

Lexical And Semantic Peculiarities Of Diplomatic Lexicon Of Modern Persian Language

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Received: 17 August 2025; **Accepted:** 13 September 2025; **Published:** 15 October 2025

Abstract: The present article is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of lexical and semantic peculiarities of diplomatic lexicon of modern Persian language. Diplomatic vocabulary is considered as a special layer of socio-political language formed under the influence of historical, cultural, religious and political factors. It serves as a tool for expressing the official position of the state in international dialog, diplomatic negotiations, political statements and interstate correspondence.

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The author emphasizes the role of borrowed vocabulary, primarily Arabic and French, in the formation of diplomatic vocabulary. Arabic loanwords, which have penetrated the Persian language since Islamization, cover religious, political and administrative terms that have become an integral part of the official style. European borrowings, especially those of French origin, have been in active use since the 19th century.

The article pays considerable attention to the stylistic characteristics of diplomatic speech. Persian diplomatic vocabulary is characterized by a high level of politeness, the use of stable expressions, complex verb constructions and traditional forms of address. Such elements of speech contribute to the observance of the norms of protocol and create an atmosphere of formality and respect.

An important component is euphemization - the use of soft and veiled expressions instead of direct or potentially conflicting language. Euphemisms allow to smooth out confrontational accents and observe the norms of diplomatic etiquette.

In addition, the role of Latin expressions which are used both in the original and in translation, giving the speech universality and compliance with international standards, is analyzed.

Thus, the Persian diplomatic vocabulary is a multi-layered, formally organized system reflecting both national specifics and global trends in international communication.

Keywords: Arabic and European borrowings, stylistic differentiation of Persian language, formality and solemnity of diplomatic vocabulary, abbreviations, political euphemisms, stable Latin expressions.

Introduction: Iran with its long history and rich culture has played and still plays an important role in world civilization and international diplomacy. The huge influence of Iran on many cultures and languages of the countries of Asia, the Middle East, and the Indian continent was realized through the Persian language. This language is not only the language of poetry, science and philosophy, but also became a tool of

international relations, negotiations and diplomatic correspondence. The development of diplomatic vocabulary in Persian reflects the complex history of interaction between different cultures and states, as well as adaptation to the changing conditions of the international arena. Diplomatic lexicon being a part of social and political lexicon is a special layer that is used in the sphere of international relations, official

negotiations and interstate communication, which requires special attention to the linguistic means used.¹

Semantic features of diplomatic lexicon are conditioned by its historical, cultural and linguistic traditions.

The Persian diplomatic language has its own distinctive features directly related to the historical events that took place in the territory of the country.

METHOD

A characteristic feature of the diplomatic vocabulary of the Persian language is the presence of a large number of words of Arabic and European origin, which is due to the historical events that took place on the territory of Iran

during its long history. The conquest of Iran by the Arabs and the establishment of Islam, starting from the second half of the 11th century, contributed to the penetration of a large number of Arabic loanwords, primarily related to religious, administrative, political and economic spheres of social life, which are widely flowing into the Persian literary language.²

Together with the Arabic vocabulary, new concepts in the field of religion, administration, economy, culture were borrowed, which were added to the vocabulary³ and over the centuries became an organic part of the language and even Iranians themselves perceive them as native Persian words and do not consider them "alien". The use of Arabic words often gives the text additional formality and solemnity. Examples of words of Arabic origin actively used in diplomatic vocabulary are such words as سفیر safir "ambassador", مذاکره mozākere 'negotiation', توافق tavāfoq "agreement", روابط ravābet "relationship, connection", معاهده moāhaede "contract", تفاهم tafāhom "mutual understanding", صلح solh 'peace', بعد من menba'd "hereafter, subsequently, henceforth", مابین فی mabīn fī "mutual", etc.

In addition to countless lexical strata, Persian borrowed from Arabic a certain system of word-formation (form-forming), word-formation and syntactic patterns⁴. These include not only the broken plural forms widely used in Persian, but also the use of

dual number forms used in diplomatic vocabulary: طرفین معظمین متعاهدین tarafeyn-e

moazzameyn-e motaahhedyen "high agreeing parties", والاحضرتین vālāhazrateyn

"Their Highnesses" (about two people), اعیحضرتین a'lāhazrateyn "Their Majesties". If we talk about the peculiarities of the use of Arabic words in diplomatic vocabulary, the following should be noted here.

Example.

