

Problems of speech economy and logical coherence in diplomatic relations

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the analysis of the economics of speech and logical consistency problems in diplomatic relations. It is discussed that the content of a diplomatic speech should be short and to the point, but that logical consistency can be compromised in the process. The research uses linguistic analysis and comparative methods to analyze the main problems encountered in diplomatic speeches and their solutions. The article gives practical recommendations for observing the principles of speech economy, optimizing information and maintaining logical consistency. The results of this study will be important for improving communication not only in diplomatic activities but also in other fields.

Keywords: Economics of speech, logical consistency, diplomatic speech, communication, linguistic analysis, diplomacy, information optimization, communication methods, content consistency, speech strategies.

Introduction: Diplomatic relations have historically been an integral part of the progress of society. Interstate dialogue and international relations are conducted mainly through diplomatic speeches. The originality of a diplomatic speech is manifested in its depth in content and at the same time brevity. A special place in this process is occupied by the economy of speech, that is, the skill of expressing the maximum content with a minimum word. However, ensuring logical consistency in such discourses is an important factor that determines the effectiveness and comprehensibility of the communication. However, in most cases, these two principles can conflict with each other. It is with these problems that the article aims to analyze and offer practical solutions.

To ensure the effectiveness of diplomatic speech, it must have contextual coherence. It is important that every word and phrase be used in its proper place and in its proper sense. Therefore, finding a balance between the economics of speech and logical consistency is one of the most pressing issues in diplomatic activity. The speech economy is achieved mainly through the reduction and systematization of information. The goal of the speaker in this process is not only to convey the necessary information to the listener, but to present it in such a way that it eliminates any abstraction. But in this place there is a

danger of the breakdown of the logical chain, the loss of meaningful connections. Therefore, these issues are analyzed in depth in the article. [1]

Linguistically speaking, diplomatic speech has complex semantic and pragmatic features. Among them, it is considered important not only to briefly and accurately state the information, but also to reflect the moral and cultural position of the subject. Diplomats must organize dialogue effectively, often while maintaining a level of uncertainty and probability. The decisive role in this is played by their linguistic competence, that is, their skills in mastering language tools. Therefore, the question of the economics of speech deserves to be investigated not only as a pragmatic requirement but also as a linguistic problem. This article aims to explore exactly such complex issues and offer practical recommendations for solving them.

The economics of speech and ensuring logical consistency is not limited to the linguistic aspect alone. These principles require consideration of both psychological and sociological factors. The diplomat's speaking style, tone of voice, body movements, and even breaks all affect the effectiveness of communication. In addition, intercultural differences play an important role in international relations, which require special attention when forming speech. Therefore, the article covers not only linguistic and

diplomatic principles, but also psychological and sociocultural approaches.

The relevance of this paper stems from the complexity of the issues of speech economics and logical consistency in modern diplomatic processes. In today's era of globalization, dialogue between states must be fast, effective and accurate. In this context, the linguistic and pragmatic analysis of diplomatic speech serves to strengthen interstate relations and solve problems. This article aims to explore the main problems encountered in these processes and to develop science-based recommendations to solve them.

METHODS

To analyze the economics of speech and logical consistency in diplomatic speeches, the study used linguistic and pragmatic approaches. Through these approaches, the principles of ensuring brevity and clear consistent content of speech were analyzed in depth. Initially, criteria for selecting diplomatic speeches were developed, in which they were distinguished according to the historical, cultural and political context. The selected speeches consist of speeches by contemporary and historical diplomats, each with its own economic and logical characteristics. As a method, linguistic analysis, semantic comparison and contextual analysis methods were used together. However, sociocultural aspects were taken into account to assess the impact of the audience and speech on communication from a pragmatic point of view. Each method's contribution to the study was considered separately.

