

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES

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IRADA AMIN SAMADOVA

**STUDIES IN FUNCTIONAL  
STYLES**

*Diplomatic substyle*

Baku – 2017

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**DIPLOMATIC SUBSTYLE**

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## *PREFACE*

This manual is devoted to the investigation of functional styles in the English language, particularly diplomatic substyle intended for graduate, postgraduate students and young researchers who are doing a research in the field of stylistics, “English for Specific Purposes” and “Political Philology.”

The aim of the study is to help students and young researchers master functional styles and diplomatic substyle and learn compositional, syntactical, lexical and phraseological peculiarities of the diplomatic documents. Study in compositional patterns, grammatical and lexical means of diplomatic texts allows improving the research in the given field.

The goal of the study is to investigate not only linguistic, but also extra-linguistic patterns of functional styles, especially diplomatic substyle.

All linguistic materials are authentic and organized regarding the demands of modern linguistic views.

## CHAPTER I

### On the Notion of Style.

#### Functional Styles of the English Language and Their Text Peculiarities

Despite of the fact that a text as an object of linguistic study occupies a central position in the general theory of linguistics, it has not sufficiently been studied. There have not been general criteria yet which constitute or can constitute the basis of the concept “text” (in our case a diplomatic text). On the one hand, this phenomenon can be explained by multidimensionality of the text phenomenon, on the other hand – by a comparatively short period of the study of issue of a text.

Regarding the multidimensional nature of the text we can offer various definitions of it. Undoubtedly, the interpretation of the notion “text” bears great significance in linguistics. “In French literature the term “discourse” is used in a similar way. In the works of the English-speaking scholars the word “text” refers to a broad narrative segments, and "discourse" refers to a extract, thus a certain period of connected speech which occu-

pies a middle position between a sentence and a text”<sup>1</sup>.

In this connection, it is possible to state a few points of view on the issue cited in I.R. Galperin’s book *Text as an Object of Study of Linguistics*<sup>2</sup>. Thus, I.R.Galperin believes that “a speech act or a series of related speech acts performed by an individual in a certain situation is considered a text (oral or written)” M.A.K.Halliday defines “text” considering its contextual side. The scientist believes that “a text is a basic unit of semantics and can not be defined as a kind of supraphrasal unit.” Elaborating on this definition, M.A.K.Halliday comes to the conclusion that “a text represents actualization of potential.” A.Greymas also approaches the problem from the standpoint of generating text semantics. To him, “a discourse is a unity which is split into statements which are not considered as a result of cohesion. Bringing together the concepts of text and style P.Giro believes that “a text is a structure or a closed organized whole in which the signs form a system of relations which define the stylistic effects of these signs.

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1. Гусейнова Л. Синтаксическая организация художественного текста (учебное пособие по спецсеминару). Баку: Азербайджанский университет языков, 2011, 73 с.

2. Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: Наука, 1981, сс. 55-56



Therefore, taking into account the aboved said definitions of the text and based on the original point of view of A.Y.Mamedov's concept about "text", we rely on the following interpretation of the text: "On the one hand, the notion of "text" is used to define any statements (discourse) consisting of one or more sentences and bearing a complete thought. On the other hand, "the term referres to a story, a novel, an article and similar types of speech"<sup>3</sup>. In the scientist's point of view, there are a lot of fair judgments and, in our understanding; a text is a specific structure consisting of a number of units and bearing information, unity, coherence and communicative capability.

In our opinion, these criteria should be made up of a number of indicators and cover mainly constructive features in the texts of diplomatic documents. Having studied the works of prominent linguists investigating the different aspects of a text, it has been concluded that constructive features of diplomatic texts include information, unity, coherence and communicative capability.

Before proceeding to the study of constructive features of the texts in diplomatic documents we must take into account

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3. Məmmədov A.Y. Mətn yaranmasında formal əlaqə vasitələrinin sistemi. Bakı: Elm, 2001, s.7.

another aspect of the text, its functional-stylistic orientation. The notion “style” is varied among the researchers in functional stylistics. Regarding the concept “style” and the varieties of style, below we shall quote the most prominent scholars from the 50s to 90s of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century.

In 1971 prof. I.R. Galperin offered his definition of style “as a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite purpose in communication” <sup>4</sup>. According to prof. Y.M.Skrebnev, “style is what differentiates a group of homogeneous texts (an individual text) from the other groups (other texts). Style can be roughly defined as a property of a set of specific features of a particular text type or a text” <sup>5</sup>. In our view, all these definitions suggest a systematic and functionally-defined character of the concept “style.”

It should also be noted that there is no consensus among scientists on the number of styles. Prof. Y.M.Skrebnev offers the most unconventional point of view on the number of styles. The scientist claims that “the number of styles and sub-

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4. Galperin I.R. Stylistics. M.: Higher School Publ. House, 1977, p. 18

5. Скребнев Ю.М. Основы стилистики английского языка: Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр. языков, 2-е изд., испр. М.: ООО «Издательство АСТ», 2003. 221, p.9.

languages is indefinite (if we include an individual style, familiar styles in the linguistic literature, such as telegraph, public speaking, reference book, Shakespeare style, brief history, literature or electronics, computer language, etc.)”<sup>6</sup>.

Thus, all the texts according to their functional stylistic and features can be attributed to the main bookish style: formal, business, scientific, journalistic, and literary. Naturally, their genre and stylistic variations are manifold and a degree of differentiation may be different. Different types of texts and genres of literature can also be classified into subgenres of functional styles. Inside genres we can distinguish their species, and thereof the internal differentiation of styles and texts can be multistaged.

### **Some Views on Classification of Functional Styles in the English Language.**

The problem of allocating sub-genres within specific functional styles has also caused a controversy in modern linguistics. One group of linguists recognizes the presence of some common

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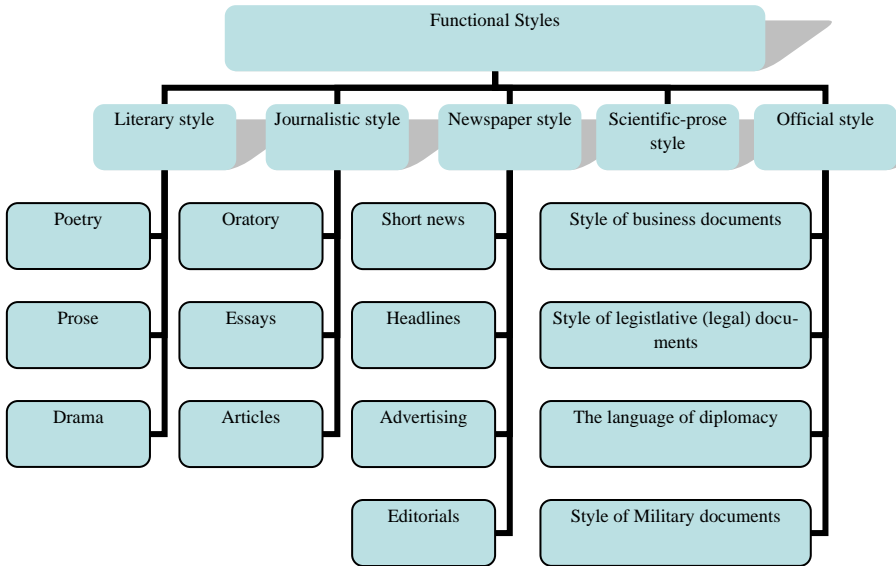
<sup>6</sup>Tbid. p.113

varieties in the system of functional styles and refers them to specific functional styles. Thus, the authors of the German, French, English and Russian stylistics have published more or less similar works on the system of styles over the last decade. Their classification is based on two varieties of style: literary and colloquial. They usually include from three to five functional styles.

