845.<sup>1</sup> Together, they form a large and heterogeneous group that accounts for about 30 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP) and makes up 75 per cent of the world's population, including 60 per cent of the world's poor.<sup>2</sup> Middle-income countries differ vastly not only in terms of income per capita, however, but also in other development indicators. A total of 22 least developed countries, 20 landlocked developing countries and 27 small island developing States currently belong to the group of middle-income countries. It also includes 12 countries ranked as having a "very high" Human Development Index, 44 countries ranked as "high", 42 as "medium" and 9 as "low".<sup>3</sup> Despite their many differences, middle-income countries face a set of common challenges that require joint action.

2. The present report responds to the request of the General Assembly, in its resolution 76/215, for an analysis of the particular challenges that middle-income countries face, along with a specific set of recommendations to promote and enhance their efforts to achieve the environmental dimension of sustainable development, recognizing that the economic dimension was covered in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/76/375 and A/76/375/Corr.1) and that the particular challenges in the social dimension will require further analysis in a subsequent report. The analysis of the environmental dimension and the pertaining recommendations are based on input from United Nations system entities, as coordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). They are also based on the discussions at the high-level meeting on middle-income countries, convened by the President of the General Assembly, on the theme "Accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in middle-income countries, with a focus on the environmental dimension", held in New York on 11 May 2023.

3. The report also presents the results of the mapping exercise, which provides a detailed overview of the current support available to middle-income countries. The mapping, which is based on financial information from the United Nations development system, information from surveys that were part of the latest quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and other sources of information on international development cooperation, shows that the United Nations development system works closely with middle-income countries. It uses a wide range of indices, frameworks, strategies and tools to design and implement its cooperation activities with these countries. While middle-income countries receive a large share of international development cooperation funding, many face difficulties in obtaining accessing to concessional finance, including climate finance. The key recommendations for the United Nations

<sup>1</sup> World Bank, "World Bank country and lending groups", database. Available at <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups> (accessed on 11 July 2023). The gross national income per capita cited in para. 1 above reflects the latest update for the World Bank fiscal year 2024, when Guinea and Zambia graduated from low-income to middle-income status and Guyana and American Samoa graduated from middle-income to high-income status. Sections II to VI of the present report are based on the World Bank fiscal year 2023.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, World Bank Open Data. Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed on 30 June 2023). Measured against the \$2.15 per day poverty line, as of 2019 (at 2017 purchasing power parity).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Development Programme, "Human development index". Available at <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI> (accessed on 30 June 2023). The Human Development Index does not cover all the economies that are part of the middle-income group.

### Glossary\*

Terms	<i>Definition</i>
Middle-Income Countries (MICs)	According to the World Bank classification: gross national income per capita from \$1,136 to \$13,845. Includes 108 countries that differ in their level of development, but are united by similar structural challenges.
Sustainable Development (SD)	Development to meet the needs of the present without compromising those of future generations. Based on three dimensions: economic, social and environmental.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN until 2030. They include the fight against poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental protection.
Environmental Dimension of SD	Development is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, preserving biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources.
Green Economy	An economic model that promotes sustainable development by reducing environmental risks and resource scarcity.
Human Development Index (HDI)	Index is based on three dimensions: life expectancy, education level and per capita income.
Just Transition	The process of transition to a sustainable economy that takes into account social justice: protection of workers, access to finance, equality of opportunity.
Digitalization	Using digital technologies (e.g. AI, sensors, Big Data) to improve sustainability, monitor pollution and modernize the urban environment.
Circular Economy	A model based on reuse, recycling and waste minimization. Contrasted with the "linear" economy.
Inclusive Development	Development that takes into account the interests of all groups of the population, including vulnerable groups.
United Nations Development System (UNDS)	Coordination of support for sustainable development in member countries, including technical assistance, financing, and analytics.
Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)	A comprehensive national mechanism for mobilizing domestic and external resources to finance the SDGs.
South-South Cooperation	Cooperation between developing countries in the exchange of experiences, technologies and policies for sustainable development.

\*Systematized by the author based on [101]

United Nations

A/72/124-E/2018/3


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**Operational activities for development:  
operational activities for development of the  
United Nations system**
**Economic and Social Council****2018 session**

27 July 2017-26 July 2018

**Operational activities of the United Nations  
for international development cooperation:  
follow-up to policy recommendations of the  
General Assembly and the Council**
**Repositioning the United Nations development system to  
deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all**
**Report of the Secretary-General**
*Summary*

The 2030 Agenda, with its pledge to leave no one behind, is the international community's boldest agenda for humanity. It will require equally bold changes in the United Nations development system. The report offers the Secretary-General's vision on the repositioning of the development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda, within the context of his overall reform agenda, with prevention as a cross-pillar priority. It also responds to the request, as set out in General Assembly resolution 71/243, for a system-wide outline of present functions to be prepared by June 2017. The report is the product of extensive and inclusive consultations with the United Nations development system and Member States, as well as an in-depth analysis of relevant studies and data on the system's present functions and capacities to support the 2030 Agenda.