One of the main methods used for the study was linguistic analysis, which helped analyze the content structure of speech. Thanks to this method, the main sentence structures, lexical units and grammatical forms of speeches were studied. It became clear how the principle of the speech economy was followed in the statements of the diplomats. In the process of linguistic analysis, the principles of brevity and clarity of sentences were evaluated. In particular, how complex sentences are expressed in short and simple forms was studied. At the same time, the correlation between the semantic completeness and logical consistency of speech was analyzed. In the process, it was taken into account what meanings could be lost or preserved in the process of abridgement of speech.

At the second stage of the study, a pragmatic analysis was carried out, by which the effect of speech on the audience was studied. The speeches of diplomats were judged not only in terms of language, but also in terms of how intelligible and effective they are for the listener. To this end, the text of speeches was

contextually analyzed, determining the place and significance of each sentence in the context. Pragmatic analysis was carried out taking into account also the cultural and psychological characteristics of the trainee. Especially in international relations, the influence of intercultural differences on speech has been observed. At this stage, non-verbal elements of diplomats, such as tone of voice, body language, and breaks, were also analyzed. As a result of these approaches, factors have been identified that provide a balance between the economics of speech and logical consistency. [2]

The study also used a comparative analysis method and compared contemporary and historical diplomatic speeches. Thanks to this method, there has been a change in speech strategies used in different periods. For example, the specificity of the speeches of 19th-century diplomats and the differences between the speeches of today's diplomats were analyzed. In the process, approaches to the economics of speech were compared in speeches of different periods. At the same time, similarities and differences between diplomatic speeches of different countries were studied. This comparative analysis showed how speech strategies have evolved in the context of international relations.

In the process of analyzing speeches, the method of semantic comparison was used, in which speeches were compared with each other in terms of content. Through this approach, the ability to convey the meaning of speeches was assessed. In semantic comparison, the degree of brevity of speech and methods of ensuring clear content were studied. This method made it possible to analyze the ability of diplomats to express complex content in a concise and understandable form. As a result of semantic comparison, the effectiveness of economic speech was determined and it became known which tools are more used in ensuring logical consistency. At the same time, proposals were developed for solving semantic problems.

Contextual analysis method was also used as the main method throughout the study. This method aims to explore the social, cultural, and political context of diplomatic discourse. Through contextual analysis, the relevance and effectiveness of speeches to the audience is determined. For this purpose, speeches of diplomats from different countries were selected and their significance in international relations was studied. Contextual analysis has shown the importance of considering the needs of the audience and cross-cultural differences. Through this method, the economics of speech and the impact of logical consistency on diplomatic dialogue were assessed.

In order to re-examine the results of analytical research, a sociocultural approach was also used. This method aims to study the cultural and social aspects of the speech of diplomats. Sociocultural analysis has helped to understand elements of diplomats in speech, such as their style of communication and tone of voice. Through this approach, diplomatic speeches were analyzed in the context of cross-cultural differences. At the same time, styles of cultural adaptation were observed in the speech of diplomats. As a result, the economics of speech in international relations and the aspects of logical consistency related to culture have been identified. [3]

In order to confirm the results of the study, statistical methods were also used. Measurements were made on the economical and logical consistency of speeches. During this process, the frequency of use of words and the length of sentences were studied. On this basis, it was possible to assess the effectiveness of economic discourse. Statistics showed which language tools were most used to make diplomatic speeches cost-effective and consistent. Based on this data, the reliability and relevance of the research results was increased.

RESULTS

The results of the study confirmed the importance of speech economics and logical consistency in diplomatic speeches. Based on linguistic analysis, it has been found that when speeches are concise, meaningful and concise, their effectiveness increases. In most of the speeches examined, short sentences were prioritized, allowing the message to be conveyed quickly and accurately to the audience. The basic lexical units in speeches were chosen in accordance with the purpose of the speech, which conveyed perfectly accurate information by omitting redundant words. During the analysis, it was noted that long and complex sentences are likely to cause misunderstanding and confusion in the audience. Also, when economic speech gained logical consistency, the diplomats' statements instilled more confidence among the audience. Linguistically, short and simple expressions have been proven to be conducive to conveying complex content. At the same time, it was found that the effectiveness of communication can decrease as a result of a violation of logical consistency. The importance of using synonyms and simple vocabulary in ensuring the economy of speech was noted. These results showed a strong link between language and diplomatic speech. [4]