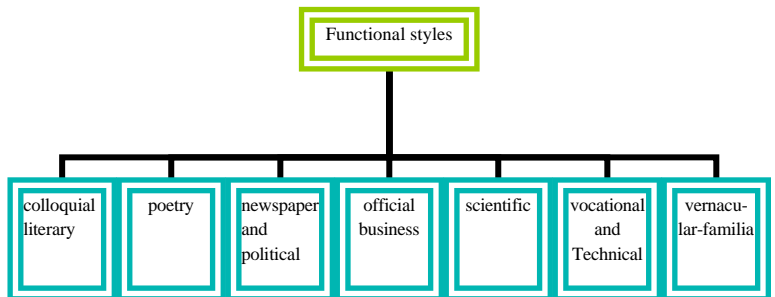
Another group of linguists, speaking about the features of any functional styles, approaches the issue on classifying some substyles and their genres. Thus, I.R.Galperin's books on English Stylistics [1958, 1971, 1977] offers common sources of stylistic research in this field. The scientist distinguishes five functional styles for the written variety of the English language <sup>7</sup>.

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7. Galperin I.R. Stylistics. M.: Higher School Publ. House, 1977, p. 54



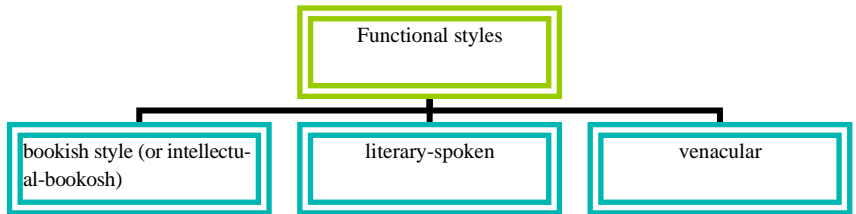
V.P.Murat proposes seven functional styles for the English language<sup>8</sup>:



A more “compact” system of styles is offered by R.G.Piatrovskiy who distinguishes the following functional

<sup>8</sup> Мурат В.П. О некоторых лексико-стилистических особенностях словарного состава прогрессивной английской прессы: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М.: 1953, 15 с.

styles of the English language<sup>9</sup>:



The last two (literary-spoken and vernacular) are characterized as "conversational expressive).

Consequently, in the classifications of V.P.Murat and R.G.Piatrovskiy "vernacular" ("vernacular-familiar") style is featured, which is not normally included in the style of the literary language. Apart from these researchers only I.R.Galperin includes the written variety of a language in his classification. In his opinion, a style is the result of creative activity of a writer who consciously and deliberately chooses the language means that create style. Vernacular by their nature does not bear any specific linguistic significance. In this style a stylistic intention expressed by the speaker is absent.

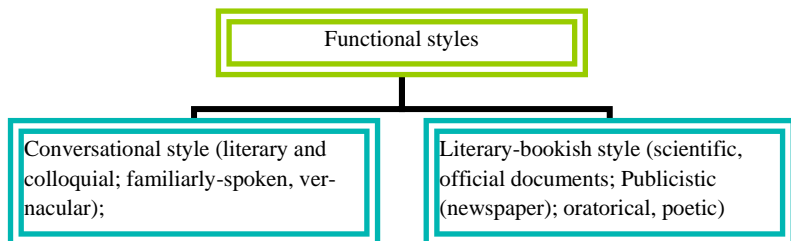
Moreover, his classification includes substyles of a journalistic style as an oratorical speech. In this case I.R.Galperin

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<sup>9</sup> Пиастровский Р.Г. Очерки по стилистике французского языка. М.: Учпедгиз, 1960, сс. 20-21

may have in his mind not the spoken variety of language but a spontaneous speech. An individual speech, including the written variety of a language, is always different from stylistic devices that show educational, social and professional data of the speaker. Thus, some of these styles have a socially defined role and their appropriate means are deliberately chosen for achieving the goal of linguistic communication.

Another classification of functional styles is offered by I.V.Arnold in his book *The Style of Modern English Language* published in 1973 and adapted in 1981. Speaking about functional styles of the English language, I.V.Arnold offers an abstract term "neutral style." This style has no distinguishing features, and its function is to provide standard data for other styles. According to I.V. Arnold's approach, other "real" styles can be classified into two large groups<sup>10</sup>.

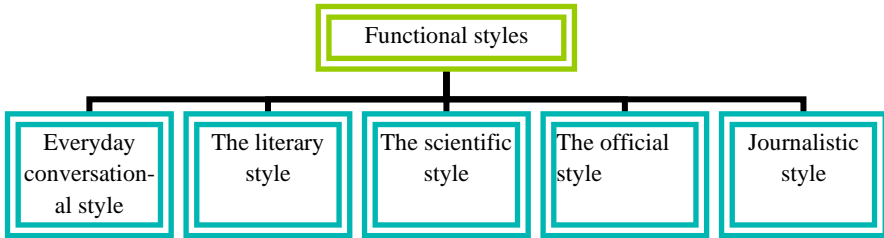


It is also necessary to give the classification of styles of-

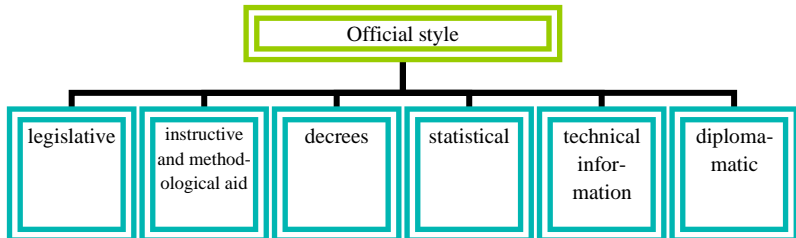
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<sup>10</sup> Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. Л.: Просвещение, 1973, с. 234

ferred by V.B.Dzhafarov. In his book *Diplomatic Correspondence* the scholar distinguishes the following types of functional styles of the literary language<sup>11</sup>:



Further internal differentiation of the official style can be multistaged and, according to V.B.Dzhafarov, six varieties of the official style are classified:



As it's seen from the above classification, V.B.Dzhafarov highlights everyday conversational style as a separate style and identifies six sub-genres of an official style. In V.B.Dzhafarov's classification statistical and technical information subgenres are emphasized. In our view, the given styles

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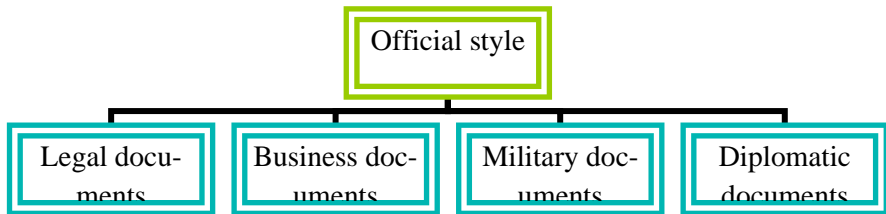
<sup>11</sup> Cəfərov V.B. Diplomatik yazışma. Bakı: Elm, 1997, s. 55



can be grouped into substyles of business documents. Another difference is the use of the legislative subgenre and subgenre of decrees as a separate subgenre of an official style although in the classification of I.R.Galperin all substyles are grouped under a common style of legal documents.

### **The Style of Official Documents in the English Language.**

The term business style is multifaceted. The heterogeneity of substyles and genres allows scientists to identify the following genres of the official style. I.R.Galperin speaks about the following types of the official style<sup>12</sup>:



According to K.A.Loginova, “among bookish styles of the language an official style is distinguished by its relative

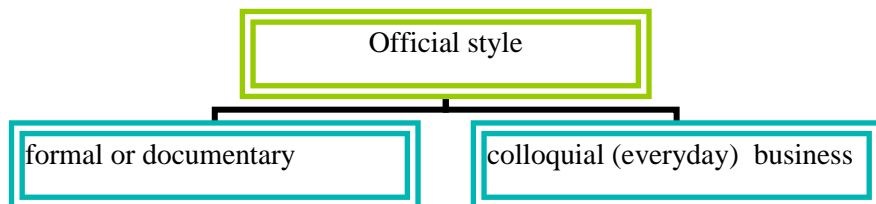
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<sup>12</sup> Galperin I.R. Stylistics. M.: Higher School Publ. House, 1977, p.325

stability and unity. Over the time, it has obviously undergone some crucial changes caused by the nature of its content<sup>13</sup>, but its specific vocabulary, phraseology and syntax make it more stable and conservative.