The review of the system's functions and capacities, the first time that such an exercise has been undertaken at the system-wide level, was carried out in accordance with paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 71/243. Some limitations were encountered in the capacity of the system to produce complete and exhaustive data necessary, within the available time frame, to match the scope of the work. Nonetheless, the outline offers sufficiently robust evidence for identifying gaps and overlaps and for ascertaining the future direction for the system, so as to deliver on the promises of the 2030 Agenda.

In accordance with paragraph 45 of General Assembly resolution 71/243, the present report also offers options for improving the accountability and overall coordination of the entities of the United Nations development system and their

\* A/72/50.

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\* Report of the Secretary-General «Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all». United Nations, A/72/124-E/2018/3 (11 July 2017) <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1298793?v=pdf>

A/72/124  
E/2018/3

oversight by Member States, and the relevant section of the report is informed by consultations with the Joint Inspection Unit. Accountability and transparency of the United Nations are top priorities of the Secretary-General and the report offers a number of proposals to enhance the tools and oversight by Member States in more effectively reporting on and accounting for system-wide results.

The present report is the first report of the Secretary-General on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, but it is only the beginning of a change process. The development system review will evolve over the remainder of 2017, culminating in a second report in December, which will further elaborate on this vision and deliver on the remaining mandates of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction .....	3
II. The 2030 Agenda and its pledge to leave no one behind: our boldest agenda for humanity ...	6
III. Functions and capacities needed to deliver on the 2030 Agenda .....	8
A. Review of current functions and existing capacities of the United Nations development system .....	8
B. Addressing capacity gaps to support policy integration, data management, partnerships and financing .....	9
C. Early insights in addressing gaps and overlaps in support of the Sustainable Development Goals .....	12
IV. Delivering coherently through strengthened and accountable leadership .....	13
A. At the country level: towards a new generation of country teams .....	13
B. At the regional level: a cohesive policy voice .....	19
C. At the global level: repositioning development at the highest levels of the Organization to support and enable results at the country level .....	21
V. Strengthening accountability to guide the United Nations development system's support for implementing the 2030 Agenda .....	23
A. Improving governance and oversight by Member States .....	23
B. Increasing transparency on system-wide results .....	25
C. Strengthening internal accountability to deliver on collective mandates .....	26
VI. Addressing funding trends to deliver one agenda together: towards a funding compact .....	26
VII. The way forward .....	28

## SUMMARY

Актуальність наукового дослідження обумовлена зростаючими викликами і загрозами глобалізації, які впливають на міжнародні відносини, можливості розвитку людства та культурної взаємодії країн. Ефективний комунікативний потенціал різних спільнот залежить від їхньої здатності говорити, контактувати, спілкуватися та розвивати інші форми взаємодії (діалог, переговори). Дипломатія – це особлива форма комунікативної діяльності, яка виконує певні завдання в публічному, політичному, медійному та інших форматах суспільної значущості. Дипломатія характеризується системою статусних і рольових відносин, що сформувалися в комунікативному просторі міжнародної інституціоналізації та потребує відповідних лінгвістичних розвідок.

Метою магістерської роботи є дослідження особливостей дипломатичного дискурсу ООН. Об'єкт дослідження: процес формування дипломатичного дискурсу ООН. Предмет дослідження: теоретичні основи та практичні аспекти розвитку дипломатичного дискурсу ООН у контексті розвитку міжнародних комунікацій.

Визначено, що дипломатичний дискурс (ДД) має унікальні моделі та напрямки його представлення, специфічні жанрові палітри, особливості перекладу, а також ознаки модифікації, оновлення термінологічної системи, варіативності промов дипломатів і заяв політичних лідерів. Важливо, що канон ДД в контексті філологічних і політологічних досліджень здатний інтегрувати різні сфери міжнародної діяльності. Комплексне дослідження ДД надає можливість зрозуміти специфіку міжнародних відносин з огляду демонстрації позицій і стратегій ведення переговорів його учасників на основі мовних компетенцій і сприйняття конверсації.