The results of the pragmatic analysis showed that speech is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of communication with the audience. The speeches of diplomats were judged not only in terms of

content, but also in terms of their ability to meet the needs of the listener. Throughout the study, it was observed that short and meaningful speeches were better received by the audience. Speeches that took into account the culture and needs of the audience were much more effective in communication. Also, listeners understood the content better in cases where the speech was shortened but logically consistent was maintained. During the pragmatic analysis, it was noted that non-verbal elements such as diplomats' body language and intonation were important in improving speech effectiveness. The effects of techniques such as breaks and accents on the audience were also studied. There was an ineffectiveness of speeches that did not meet the needs of the audience or were excessively prolonged. At the same time, pragmatically flexible speeches have been found to help people achieve greater success in international relations.

The results of the comparative analysis showed differences between historical and contemporary diplomatic speeches. Whereas the speeches of 19th-century diplomats were more formal and lengthy, modern speeches were dominated by simpler and clear styles. Historical speeches were often overly detailed, making them difficult for listeners. Modern diplomats, on the other hand, have increased the effectiveness of communication by making speeches short but meaningful. When the speeches of different countries were compared, it was found that the principles of economic discourse are increasingly being used in global diplomacy. Despite the cross-cultural differences, common economic styles have boosted trust among diplomats. It was also observed that the influence of globalization increased in contemporary discourses when national cultural elements prevailed in historical speeches. These results showed that modern diplomatic dialogue has become more universal.

The results of semantic analysis revealed the relationship between lexical units and content in speeches. The level of conveyance of the meanings of words and phrases used by diplomats has been found to be high. During the study, it was noted that synonyms and antonyms play a large role in conveying complex content in an abbreviated form. It has also been observed that lexical compounds that are frequently found in diplomatic speeches have contributed to the speech economy. It has been found that maintaining semantic balance is a key factor in ensuring logical consistency. However, it has been observed that semantic spaces or misused expressions may lead to misunderstandings among the audience. Diplomats were better able to attract the attention of the audience if the content of the speech had semantic completeness, despite the fact that it was short. The

results of semantic analysis confirmed the effectiveness of expressing complex meanings in simple words.

The results of the contextual analysis revealed the cultural and political significance of speech. When diplomats' speeches were culturally flexible, the effectiveness of communication was high. It was observed that the speaking styles used by diplomats of different countries varied in accordance with contextual differences. For example, speeches that were not culturally sensitive led to misunderstandings in communication. Contextual analysis showed the ability of diplomats to take into account the cultural and social needs of their listeners. At the same time, how the political environment influences the economics of speech and logical coherence has been studied. For example, in times of crisis, it has been found that brevity and clarity have been the priority. Contextual analysis provided a broader understanding of the specifics of international diplomatic dialogue.

The results of the sociocultural analysis revealed the degree of cultural flexibility in the speeches of the diplomats. Speeches that took into account cross-cultural differences had a positive impact on diplomatic relations. It was also observed that culturally incompatible speeches created barriers to communication. When diplomatic speeches are adapted to the culture for international audiences, their effectiveness has increased significantly. The results of the sociocultural analysis confirmed the importance of cultural elements in the speech style and content of diplomats. At the same time, cultural flexibility in speeches has served to ensure the stability of international relations. These results showed the need to take into account the cultural elements in the economics of speech and the need to ensure logical consistency.

