

Diplomacy and Diplomatic Etiquette

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Abstract: Etiquette is a word of French origin meaning manner of behavior. It includes the rules of politeness and courtesy accepted in society. Diplomatic etiquette originated from court etiquette, since it was at royal courts that foreign embassies were received.

In the early Middle Ages, the ceremonial of international communication was decisively influenced by solemn and magnificent rituals, whose purpose was to convince of the power of their country, to demonstrate its wealth, strength and superiority. Later, when issues of cooperation between states began to play a major role at court, diplomats had to be even more punctual and strict in observing all the rules of etiquette, since they represented not so much themselves as their country. Gradually, in order to avoid conflicts that could flare up due to real or imaginary insults, the forms of official contacts between representatives of different states became more and more regulated. Violation of the rules of international politeness can damage the authority and prestige of the state.

Keywords: Diplomacy, etiquette, international relations, diplomatic congresses, conferences, councils, diplomatic correspondence in the form of notes, memoranda, statements, preparation and signing of international treaties.

Introduction: Diplomacy is a formal line of activity of states aimed at implementing their foreign policy tasks, as well as protecting their political, economic and legal interests in foreign countries. Its formation dates back to ancient times, that is, it has developed since the time when states began to negotiate and conclude legal agreements with each other. In modern times, diplomacy is an integral part of the system of international relations and serves as an important tool in resolving global issues.

The term "diplomacy" is derived from the Greek word "diploma", which means "two folded sheets of paper". In ancient Greece and Rome, a letter enclosed in a wooden cover was presented to ambassadors as a letter of credence or document confirming their authority. This term was used in its current meaning in Western Europe at the end of the 18th century. Diplomacy is one of the most important instruments of a state's foreign policy, the goals and objectives of which determine the form and methods of diplomacy. The main forms of diplomatic activity are: diplomatic

congresses, conferences or councils; diplomatic correspondence in the form of notes, memoranda, statements and similar forms; preparation and signing of international treaties; representation of the state abroad through embassies and missions; participation in the activities of international organizations; coverage of the government's point of view on foreign policy issues in the press. Diplomatic institutions and their responsible employees enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. According to international law, diplomatic representatives are prohibited from interfering in the internal affairs of the country in which they work.

The formation of diplomacy was associated with the emergence of the state, the activities of its specific bodies and officials. It is well known that in the history of Uzbek statehood, regular contacts were established with foreign countries. The state of Amir Temur established contacts with France, England, Castile, Constantinople, Genoa and Venice through ambassadors.

It is known from history that during the first states that

existed on the territory of Uzbekistan: the Turkic Khaganate, the Arab Caliphate, the Timurids and the Three Khanates, diplomacy was the main area of the state's attention, because strengthening independence, the country's security, stability and development largely depended on an active foreign policy with foreign countries. Our country, located on the Great Silk Road, has been forming economic, political and cultural relations with foreign countries for centuries and maintaining diplomatic relations. This process was especially developed during the reign of the great statesman, Sahibkiran Amir Temur. Amir Temur, in addition to being the founder of one of the most powerful states of his time, a patron of science and culture, was also a skilled diplomat who had a decisive influence on the historical changes that took place in Europe and Asia and made an incomparable contribution to the development of world civilization. The fact that the etiquette typical of Eastern diplomacy is clearly visible in his correspondence with the rulers of foreign countries and in his diplomatic letters, and his desire to resolve the coldness and problems between countries peacefully and rationally is evidence of the uniqueness of Amir Temur's foreign policy. Therefore, the diplomacy of the Timurid era is one of the brightest pages of international relations of the past.

As time passed and international relations became more complex, there was a need for specialists who could effectively negotiate and reach agreements with other countries, that is, diplomats. A diplomat is an official representing the interests of a particular state or an authorized international organization, who, along with having high qualifications and knowledge in the field of international relations, politics, economics and culture, must be able to establish contacts, negotiate and conclude agreements with representatives of other states. Diplomacy in international law is regulated by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

In turn, there are several rules of etiquette that a diplomat must adhere to. "Etiquette" (code of etiquette) is a French word that means a set of rules of behavior, respect, and self-control accepted in a particular society. Etiquette includes generally accepted forms of interpersonal behavior - table manners, conversation, the art of presenting gifts, and many other norms of behavior. There are several types of etiquette, which are: court etiquette, diplomatic etiquette, military etiquette, and civil etiquette. Diplomatic etiquette is the rules of good behavior that diplomats and other officials follow when communicating with each other at diplomatic events. Diplomatic etiquette is based on general rules of

etiquette in its formation, while diplomatic norms and rules are reflected in the practice of business etiquette and general rules of etiquette. Violation of these rules is unacceptable; failure to use simple courtesy in relations is equated with disrespect in diplomatic etiquette and can lead to international and interethnic conflicts.

Great attention is paid to the observance of the rules of etiquette, especially by diplomats, since violation or non-compliance with these rules can damage the reputation of the country or its official representatives and, as a result, lead to a breakdown in relations between countries. Diplomatic etiquette is diverse, it includes the etiquette of meetings, exchanging greetings, sending congratulations, holding reception ceremonies, making visits, conducting conversations and negotiations, and diplomatic ceremonies. Diplomatic meetings are distinguished by their established regulations, etiquette, and often their own protocol. The main reason for this is that participants in diplomatic meetings strictly adhere to the rules of subordination and professional restrictions that form the basis of such a delicate activity as diplomacy. Meetings begin with an exchange of greetings. Types of greetings are different. A person who has been on a long trip to a foreign country compares the national customs and laws of this country with the customs of his own country. For example, it should be noted that for Muslims, according to Sharia law, it is strictly forbidden for a man and a woman to even touch each other's hands, unless they are related. When organizing a reception in honor of someone or inviting them to a guest, it is necessary to know what religion the guest believes in. According to the rules of Islam, the consumption of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited. According to the rules of Hinduism, beef is not used in food. The rules for exchanging diplomatic greetings are almost the same as the generally accepted rules for exchanging greetings.

First, the name of the person to be introduced is said, and then the name of the person being introduced is said. A younger person is introduced to an older person, a man to a woman, and a lower-ranking person to a higher-ranking person.

The person being introduced, if a man, bows slightly, while a woman only bows slightly.

During practical or protocol meetings (courtesy meetings or farewell meetings), a conversation is held. The conversation, depending on the situation, is not subject to regulations. However, both those who visit the meeting and those who receive them should take into account some rules that apply to them. For example, a courtesy or protocol visit should not be too

long, that is, it should not exceed 20, at most 30 minutes. The development of diplomatic protocol requirements reflects customs, statesmanship, and generally accepted rules of conduct.

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