V.P.Samoylina in her book *The Language and Style of Business Documents* suggests the following definition: “Official style is a variety of functional language, which serves official business relations mainly in a written form”<sup>14</sup>. According V.P.Samoylina, the official style should not be emotionally colored and conversational (venacular).

D.E.Rozental and many other scholars have identified two varieties of the official style:



The scientist refers the language of law and the language of diplomacy to the first group. In everyday business style an

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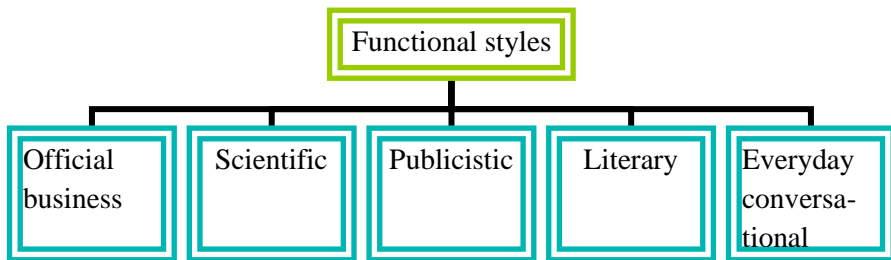
<sup>13</sup> Логинова К.А. Деловая речи и ее стилистические изменения в советскую эпоху / Развитие функциональных стилей современного русского языка. М.: Наука, 1968, с. 186-230

<sup>14</sup> Самойлина В.Н. Язык и стиль деловых документов. Ростов-на-Дону: РЮИ России, 1999, с. 113

official correspondence and private business papers are varied. Therefore, the classification of the English literary styles can be innumerable.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the classification of functional styles of all above mentioned authors, diplomatic substyle is distinguished as a separate substyle of an official style of the English language.

Thus, an official business style and everyday conversational style are considered the poles between of which all functional styles are arranged.



It is assumed that an official business style is a style of international agreements, acts, government regulations, statutes, memoranda, charters, interstate correspondence, business papers, etc. As it follows from the above mentioned statements, there are several varieties in the official style. Views on all works of many scientists on the stylistics of the English lan-

guage allow us stating a number of common stylistic features of the official style.

These features are conveyed a) in the selection of linguistic means (lexical, morphological and syntactical); b) in the compilation of business documents based on content and genre. It is important to note that in featuring the texts of diplomatic documents according to their functional-stylistic orientation the following extralinguistic parameters such as sphere of communication - political-ideological, diplomatic, function (purpose) of speech and text - impact; purpose of the text - instruction with a descriptive manner of exposition and linguistic, functional and stylistic division of the means of language are accounted.

According to V.V.Kalyujnaya, “the form of a text (extralinguistic factors) and selected for its formation language tools (linguistic factors) may often play a major role in the transmission of the content”<sup>15</sup>. The texts of diplomatic documents can not be considered as a whole without classifying them into genres, as stylistic means of a diplomatic document are not the type that forms its specificity.

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<sup>15</sup> Калюжная В.В. Стиль англоязычных документов Международных организаций. Киев: Наукова Думка, 1982, с. 5

It is a rather easier, as it seems to us, case of singling out more typical communicative situations and on their basis different types of texts in certain fields of communication, for example in diplomacy. “Certain communicative situations require absolutely certain use of a language, the emergence of a particular type of a document, the content of which can vary, while “the form and set of the language means remain constant. The same can obviously be stated in respect to any text of an official style” <sup>16</sup>. In short, there is some specificity in the language of diplomacy - the language of inter-state negotiations and diplomatic documents.

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<sup>16</sup> Фарафонова Л.Г. Система дипломатического подстиля и ее исследование на уровне текста [Текст]: Автореф... канд. филол. наук. М., 1977, 26 с.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **DIPLOMATIC SUBSTYLE**

“Diplomatic substyle - writes H.Wildner - should differ primarily in simplicity and clarity.” From linguistic point of view simplicity and clarity is primarily understood as a language of a simple sentence complicated with participial I and participial II constructions and strict constructional system.

Besides, selection of a right concrete sentence for logical argumentation of a thought bears a significant role for the given language. To support a logical chain of thought in the texts of diplomatic documents a fixed word order and segmentation of a sentence into a series of paragraphs which form a strict constructive establishment of a text are primarily used. Exactness is also obligatory for these documents. The exactness in the texts of diplomatic documents is supported by means of frequent use of nouns. However, in order to compile an exact and correct diplomatic document it is necessary to bear in mind not only stylistic mastery. Therefore, while compiling a document, the genres of diplomatic documents should be accounted.

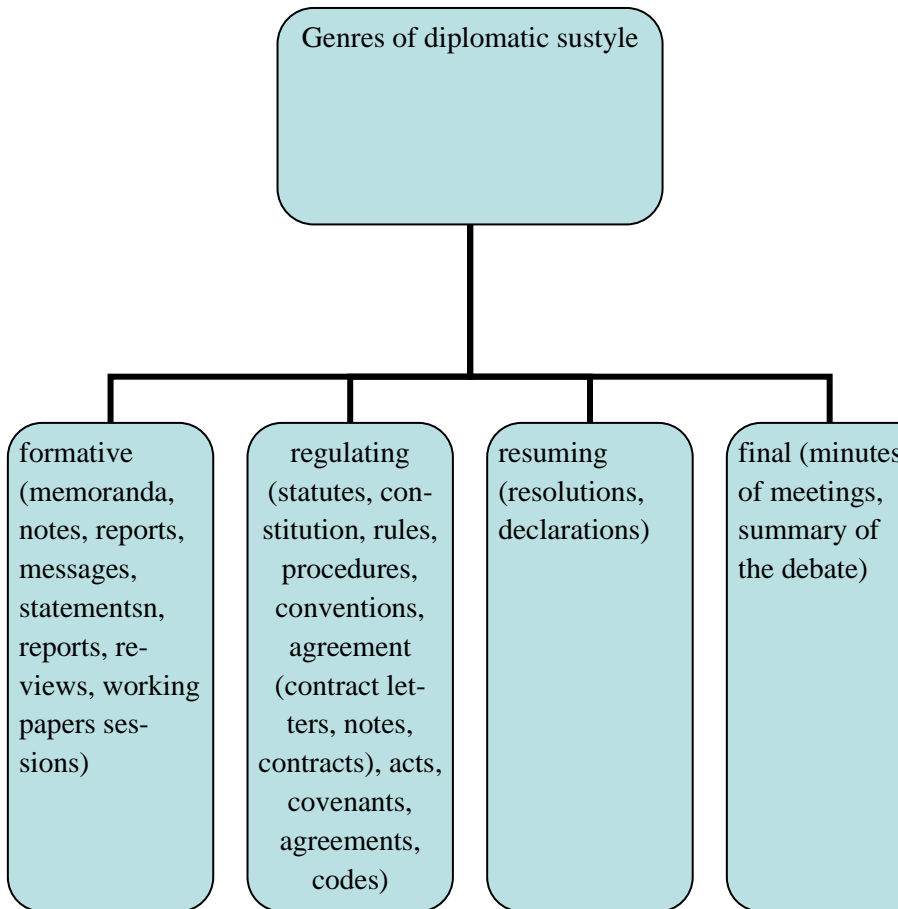
In our opinion, the above said statements may have many true argumentations, although not all of them are sufficiently

clarified and fleshed out. Moreover, while describing the style of diplomatic documents, H.Wildner tends to concepts derived from the methods of the “classical diplomacy,” and does not take into account those certain categories of diplomatic documents addressed to a wider audience.