The results of statistical analysis confirmed the reliability of the study results. Measurements of the economics of speech have shown that diplomats use short, straightforward styles. During the analysis, the efficiency of conveying complex content in a shorter format was proved statistically significantly. Measurements of the frequency of use of words and the length of sentences confirmed the importance of brevity and consistency in diplomatic speeches. However, the statistics revealed a correlation between the brevity of the speeches and the impact on the audience. These results confirmed the economics of speech and the advantage of using statistical approaches to provide logical consistency. [5]

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show the importance of the

economics of speech and logical consistency in diplomatic speeches in improving the effectiveness of communication. Short and meaningful speeches have been proven to be an effective way to capture the attention of your audience. In cases where the economics of speech were not followed, it was observed that the audience felt confused and confused. And logical consistency was identified as the key factor for delivering complex content simply and clearly. These results also showed the need for diplomats to develop effective communication skills in complex political and cultural contexts. It was noted that the economy of speech is important not only to save time, but also not to lose meaning. It was emphasized that these principles can be applied not only in diplomatic speeches, but also in everyday dialogue. The results showed that diplomats can play a significant role in increasing their resilience to different cultural and social circumstances. Since these principles can also be applied in the learning process, they are useful for enhancing learning effectiveness. Therefore, more attention should be paid to the issues of speech economics and logical consistency.

The discussion of the results of pragmatic analysis confirms the importance of diplomats' ability to understand the needs of audiences in communication. The brevity and simplicity of the speeches helped the audience understand the content better. It was noted that the speeches, taking into account the cultural and social needs of the audience, improved the quality of communication. At the same time, it has been observed that excessive and long speeches often reduce the effectiveness of communication. This situation indicates that it is difficult for the audience to distinguish the important aspects of speech. Also, pragmatically flexible speeches have been effective in engaging audiences in the process of communication. These results can serve as an important resource for diplomats in developing practical recommendations. The results of the pragmatic analysis also showed the need to strengthen the role of body language and intonation in communication. Diplomats are encouraged to take advantage of training in developing speeches tailored to the needs of the audience, while maintaining the speech economy. This method becomes even more relevant for successful dialogue in international relations. [6]

The results of the comparative analysis revealed important differences between historical and contemporary discourse. Whereas historical diplomats preferred longer and more complex styles, modern diplomats focused on short and clear speeches. This change can be attributed to the needs of the audience and the development of communication technologies.

There has also been an increase in adaptability to the global context in contemporary discourse. The primacy of national cultural elements in historical discourses has in many cases led to misunderstanding in audiences. Modern diplomats, on the other hand, have increased efficiency by tailoring speech to a global audience. These developments indicate that international diplomatic relations are becoming more universal. These results also showed that modern diplomats require enhanced skills in cross-cultural communication. Combining historical experience and current trends can play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of communication.

The results of semantic analysis revealed the relationship between the content of speech and lexical units. It was observed that the skillful use of synonyms and antonyms helped to convey complex content in a simpler way. Also, speeches that are semantically rich and logically consistent are easily perceived by the audience. And semantic ambiguities were observed to confuse the audience. The economics of speech and the need for a careful selection of certain lexical units to ensure logical coherence have been identified. This aspect helps to minimize ambiguity and logical interruptions in the speech of diplomats. These principles can be applied not only in diplomatic communication but also in other types of communication. Semantic analysis confirmed the importance of explaining complex meanings in simple terms in order to improve the effectiveness of communication. Simplicity and clarity of the content of diplomatic speeches can serve to strengthen international cooperation. This, in turn, will create the basis of reliable dialogue in international diplomacy.

The results of the contextual analysis shed light on the issue of the cultural and political flexibility of speech. It was noted that culturally adapted speeches by diplomats have boosted confidence in international dialogue. On the other hand, speeches that do not adapt to the culture have been found to cause misunderstandings and contradictions in communication. Speeches that were structured to fit contextual differences were effective and well received by the audience. At the same time, political and economic contexts also had a significant impact on the content and style of speech. In times of political crisis, short and clear speeches have served as an important tool for diplomats. Contextual analysis suggests that diplomats are important in developing new approaches to developing skills in international relations. It is also recommended that diplomats take into account the subtleties of different cultures when preparing speeches. This approach becomes relevant not only for diplomats, but also for representatives of other

industries. [7]

