DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The main purpose of intercultural communication is an effective dialogue between different nations. The character of the dialogue depends on many circumstances. It should take into consideration the differences between cultures and it should be always tolerant. Diplomats are the outstanding representatives of effective intercultural dialogues.

Diplomacy is an important instrument of foreign politics. Preparation of highly qualified diplomatic service specialists requires the knowledge of the basic terms of international diplomatic protocol and etiquette.

The concept of «diplomatic language» refers to two main ideas. Firstly, it is the language of official diplomatic talks, as well as the language of international agreements. Secondly, «diplomatic language» means a collection of terms relating to the field of diplomacy.

It's no secret that the first language of diplomacy was the Latin language, which was then replaced by French. That's why there are so many Latin and French words in modern diplomatic language. In today's world there is a tendency towards equality of languages.

Diplomatic terminology is a complex dynamic system, which includes terms of different spheres of diplomacy (diplomatic service, diplomatic law, diplomatic protocol and diplomatic etiquette). Thus, diplomatic terminology includes the following terminological groups: diplomatic agents / representatives, diplomatic ranks, diplomatic documents, diplomatic procedures, diplomatic visits, diplomatic missions, diplomatic rights and privileges of diplomatic receptions and others.

The terminological group «Diplomatic agents and diplomatic ranks» includes, for example, such terms as ambassador, ambassador extraordinary, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, attaché, chargé d’affaires, consul, consul general, counselor, diplomat, doyen, envoy, legate, minister plenipotentiary, nuncio, vice-consul, and others.

The terminological group «Diplomatic documents» includes the following names: accord, aide-mémoire, concordat, contract, convention, credentials (letters of credence), letters of recall, note verbal, procès-verbal, etc.

Names of diplomatic missions are combined into a group of «diplomatic bodies»: chancellery, consulate, embassy, consulate general, High Commissioner Office, and others.

The terminological group «Diplomatic procedures» consists of various diplomatic terms: accession (to the treaty, the Convention), accreditation, arbitration, diplomatic asylum, demarche, denunciation, exequatur, extradition, ratification, and others.

The group «Diplomatic privileges and immunities» includes, for example, such terms as extraterritoriality, inviolability of person, inviolability of domicile, exemption from local taxation, exemption from local criminal and civil jurisdiction, etc.

The group of terms «Diplomatic receptions» includes the names of different kinds of diplomatic receptions (formal / informal, daytime / evening, seated / without seating): a glass of wine, a glass of champagne, breakfast, lunch buffet, dinner, cocktail, "jour fix", tea, coffee, etc.

As we mentioned above, the most important diplomatic documents are notes (verbal and personal), letters of credence (credentials), communiqués, aides-mémoire, memorandum, treaty etc.

Note is an official letter which should be typed on a special stationary. It should carry the national emblem. Verbal notes (lat. verbalis ‘oral; in words’) are official letters written in the third person and unsigned. They have a mastic official seal and a special number. Personal notes are always composed in the first person and should be signed. They are sent by ambassadors to their colleagues, the heads of other diplomatic missions. They may convey congratulations on the appointment or election to an important post etc.
Letters of Credence (Credentials) are official letters provided by the government to the new head of diplomatic mission.

Communiqué is an official announcement by two or more negotiating sides.

Aides-Mémoire serves as an aid to memory. It is an informal summary of a diplomatic interview or conversation which is usually left at the foreign office by an ambassador.

Memorandum usually describes some facts or aspects of an important issue, especially something that has to be done in future.

Treaty is an official agreement made between states. International treaties are important sources of international law. They usually begin with preamble, contain the number of articles and the concluding part. They can be bilateral (signed by two states) and multilateral (signed by several states).

One of the effective ways of intercultural communication is diplomatic correspondence. It plays an important role in diplomatic contacts. It has its own rules of etiquette. One of the distinctive features of the diplomatic correspondence is the standard vocabulary, syntax, morphology, style and graphics. An official diplomatic letter has a typical structure, forms of address, phrases, containing requests, thanks, congratulations, condolences etc. It should contain the following information: data about the sender (name of organization, address, telephone, telex, telefax, e-mail); the recipient address, date, opening address, content of the letter, the final form of politeness, the signature of the sender. It’s important to remember that a letter to foreign partners should be written in the language of the message recipient. The information must be rather brief but quite comprehensive.

Thus, the effectiveness of intercultural communication in the diplomatic sphere consists of extensive encyclopedic knowledge, internal culture, experience of interaction and ongoing diplomatic training.