V.V.Kalyuzhnay singles out a diplomatic substyle in the hierarchy of the functional style system as the main element of its structure, and notes the following genre varieties of diplomatic documents of international organizations depending on the function and style of compilation<sup>17</sup>:

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17. Калужная В.В. Стиль англоязычных документов Международных организаций. Киев: Наукова Думка, 1982, с. 5





Let's consider diplomatic documents belonging to different genres.

1. Informative genre.

*6 December 2017*

*Statement on the Middle East Peace Process*

*António Guterres*

***“I will do everything in my power to support the Israeli and Palestinian leaders to return to meaningful negotiations and to realize this vision of a lasting peace for both people.”***

*From day one as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have consistently spoken out against any unilateral measures that would jeopardize the prospect of peace for Israelis and Palestinians.*

*Jerusalem is a final status issue that must be resolved through direct negotiations between the two parties on the basis of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, taking into account the legitimate concerns of both the Palestinian and the Israeli sides.*

*I understand the deep attachment that Jerusalem holds in the hearts of so many people. It has been so for centuries and it will always be.*

*In this moment of great anxiety, I want to make it clear : there is no alternative to the two-state solution. There is no Plan B.*

*It is only by realizing the vision of two states living side-by-side in peace, security and mutual recognition, with Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and Palestine, and all final status issues resolved permanently through negotiations, that the legitimate aspirations of both peoples will be achieved.*

*For my part as the United Nations Secretary-General, I will do everything in my power to support the Israeli and Palestinian leaders to return to meaningful negotiations and to realize this vision of a lasting peace for both people.<sup>18</sup>*

## 2. Regulating.

### ***Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide***

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/secretary-generals-speeches>

*Adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948.*

### *Article 1*

*The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.*

### *Article 2*

*In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:*

- *(a) Killing members of the group;*
- *(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;*
- *(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;*
- *(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;*
- *(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.*

### *Article 3*

*The following acts shall be punishable:*

- *(a) Genocide;*
- *(b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;*
- *(c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;*

- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide.

*Article 4*

*Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be punished, whether they are constituting.*<sup>19</sup>

3. Resuming.

**RESOLUTION 822 (1993)**

***Adopted by the Security Council at its 3205th meeting, on 30 April 1993***

***The Security Council,***

***Recalling*** the statements of the President of the Security Council of 29 January 1993 (S/25199) and of 6 April 1993 (S/25539) concerning the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict,

***Taking*** note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 14 April 1993 (S/25600),

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<sup>19</sup> <http://www.hrweb.org/legal/genocide.html>

**Expressing** its serious concern at the deterioration of the relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan,

**Noting** with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities and, in particular, the latest invasion of the Kelbadjar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan by local Armenian forces,

**Concerned** that this situation endangers peace and security in the region,

**Expressing** grave concern at the displacement of a large number of civilians and the humanitarian emergency in the region, in particular in the Kelbadjar district,

**Reaffirming** the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States in the region,

**Reaffirming** also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory,

**Expressing** its support for the peace process being pursued within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and deeply concerned at the disruptive effect that the escalation in armed hostilities can have on that process,

1. ***Demands*** the immediate cessation of all hostilities and hostile acts with a view to establishing a durable cease-fire, as well as immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar district and other recently occupied areas of Azerbaijan;
2. ***Urges*** the parties concerned immediately to resume negotiations for the resolution of the conflict within the framework of the peace process of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and refrain from any action that will obstruct a peaceful solution of the problem;
3. ***Calls*** for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in particular in all areas affected by the conflict in order to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population and reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the principles and rules of international humanitarian law;
4. ***Requests*** the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the Chairman of the Minsk Group of the Conference to assess the situation in the region, in particular in the Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan, and to submit a further report to the Council;

5. *Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.*<sup>20</sup>

4. Final.

### *PROTOCOL*

*Of the Ninth Meeting of the Council of Ministers  
Of Foreign Affairs of the GUUAM States*

*On April 21, 2005 the Ninth meeting of the GUUAM Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (CMFA) was held in Chisinau (the Republic of Moldova) within the framework of the GUUAM Summit of Heads of State.*

*Representatives of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine took part in the meeting. The meeting was also attended by the representatives of the United States of America and OSCE.*

*The Council considered the progress on decisions...*

*The Council welcomed ratification ....*

*They noted positively the preparatory process...*

*The Ministers emphasized that this meeting...*

*The Ministers paid special attention...*

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<sup>20</sup> <https://2001-2009.state.gov/p/eur/rls/or/13508.htm#822>

*The CMFA underscored the necessity to start operations...*

*The Ministers welcomed the Meeting...*

*The GUUAM- U.S. meeting, held within the CMFA, underscored positive developments in this cooperation and relevant Statement was adopted. The Ministers retreated their version on cooperation with third countries, sharing GUUAM objectives and international organizations, expressed at their previous meetings.*

*The Ministers adopted following documents of further activities of GUAM (attached):*

- Program of work for 2005;*
- Action plan on development cooperation within the international organizations in Vienna for 2005;*

*The Ministers instructed the CNC...*

*With regard to the further development of GUUAM Free Trade Area, the Ministers urged to speed up the development of the Rules of Definitions of Country of Origin of Commodities, which shall constitute an inalienable part of Agreement on Establishment of the FTA.*

*The Ministers expressed their gratitude to the Moldavian side for the hospitality, as well as for the good*



*organization of the meeting.*<sup>21</sup>

Based on the above mentioned classification of diplomatic documents of international organizations, it can be concluded that the English texts of the resolutions of the UN, OSCE on Garabagh belong to the resuming genre of the diplomatic substyle of the official style of the English language. Belonging of a text of resolution to this genre can be explained with a sphere, function and purpose of a document itself. It is known that a resolution (from Lat. Solution, resolution) is a decision adopted by an official or a specialized body of the international organization (such as the Security Council, the General Assembly, etc.)

As we can see from the classification, certain communicative situations in diplomatic activity causes the formation of certain types of diplomatic texts, each of which is characterized by a specific set of components of different nature and a certain structure of their relationship. Consequently, based on the typical communication situations a certain typology of texts can be derived.

Beside the various typologies of a text functional-

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<sup>21</sup> Compilation of the GUAM Documents. Second edition. Volume 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2008, 121

semantic types of speech should be emphasized. The study showed that, according to the functional-semantic types of speech, a text of a resolution is a text-instruction with a descriptive way of presentation. The texts of this kind usually are advisory in nature, stimulating the parties to take certain measures.

### **Constructive Textual Features of Diplomatic Documents according to their Genres.**

On this basis, in diplomatic practice different varieties of texts of diplomatic documents are recorded depending not only on extratextual, but also intratextual features. These characteristics include information capability, unity, coherence and communicative capability.

According M.T.Gaibova, “informative content of a text lies in its structural, semantic and pragmatic installation”<sup>22</sup>. I.R.Galperin believes that “the very form of a document carries

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<sup>22</sup> Гаибова М.Т. Прагмалингвистический анализ художественного текста. Баку: Азербайджанский университет языков, 1986, с. 5

information ...”<sup>23</sup>. In our opinion, in the statements of both scientists there are many correct judgments about the concept "informativeness" of the text. So, M.T.Gaibova considers the concept of informative text from a purely linguistic point of view, while I.R.Galperin - from extra-linguistic point of view. In this case, it should be noted that in our study the texts of diplomatic documents are considered from both points of view and, therefore, in our further study about informativeness we shall take all above aspects of the two scientists into account.

To fully understand the meaning of the informativeness of the text, we shall consider the text of regulatory genre on the example of charters. Speaking about the informativeness of the majority of diplomatic texts I.R.Galperin states the so-called preamble. The term "preamble", according to the linguistic dictionary, contains a reference to the informative value. In most covenants, treaties, statutes (informative and regulatory genres), the preamble may be regarded as containing the basic proposition of information<sup>24</sup>.