Sociocultural analysis confirmed the need for diplomats to increase cultural flexibility in international dialogue. It was observed that speeches composed taking into account cultural differences helped to develop diplomatic ties. This has shown the need to strengthen the intercultural communication skills of diplomats. Speeches that lack cultural flexibility, on the other hand, have often caused misunderstandings. These results revealed the importance of culture in ensuring the stability of international relations. It was found that diplomats should consider adaptation to global audiences while respecting national cultures when composing speeches. Also, culturally appropriate speeches increase the chances of effective communication with the audience. Sociocultural aspects have been proven to be the key to effective dialogue in international diplomacy. This approach can serve to strengthen peace and cooperation in international politics. [8]

The results of statistical analysis proved with quantitative data the importance of speech economics and logical consistency. It was noted that when speeches were effective in terms of brevity and content, the audience's attention was more engaged. The results of the statistical analysis clearly showed how each element of speech affected the audience. It can serve as an important resource for diplomats to prepare their speeches more thoughtfully. It was also noted that speeches that did not fit the audience often reduced the effectiveness of communication. Statistical data is useful to ensure that results are scientifically substantiated. Therefore, diplomats should also take into account statistical data when composing speeches. This method has practical value in increasing the effectiveness of communication in complex situations. The results of statistical analysis can also help improve the quality of decisions made in communication. And this is one of the main factors for the success of international dialogue. [9]

The results of this study could be useful not only for diplomats, but also for professionals working in other fields. The economics of speech and logical consistency issues are also relevant in business, education, healthcare, and other fields. These principles can be applied in organizations to improve the effectiveness of internal and external communications. The results of the study also revealed the importance of innovative technologies in improving the effectiveness of communication. However, the results showed the need for representatives from different sectors to consider cultural and political aspects. This approach will be important in setting practical directions for enhancing global cooperation. Organizing training on improving

the effectiveness of communication will be useful in applying these principles to real life. The results of the research formed the basis for continuing research activities in the field of international dialogue. It is therefore argued that the prospects for further study of this topic are very high.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study showed that the economics of speech is important for diplomats in improving the effectiveness of international dialogue. Composing speech in a concise, concise and logical consistency not only improves the quality of communication but also helps to capture the attention of your audience. At the same time, meaningful and concise speech will make it possible to build mutual trust in international cooperation.

The fact that diplomats should take into account the cultural characteristics of the dialogue when composing speeches was noted as an important aspect throughout the study. Each culture has its own unique rules of communication and ethical standards, and taking these into account plays a major role in the success of global communication. This method helps to eliminate inaccuracies in communication.

Making a speech based on statistics is especially important for diplomats. Speeches presented on the basis of facts and figures increase credibility and generate interest in the audience regarding the topic. Therefore, diplomats should focus on presenting statistics in an accurate and accurate way. [10]

The importance of the principle of flexibility in speech structure was also highlighted in the study. Speeches tailored for different audiences greatly increase the effectiveness of communication. This method can be widely used not only in international dialogue, but also in business and education.

The impact of technology on the effectiveness of communication was noted separately. The use of modern information and communication means is an important tool in making speech more expressive. At the same time, when using digital tools, it is necessary to pay attention to their suitability and comprehensibility for the audience.

The results of the study showed that one of the most important factors in the dialogue is the setting of a clear goal and strategy. Clearly defining the goal and developing appropriate strategies before the speech is necessary to engage the audience and convey the information effectively.

To succeed in international dialogue, it is important to develop not only the economy of speech, but also the approaches of diplomats aimed at increasing

coherence. This serves as a key factor in strengthening mutual understanding and effectively managing dialogue.

This research can serve as a basis for future research work by overcoming complexities in international communication and proposing ways to increase efficiency. The results obtained during the study include important recommendations for diplomats, businessmen and other industry representatives and help them develop their communication skills.

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