Сучасні дослідження ДД включають міждисциплінарний аспект у цілях обґрунтування наукових та практичних механізмів, що сприяють формуванню характеру, методу та стилю міжнаціонального ДД. Зарубіжні та вітчизняні дослідники визначають ДД як важливий елемент філології, лінгвістики, політики, а також як тип дискурсу міжнародного, прагматичного, інтеграційного, просвітницького та культурного значення. Саме тому предметне поле цього виду дискурсу постійно еволюціонує, оскільки має багато точок перетину з огляду:

дискурсу-аналізу ("мова – влада"), міжкультурна комунікація ("мова – культура"); політична лінгвістика ("мова – політика"); міжмовна дипломатія ("мова – переклад").

В умовах активізації інтернаціональних контактів, ДД інтегрує традиційні та нові підходи до теоретико-практичного аналізу комунікації в сфері дипломатії. Тому ДД є елементом інституційного і політичного дискурсу, що відображає пов'язаність різних сфер міжнародної, публічної, спеціальної та культурної діяльності. Це свідчить про міждисциплінарний та інтеграційний вимір ДД. З урахування цього, філологічний вимір дискурсу включає різні лінгвістичні підходи, диверсифіковані статуси наукових розвідок, оригінальні інтерпретації та формування смислової архітектонику. Спостерігається також вплив інших видів дискурсів на розвиток ДД.

Сучасні дипломатичні взаємодії включають різні аспекти: діалогові моделі комунікації, мотиви інтеракцій, стратегії мовного впливу, контекстне мислення, тактику комунікаційної поведінки, культуру встановлення контактів та ін. Це підтверджує факти уніфікації та стандартизації у зазначених процесах, а також використання норм і регламентів мови, текстів, контекстів, документів у сфері дипломатичної комунікації.

Ускладнення механізмів взаємодії між країнами генерують нові напрями дипломатії та підсилюють значення: мови дипломатії, міжнародної дипломатичної мови, протокольних атрибутів мови, статусності дипломатичної мови, ролі мови дипломатичних документів, мови дипломатичних переговорів, мовленнєвих інтеракцій і мовних засобів.

Доцільно стверджувати, що офіційний формат міжнародної діяльності відображає соціальний і екстралінгвістичний аспект формування дипломатичної термінології, яка включає спеціальну та загальноживана лексику, науково-технічні терміни. Особливістю ДД є її термінологічна ємність через призму лексики тематичних напрямів: політизації, інформатизації, цифровізації, економізації, екологізації, технологізації та ін. Це стимулює дискурсивні практики та змінює мовний ландшафт дипломатії.

Виявлено, що комунікативні цілі в дипломатії мають такий прояв: нормативний, рекомендаційний, прокламаційний, імплементаційний, солідаризаційний, ідентифікаційний та ін. Це, у свою чергу, впливає на дискурсивні жанри ДД (виступи, статті, повідомлення, заяви, коментарі), що відображається під час демонстрації позицій дипломатів, спікерів, представників держав і міжнародних інституцій, які використовують мовні засоби дипломатії. Професійне знання мови є визначальним для комфортності та естетичності комунікації, психології використання мовних засобів виразності (інтонації, емоції, метафори, аналогії, переконання, аргументація тощо).

У розрізі аналізу функціональності дипломатичної мови, визначено найбільш поширені її стилі: офіційний, журналістський, науковий, розмовний, художній. Дипломатичні документи передбачають регламенти і вимоги для їх написання. Зокрема, офіційні тексти підлягають стандартизації мови: тексти міжнародних документів; тексти міжнародних документів, які не мають стандартної форми, але складаються за певним зразком (ноти, договори, міжнародні документи); тексти міжнародних документів, які не потребують обов'язкової форми (протоколи, постанови, звіти, ділові листи).

Обґрунтовано важливість теоретико-практичного фокусування уваги на питаннях комунікативної спроможності у рамках діяльності міжнародних організацій. Визначено, що ООН як учасник багатосторонньої дипломатії є глобальним координатором зусиль і міжнародного співробітництва у сфері підтримка міжнародного миру, безпеки, розвитку дружніх відносин між країнами. В арсеналі документів ООН є інформаційні ресурси, які можуть бути опубліковані до, під час та після міжнародних конференцій. Аналіз офіційних звітів Генерального секретаря ООН засвідчив лінгвістичну специфіку їх змістів: офіційно-діловий та інституційно-політичний жанр, загальна лексика, традиційні формули ввічливості і модальності, інституційна мова системи ООН, уніфікована термінологія, домінування складних речень. Прагматичний аспект: основна аудиторія ДД – держави-члени ООН національні уряди, агентства розвитку; риторичні цілі – демонстрація системного прогресу, виявлення прогалин і мобілізація зусиль.