Let's consider the preamble of the Charter of Organization for Democracy and Economic Development - GUAM:

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<sup>23</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: Наука, 1981, с. 33

<sup>24</sup> Ibid. p. 35

CHARTER  
of the Organization for Democracy  
and Economic Development – GUAM

The GUAM Group Participating States – the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, hereinafter referred to as the “Parties”,

*Guided* by generally recognized norms and principles of international law concerning the maintenance of peace, security, the development of neighbourly and friendly relations among the states, in particular the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for New Europe and the Charter for European Security and Cooperation in Europe,

*Reaffirming* adherence to the purposes and principles of cooperation defined in the GUUAM Yalta Charter of 7 June 2001 and other fundamental documents adopted within the Group,

...

Have agreed to transform GUAM Group into an international regional organization – “Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM”, hereinafter referred to

as “GUAM”, and, to this end, adopted the present Charter<sup>25</sup>.

Actually informative loaded preamble in such texts is a (positive) part in the analyzed document: - «have agreed or agreed» and then the main part (the body) comes which lists all the items of the contract or agreement. The positive part is the most emotionally-tinged statement, the condition in which the words with emotional intention are a key in each paragraph<sup>26</sup> (for example, peace, security, the development of neighborly and friendly relations). In the preamble of the Constitution stylistic devices create "emotion", which make a document or the text of a document stylistically marked (colorful)..

As it is seen from the example above the entire text of the Charter suits all formal organization of business text (the model), which uses lexical means of expressiveness, emotionally coloring the entire preamble. Information (conceptual) is conveyed with extensive means and almost merges with the factual containing solutions, assumptions, plans, and so forth. This is the essence of the preamble. As it is conveyed from the term

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<sup>25</sup> Charter of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM. 2006. Compilation of the GUAM Documents. Second edition. Volume 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2008. p. 319

<sup>26</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: Наука, 1981, с. 35

itself, “preamble is explicitly expressed in the proposition, and therefore, it may depart from the canons of business document”<sup>27</sup>.

From the above mentioned statement follows that not only the form of the document, but also its structural and semantic features provides informativeness of a text. However, another important aspect for us is to determine the information content of the document of final genre on the example of resolutions. It is accepted that resolutions usually summarize conclusions, decisions, recommendations, resulting from some work done. The model of this type suggests a division into two parts: positive and resultative<sup>28</sup>.

The textual design of resolutions informs about the belonging of these texts to the final (summarizing) genre of diplomatic substyle of the official style of written English. The text of a resolution consists of two parts: stating and operative. A subject in such texts is one for the whole text. The stative part usually consists of participial I and attributive constructions. The operative part – continuation of a stative part - consists of a verb (homogeneous predicates) in singular in the in-

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid. p.36

<sup>28</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: Наука, 1981, с. 32

dicative mood. Such text design is inherent in all the resolutions of UN Security Council and General Assembly on Da-ghlig Garabagh.

Speaking about the informativeness of the language means in the diplomatic documents, the role of certain parts of speech should be noted both in the level of vocabulary and morphology. An integral part of the morphology of the English texts of the resolutions is the following parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, preposition and abbreviations. A resolution text is stereotyped regarding certain grammatical categories of the aforementioned parts of speech. At the level of syntax a text of a resolution is composed of one subordinate clause, complicated with participial constructions in the stative part and homogeneous predicates in the operative part.

Thus, we must conclude that the information content of the text of resolutions is provided by fixed word order, text design, paragraphing and syntactic cohesion.

Another important feature of the texts of diplomatic documents is their unity. It is known that a text as an object of linguistic research is not only an informative, but also a structural and content-complete unit. Unity as substantially basic structural feature of the text reflects meaningful and structural nature of the text. In the texts, not performing aesthetic-cognitive

function, the overriding principle of the division is performed by a logical organization<sup>29</sup>.

To our mind, it is important to determine how the texts of diplomatic documents, in particular resolutions, are united and coherent. The unity of a text is provided at the global level, and cohesion - at the local level. Cohesion of phrases or statements is performed by local thematic and rhematic relations. Global cohesion is ensured by means of lexical repetition. In this regard T.V.Matveeva uses the term “thematic chain of the text”<sup>30</sup>. The unity of the texts of diplomatic documents may also be provided on the basis of genre nomination. Thus, the unity of a text belongs to its contextual and communicative organization, and the notion of cohesion - to the form and structural organization<sup>31</sup>.

It should also be noted that some texts of diplomatic documents are more or less coherent, and the means of communication do not always coincide with the traditional ones. To re-

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<sup>29</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: Наука, 1981, с. 54

<sup>30</sup> Матвеева Т.В. Функциональные стили в аспекте текстовых категорий (синхронно-сопоставительный очерк). Свердловск: Изд-во Уральск. ун-та., 1998, 181 с.

<sup>31</sup> Валгина Н.С. Теория текста: Учебное пособие. М.: Московский Государственный Университет печати, 2008, с. 22



fer to such forms of cohesion is to use the term “cohesion” (from English cohesion - coupling)<sup>32</sup>. It also should be noted that structural communication can be both explicit and implicit<sup>33</sup>.

For us it is important to define how and which parts are coherent in diplomatic texts, especially in the texts of resolutions. According to the results of our study, complex thoughts in a text-sentence of diplomatic documents can also be expressed by dividing the text into paragraphs and supraphrasal units. According to K.M.Abdullaev, “one paragraph can be divided into a number of syntactical units, while the same syntactical unit can be segmented into several paragraphs”<sup>34</sup>. We fully agree with this statement in the sense that the texts of the diplomatic documents consist of several autosemantic paragraphs and supraphrasal units.

It is also important to consider an implicit cohesion of a text. A good example for the implicit cohesion serves the text

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<sup>32</sup> Салаев У.А. Когезия как категория текста: Автореф... канд. филол. наук. Баку, 2005, 18 с.

<sup>33</sup> Валгина Н.С. Теория текста: Учебное пособие. М.: Московский Государственный Университет печати, 2008, с.

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<sup>34</sup> Abdullayev K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. Bakı: Maarif, 1999, s. 189

of the statute. Statutes (charters) are usually divided into articles and provisions. More frequently a paragraph may consist of one sentence, where the meaning is not complete, and it can be understood from the next paragraph or even paragraphs (see the example above). On the one hand, all paragraphs in terms of content do not express a complete thought. Most researchers have noted that one of the main criteria for determining the boundaries of a paragraphs are to break the unity of the content, intermittent logical-semantic relations, lexical recurrence<sup>35</sup>. On the other hand, some researchers who think that paragraph and SFU coincide in the informative documents of a regulatory genre, can talk about the features and nature of a paragraph that has certain structural and semantic types of SFU.

Speaking about a topic segmenting into some statements it should be mentioned that the topic also consists of a number of subtopics. This is due to the fact that this or that problem insufficiently developed. In this case, the functional-semantic type of speech "description" is a listing of certain fact or facts. For example, in the text of the Resolution 58\85 of the UN General Assembly on giving GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uz-

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<sup>35</sup> Виноградов В.В. Русский язык (Граммат. учение о слове). М: Учпедгиз, 1947, с. 226

bekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova) an observer status in the UN General Assembly, the logical connection of separate parts (supra-phrasal entities) can be represented as follows:

*The General Assembly,*

*Wishing* to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the GUUAM,

1. *Decides* to invite the GUUAM to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution...<sup>36</sup>

The division of the text of the resolution into three paragraphs a), b) and c) can actually be explained as: in a) lies the idea of the desire to promote cooperation between the UN and GUUAM (*Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the GUUAM*), and in b) and c) focus on the decision to invite GUUAM to participate in the sessions of the UN and the request from the General Secretariat to take the neces-

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<sup>36</sup> Resolution 58/85. Observer Status for the GUUAM in the General Assembly the UN. Report of the Sixth Committee (A/58/524). 72<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Meeting, 9 December 2003. Compilation of the GUAM Documents. Second edition. Volume 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2008. p. 319

sary measures for the implementation of the resolution (Decides to invite the GUUAM to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer; Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution).

“When it comes to an informative aspect of a text, the entire text of a document represents only one sentence”<sup>37</sup>, which is complicated by participial I and II constructions and adjectives. However, the participial construction given in a stating part is essentially considered a separate and independent sentence (autosemantic), but not in terms of content. Therefore, the participial construction in this text is coherent, i.e. connects two segments of utterances by formal grammatical means. Textbuilding function is implemented graphically, i.e. segmenting one sentence into separate paragraphs<sup>38</sup>. On this occasion A.A.Abdullaev notes that “in a sentence both structural and semantic and communicative aspects are closely related to each other”<sup>39</sup>. In our view, under a sentence in this quotation the scientist has on his mind the statement or supra-phrasal uni-

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<sup>37</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: Наука, 1981, с. 55

<sup>38</sup> Ibid. p.55

<sup>39</sup> Abdullaev Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs. Bakı: “Zərdabi LTD” MMC, 2011, s. 73

ty, dissected into a series of paragraphs that is related both by grammatical forms of communication and key words (as lexical repetitions).

Explicit method of communication in diplomatic texts, particularly in resolutions, is a polygraphic design achieved by means of punctuation and numbering. Since between paragraphs in the texts of resolutions a dot (full stop) is not used, and a comma in the stateting part and the semicolon in the operative part are used. Such use of punctuation indicates the flow of paragraphs within a single sentence-text. Beside punctuation in the texts of resolutions as a binder, numbering is also used. Numbering, on the one hand, creates consistency and clarity in the given text. On the other hand, it indicates a consistent relationship between the separate parts of the whole text.

Another most important feature of the texts of diplomatic documents is its communicative capability. According to I.R.Galperin, “the main purpose of this type of communication is to establish the relation between two parties, for example, a state and a citizen, a citizen and a citizen (jurisdiction); society and its members (the statute and the law); two or more states (contracts, agreements); employer amd employees (orders, decrees, instructions, directives); The Bureau and the assembly

(rules of procedure, minutes of meetings) and etc”<sup>40</sup>. In our view, the scientist refers to the act of communication and considers the above mentioned features extralinguistic. However, our focus is linguistic features of communication in the diplomatic texts.

Speaking about the success of communication in a text M.T.Gaibova notes: “The success of a dialogical act between an author and a reader depends not only on the real existence of the necessary conditions for communication and an author’s faith that they exist, but also from his interest in the preservation of these conditions throughout a novel”<sup>41</sup>. In our understanding, speaking about an act of communication the scientist has on his mind the degree of its appeal to readers. However, the more a text is standard, the less the manifestation of an author’s “I” in it is. Therefore, “an act of communication in the diplomatic sphere is understood what is written on the paper, to submit to the other party (partner), and the creator of a text is a collective (technical) author”<sup>42</sup>.

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<sup>40</sup> Galperin I.R. Stylistics. M.: Higher School Publ. House, 1977, p. 325

<sup>41</sup> Гаибова М.Т. Пути и способы выявления образа автора во внутренней речи персонажа. Баку: Министерство высшего и среднего специального образования Азербайджанской ССР, 1984, с. 29

<sup>42</sup> Nayer V.L. Stylistics in Terms of Verbal Communication Theory (Stylistic Aspects of Verbal Communication). M.: MPSU, 2008, p.87

One can not but agree with the original point of view of N.S.Valgina that "communicative continuity between the components of a text is very significant. Each sentence in a communicative term is related with a preceding one and promotes from a theme to a rheme (from known to new). The result is a theme-rhematic relation. "A text as a communicative unit assumes compound sentences in which each of the following contains some minimal information already available in the previous"<sup>43</sup>. This statement allows us to conclude that the actual division provides not only an informative text, but also its communicative aspect. Moreover, in the further analysis of the English texts of resolutions we shall consider communicative and informative aspects together.

Summarizing all the above mentioned, we must note that the constructive features of the text- information capability, unity, coherence and communicative capability - are closely related with each other. Without information a content can not be communicative. A communicative text creates unity and coherence. Realizing this in lexical and grammatical levels the constructive features create a system of summarizing genre of diplomatic substyle of the official style with specific stylistic

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<sup>43</sup> Валгина Н.С. Теория текста: Учебное пособие. М.: Московский Государственный Университет печати, 2008, с. 15

features.

### **Diplomatic Substyle and its Primary Stylistic Features.**

In determining the stylistic features of the diplomatic substyle as a term the authors' opinions diverse. M.P.Kulgav believes that “a stylistic feature is a set of qualitative features of any functional style, which a speech possesses to perform certain and specific tasks of communication in the field of communication”<sup>44</sup>. Since a stylistic feature has a style-forming property, it must be first found out which of them forms the official style of documents, and then move on to the question of stylistic devices and means ensuring the implementation of a particular stylistic features in the texts of documents.

The research works of prominent linguists in the field of official-business style shows that the main stylistic features of the language of a document as a sample of a business style can be considered logical coherence, objectivity, clarity, official

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<sup>44</sup> Кульгав М.П. Основные стилевые черты и синтаксические средства их реализации в современной немецкой научно-технической речи: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М., 1964, 26 с.



tone, unemotional speech, accuracy of use of certain words, stereotyped aspect, concreteness, impersonality, strict narration (description). However, we can not say that they all have the same value and quality and not always present simultaneously in the texts of documents. On this issue E.G.Rizel observes that “each style has a number of features, among which are primary and secondary ones”<sup>45</sup> Depending on the varieties of the style, some features are considered primary, the others are secondary.

Following V.V.Kalyuzhnaya’s opinion, we have chosen logical coherence, formality, emotional detachment, accuracy and stereotyped aspect as the primary stylistic features of diplomatic substyle.

Singling out a logical aspect (coherence) as a primary feature of the diplomatic substyle we can find in M.P.Kulgav’s classification. According to M.P.Kulgav’s understanding, “a logical aspect is primarily the concept, and secondly is logical cohesion and strict logical sequence of presentation, and thirdly is a logical isolation”<sup>46</sup>.

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<sup>45</sup> Ризель Э.Г. О так называемой архитектурной функции языковых средств // Учен. зап. 1-го Моск. пед. ин-та иностр. яз. М., 1956, т. 10, с. 151-164

<sup>46</sup> Ризель Э.Г. О так называемой архитектурной функции языковых средств // Учен. зап. 1-го Моск. пед. ин-та иностр. яз. М., 1956, т. 10, с. 151-164

Language means ensuring logical coherence create a complicated syntax of the texts of diplomatic documents. Simple sentences are mainly complicated with participial I and II constructions, infinitives, gerundial constructions, appositive words, and as a result of this they become longer.

It is known that the syntax of diplomatic documents is differed in long sentences with an unusual type of relation, with participial I and II constructions, infinitive constructions. The text of a diplomatic document, consisting of a single sentence, is divided into segments (supraphrasal units), which expresses a complete thought, presented as a single paragraph. All paragraphs in the text of a document are linked and separated by commas.

In conclusion, we must say that one sentence can express a complete thought, although A.Mammadov (Text and Linguistics) believes that “only a text can express a complete thought, and a sentence is an integral part of a text and serves as the main indicator in accepting information”<sup>47</sup>. In our view, in the above statement there are a lot of true judgments, but we should not forget that most of the texts of diplomatic documents are one sentence-text.

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<sup>47</sup> Məmmədov A.Y. Mətn yaranmasında formal əlaqə vasitələrinin sistemi. Bakı: Elm, 2001, s. 39

Speaking about a specific sentence, prominent scholar G.M.Bayzade also notes that “one sentence can never express a complete thought”<sup>48</sup>. However, in our opinion, by “a simple sentence” the scientist has in mind not a complex and compound sentence, but a component that directly expresses a thought. According to A.A.Abdullayev, “a complete thought can be expressed by a simple sentence if this sentence is complicated by the participial constructions, infinitives, etc”<sup>49</sup>.

As far as a paragraph in the text of diplomatic documents concerns, I.R.Galperin notes that “one of the main criteria for determining the boundaries of the paragraph is to break the unity of content, intermittent logical-semantic relations, lexical repetition”<sup>50</sup>. All of these criteria are not often met in these paragraphs, that is, there is no gap between paragraphs, that is why you can not categorically say about the comparison of supra-phrasal units (hereinafter - SFU) and paragraphs.

It should be noted that “in linguistic literature the term “complex syntactical whole” is more likely to use to refer to any combination, groups of sentences related contextually and

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<sup>48</sup> Bəyzadə Q.M. Mətn dilçiliyi. Bakı: Qorqud, 1997, 40 s.

<sup>49</sup> Abdullayev Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs. Bakı: “Zərdabi LTD” MMC, 2011, s. 19

<sup>50</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. М.: Наука, 1981, с. 34

syntactically. Besides this the terms "paragraph", "superphrasal units", "components" are used"<sup>51</sup> .

Speaking of a classic paragraph A.M.Peshkovsky notes: "A passage is a combination of a complex unit from one to indentation to another"<sup>52</sup>. In our case, a paragraph has specific features that distinguish it from a classic paragraph in which the beginning articulates its topic, followed by its disclosure and at the end of the paragraph summing up. Contrary to the opinion of some researchers that paragraph and SFU coincide, in the documents of regulating genre we can talk about the features and nature of the paragraph that appear in certain structural and semantic types of SFU. The means of intraphrasal ties are repeatedly discussed by native and foreign researchers.

E.A.Referovskaya indicates a major role of demonstrative pronouns in establishing linkage between sentences: "They greatly simplify the design, making it easier and more intelligible"<sup>53</sup>. Characteristically, substitutes like lexical linkage are rarely used between paragraphs in the texts of diplomatic doc-

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<sup>51</sup> Ушаков А.А. Очерки советской законодательной стилистики. Пермь: Изд-во Перм.ун-т, 1967, с. 4

<sup>52</sup> Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. М.: Учпедгиз, 195, с. 459

<sup>53</sup> Реферовская Е.А. Синтаксис современного французского языка (сложное предложение). Л.: Наука, 1969, с. 141

uments. “The personal pronouns are known for their ability to relate to something mentioned earlier or later and to form a communicative unit, larger than a sentence” as O.A.Esperson notices<sup>54</sup>.

Another primary feature of diplomatic documents as sample business style is formality. As A.A.Ushakov notes “the official communication necessitates an appropriate official language”<sup>55</sup>. Just as the language of law it's not a different language, and known as a conscious language of official documents. It is also a language with a set of historical linguistic resources. Tone of official diplomatic documents gives neutral effect, efficiency and rigor. The first thing to note is the role of lexical means: archaisms hold a special place although their number is relatively small. In the diplomatic documents, a special terminology that is associated with non-linguistic features of the text, ie with the profile of the organization, should be taken into consideration.

In diplomatic documents the following stylistic features are distinguished: logical and formal presentation. The lan-

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<sup>54</sup> Jespersen O.A. *Modern English Grammar*. New York: Macmillan and Co., 1933, p. 157

<sup>55</sup> Ушаков А.А. *Очерки советской законодательной стилистики*. Пермь: Изд-во Перм.ун-т, 1967, с. 141

guage of diplomacy is also characterized by a solemn tone. It is known that by their nature diplomatic documents are regulatory and legal. This character of the document affects the prescriptive method of presentation. This document defines the specifics of diplomatic text architecture, and so its syntax.

Diplomatic documents are constantly being studied by experts, but their legal nature has partially been studied. Therefore, the style and diplomatic terminology are important factors in translation. Speaking of terminology, it should be noted that the diplomatic terminology differs significantly according to its conventional and stereotyped nature. Thus, when translating the texts of resolutions one should be aware of specific terminology (vocabulary), and only then you can achieve an adequate official translation.

To implement the impact of political agreements, along with "high" vocabulary used evaluative vocabulary, which serve to express positive or negative attitude to state-members to certain phenomena, the changes taking place in the world, to the political situation in the world at the time of conclusion of the contract and designed to promote the development of the reader needed, desired by the parties to the relationship, as stated in the document.

It should be noted that special vocabulary of resolutions

include the words with different semantic evaluation: positive (improvement, settlement, strengthening, support) or negative (serious (concern), inadmissible, acquisition, negative). Also common with rational appreciative connotation: systematic development, flexible structure, balanced system - a positive connotation-estimated; cumbersome structure - negatively assessed.

The composition of these units is determined on the bases of the practical experience of diplomacy and law, and in the composition of the texts of the diplomatic style some of them are promoted to a prominent place and become the most common standards. These are all nominative - or connotative - estimated characteristics are proposed as socially useful and valuable: a new, modern, advanced, priority, date, etc.

As it has already been noted, the estimated field is closely related with the field of pitch. This is evident not only in the lexical means which expressive or figurative language sign entails of secondary appraisal and vice versa, but in the syntagmatic relations of expressive and evaluation units.

Typical speech syntagma of a diplomatic text is a combination of valuative units with intense: radically improved, the most complete satisfaction, unacceptably slow and very unsatisfactorily. Often estimated amplifying is accented by a figure

of repetition, often by semantic repetition on estimated basis: occupation [-] and displacement [-]; hostility [-] and hostile [-]; establishment of relations [+] and peaceful [+]; endanger peace and security [-]. Numerous repetitions of this kind acquired evaluative meaning of non-evaluative lexical units. In another context, the lexical meaning of this style can be neutral in terms of evaluation or giving a positive-evaluative sense.

“In the formation of these style features a special role is played by participial constructions, for example, absolute constructions which are used less frequently in our ordinary speech”<sup>56</sup>. Despite the fact that the participial makes a text rigorer and more formal than clauses they are typical mostly for speaking in diplomacy. The reason for this can probably be found in the opinion of K.A.Loginova: “The process of "emancipation of style" is business presentation<sup>57</sup>. This is explained by the fact that a large number of gerundial and infinitive constructions are involved in some way to make the style

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<sup>56</sup> Рецкер Я.И. Учебное пособие по переводу с английского языка на русский. (Крат. курс лекций для заоч. обучения). М.: Изд-во: Государственные центральные курсы заочного обучения иностранным языкам «Ин-Яз», 1971, Ч. 1, с. 14

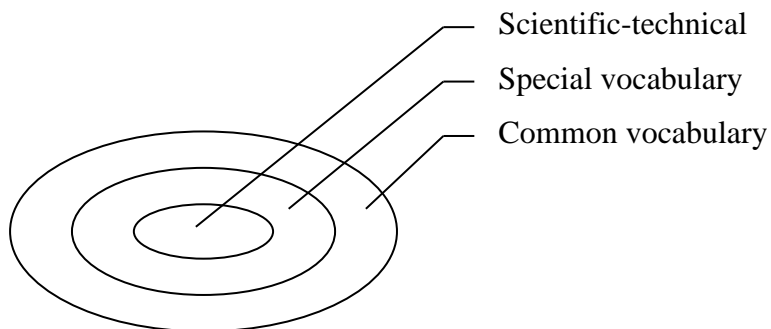
<sup>57</sup> Логинова К.А. Деловая речи и ее стилистические изменения в советскую эпоху / Развитие функциональных стилей современного русского языка. М.: Наука, 1968, с. 186-230



more rigid in order to avoid diversity of meanings.

Proceeding our study, it should be noted that in the level of vocabulary the features of diplomatic style like officiality and precision require certain stereotyped phrases, set expressions and clichés. Like any literature, reflection of any specific field of public relations as science and technology, diplomacy has developed its own system of terms. Its vocabulary consists of three layers: common, special and scientific-technical. In diplomatic documents one can talk about a slightly different distribution of diplomatic terms: common and special.

Schematically, the vocabulary of diplomatic documents can be represented in the following form:



As V.V.Kalyuzhnaya notes: “In all genres of diplomatic documents (informative, regulating, and final and concluding) a special vocabulary is carefully selected, which is represented

by a specific thematic groups - "the situation." So, in an informative and regulatory genres, in particular, in the treaties, conventions the following thematic groups of special vocabulary are distinguished: 1) the full name and current documents, eg, Convention of GUAM Member States on Mutual Rendering of Assistance in Consular Matters)<sup>58</sup> ; 2) the vocabulary related to the contracting parties and the conclusion of treaties, conventions, and their signatures, for example, parties, procedures, open for signature, ratification, accession, prorogation of a treaty. The final or concluding genre is represented in a variety of special vocabulary: names of documents; for example, Resolution 874 (1993) adopted by the Security Council at its 3292nd meeting on 14 October 1993), officers, officials, etc. depending on the issues discussed.

Thus, the primary purpose of special vocabulary in the diplomatic substyles is to supply the style of these documents with the following features: formality, clarity and unemotional featury.

Another primary feature of the diplomatic style is its un-

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<sup>58</sup> Convention of GUUAM Member States on Mutual Rendering of Assistance in Consular Matters. 2001. Compilation of the GUAM Documents. Second edition. Volume 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2008. p. 319

emotional character. It is known that the official style does not accept emotive words, words with connotative meaning. This applies to both written and oral forms. Language of diplomatic documents devoids of imagery in the truest sense of the word. According M.N.Kozhina, “imagery would divert the chain of thought and would lead to the eventual inaccuracies, vague characteristics and language”<sup>59</sup>. But speaking about official style of diplomatic documents one can talk about this notion only as a trend but not a clear pattern.

However, it should not be thought that the language of diplomatic documents is emotionally poor that it lacks the means of verbal imagery. There are some patterns, but their number is limited. They are used in some texts on economics (in documents of informative genre), where metaphors, similes, epithets, definitions are not acting as elements of a common imagery, but only as a means of expression.

It is appropriate to emphasize that the comparison is widely used here as a means of logical thinking. However, these comparisons are not figurative, but rather explanatory, illustrative. According I.R. Galperin, “ an excessive use of fig-

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<sup>59</sup> Кожина М.Н. О специфике художественной и научной речи в аспекте функциональной стилистики. Пермь: Изд-во Перм. ун-та, 1966, с. 32

urative means in scientific prose style would lead to loosening of the system or, in other words, to a collapse of the rules of the style”<sup>60</sup>.

Thus, due to the communicative goals diplomatic documents do not use all colors expressivity. They are characterized by a neutral expressiveness and neutral objectivity.

No less important characteristic of the style of diplomatic documents is accuracy. We believe that the accuracy in the diplomatic sub-genres is primarily inadmissibility of interpretation of unambiguous meaning, fidelity transmission of possible connotations.

It should be noted that in the diplomatic documents precision is achieved by the use of nouns and their frequent repetition as a means of avoiding their replacement by pronouns, substitute words are rarely used as well.

The style of diplomatic documents are close to the so-called Business Style (style of business letters), where certain grammatical, lexical and text standards exist (for example, business letters have a certain textual structure, the form of opening and ending).

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<sup>60</sup> Гальперин И.Р. К проблеме дифференциации стилей речи / Проблемы современной филологии. М.: Наука, 1965, с. 68-73

Thus, a division of stylistic features into primary and secondary is relative. In certain texts some features prevail (primary), in others they are secondary. All features are closely connected with one another. Without consistency there can not be clarity, clarity, in its turn, includes the precision, the official character requires certain stereotyped phrases, set expressions, clichés and so on. We can see that in certain types of documents stylistic features play an important role in the creation of syntactic and lexical structure of diplomatic documents.

In summary, we have come to a conclusion that on the basis of the classification of functional styles into diplomatic substyles it should be understood the genres of official style of the literary language, which have peculiar grammatical and lexical peculiarities according to their primary stylistic features (consistency, accuracy, formality, unemotional character and clarity). Some features of importance to be acquired is in the grammatical (morphological and syntactic) level, while the others - on the lexical level.

## CONCLUSION

1. Each text has its function. From one side, the notion “text” is used for defining any utterance (discourse) consisting of one or several sentences and bearing a complete thought. From the other side, this term refers to any story, novel, article and so on.

2. A general classification of functional styles includes literary and spoken styles. However, genre varieties can be found in all functional styles. The texts of viewed resolutions belong to resuming genre of diplomatic substyle of the official style of the English language.

3. Constructive textual feature of diplomatic documents are information capability, unity, coherence and communicative capability. Information capability in diplomatic documents refers to syntactical, semantic and pragmatic organization as well as their language means. Unity in these documents includes structural and semantic к и других текстов, заключается в структурной и семантической relations. Separate parts of the texts of diplomatic documents are related in some ways. For defining such forms of relations it is reasonable to use the term “coherence”. Coherence as one of the constructive feature of diplomatic texts supplies the structure,

structural design. Properly communicative capability is the last constructive feature of diplomatic texts. The communication aim of the texts of resolutions is to take decisions on the settlement of the conflict, to establish the relationship between Azerbaijan and Armenia and to withdraw the Armenian military forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4. Primary stylistic features of English texts of diplomatic documents are connectedness, formality, emotional detachment and accuracy. Connectedness in the texts of diplomatic documents is supplied by language means forming a complicated syntax. The next stylistic feature *formality demands definite stereotyped phrases, set phrases, cliches*. Our researched material witnesses the fact that in the given resolutions formality is realized on the level of special vocabulary, but with a close relation with its morphology. According to our research, another important stylistic feature of diplomatic substyle is considered emotional detachment. The research shows that initial words which are special vocabular of the texts of resolutions are used in their direct denitative meaning and emotionally colored only in this genre. In other styles these words acquire neutral tone. No less important stylistic feature of diplomatic substyle is accuracy. Stylistic feature – accuracy – provides a diplomatic text with a

strict textual design and the choice of special cliches in the texts of resolutions. Being connected with each other stylistic features form a system of style in which they function and realize. Realizing in the English texts of resolutions, stylistic features play a significant role in the establishment of grammatical structure and special vocabulary.

5. While characterising any text according to its functional and stylistic orientation, both linguistic and extralinguistic peculiarities regarding conxrtuctive textual feature (information capability, coherence, unity and communicative aim) should be considered. Extralinguistic features of these texts are the aim, sphere, purpose, form and structure of communication.

6. On the level of morphology the very type of document bears its own peculiarities. From a grammatical point of view, an entire document represents one sentence, as a rule, a long complicated sentence. According to this aspect, the text of a resolution is divided into parts: stating and recommending.

7. Actual deviation between the paragraphs in diplomatic documents are submitted other natural laws than in ordinary sentences. The content of a text is logically regimented into a number of sentences presented in the form of one sentence (I.R.Galperin) which makes us reconsider the character of thematic and rhematic relations. Segmentation of



the texts of resolutions into paragraphs helps separately consider each unit, statement. Due to this segmentation three types of thematic and rhematic relations have been found in the texts of resolutions. Compositional design of resolutions is the very technical means due to which syntactical inconvenience does not prevent its precise statement of a material and perception of its readers.

As a whole, the researched material allows us to conclude that lexico-grammatical and stylistic features of diplomatic documents.

8. By forming a stereotyped texts of resolutions it is important to emphasize the role of both lexical and syntactical means, and definite wordforms which are in this case stylistically marked and can play the role of functional and stylistic indicators.

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