طرفین معظمین متعاهدینت تفایفد مینماید کفه مرز دولتی ... همفا
اسففت کفه تحفید ا بر اسففا و ط ق

مفر ففرا ... کفه بفه عفف ففد ففامففه حفا ففف ر مففح فففق
یفافففففه اسفففف ت مففیففادففففففدت انف ففا

<https://www.bbc.com/persian/iran>

tarafeyn-e mo'azzameyn-e motaāhedeyn tayiid minemāyand ke marz-e dowlati ... hamān ast ke tahdid-e ān bar asās va tebq-e moqarrarāt... ke be ahdnāme-ye hāzer molhaq mibāšad anjām yāfte ast "The High Contracting Parties confirm that the State frontier is that defined in accordance with the provisions ... annexed to this Treaty."

After the February Revolution and the establishment of the power of the clergy, the language of diplomatic documents and the language used by Iranian diplomats became different. Many religious and religious-political terms, including new ones, were organically incorporated into it. All official documents of the ministry and embassies, as well as credentials and letters of recall of Iranian ambassadors, begin with the name of God.

For example, the practice of issuing notes verbales has undergone significant changes. In the first years after the Islamic Revolution, instead of the traditional final compliment: "The Ministry (Embassy) takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of its high esteem", the notes ended with a politically intense phrase, in the spirit of the specifics of the time: رین
مسفت بر ین مسفتضع پیروزی امید به be omid-e piruzi-ye mostaz'efin bar mostakberin "In the hope of the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors." After a number of years, this was abandoned, and the notes reverted to their conventional form. The word توار اسف ostovār-nāme "credentials (of the ambassador)", nowadays differ little in form and content from the generally accepted ones. However, judging from the typical text of the letters signed by the former Iranian president Mohammad Khatemi, they refer to "good relations" existing not between countries but between peoples (nations): "the Muslim people of Iran" and the people of the country concerned⁵.

As for European borrowings, they are mainly French borrowings that began to penetrate into Persian in the 19th century when Iran began to interact actively with European countries such as Russia, Britain and France. This was a period of strong external influence on Iran, especially because of the rivalry between these countries.

Since France was the main country determining diplomatic practices during that period, therefore French became the dominant language in diplomatic

correspondence and terminology. For example, important agreements between Iran and European countries were signed using European legal and diplomatic terms. French borrowings further covered not only the sphere of international relations, but also economics, science, art, technology, military, everyday life, etc. Some of the Western European loanwords were replaced by Persian equivalents as part of the struggle to purify the language, but some of them continue to function in various spheres to this day, including diplomacy.

These can include words such as *attāše* *اتشفسه* "attaché", *konsul* *کدسفوف* "consul", *وتو*

veto "veto", *vizā* *ویزا* "visa", *pāspōrt* *پاسپور* 'passport', *diplomāt* *دپیحما* "diplomat",

konvansyun *کدوانسفیر* "convention", *šārzdāfer* *دشارددافر* "consul", *concordāt* *کونکوردات* "concordat", *protocol* *پروتوکول* "protocol", *domārš* *دومارش* "demarche", etc. Many of these words have become international words and are actively used in the language.

های سفیاسفیی ای ا پگرچه اسففت اده از حق وتو در بسفیفاری از نظا برای برتی مراما ون ادها در نظر گرفتده اسفت اما معروفترین تصفیم گیری دفورای امدیت سفازما پعرصفه کاربرد انتیار وتو نظا محل

<https://vista.ir/m/a/s6uwr> *gar če estefāde az haqq-e veto dar besyāri az nezāmehā-ye siyāsi-ye jahān barāye barxi maqāmāt va nehādihā dar nazar gerefte šode ast ammā ma'ruftarin arse-ye kārbord -e extiyār veto nezām-e tasmimgiri-ye šowrā-ye amniyat-e sāzmān-e mellal-e mottahed ast "While the use of the veto is provided for in many political systems around the world for certain officials and institutions, the best known area of application of this right is the decision-making system of the United Nations Security Council."*

حاففر اتشفسفه های امورم ایرین در ترات زاهدا و مشففف ددر حا میدهد پو کارهای تودرا در هماهنگی با سار افغانستان اید ایرافعا <https://anisdaily.com/>

dar hāl-e hāzer attāsehā-ye omur-e mohājerin dar Tehrān, Zāhedān va Mašhad -e Irān fa'āl va kārhā-ye xod rā dar hamāhangi bā sefārat -e afqānestān anjām midehand "Currently, the migrant attachés in Tehran, Zahedan and Mashhad in Iran

are actively working and carrying out their duties in coordination with the Afghan Embassy."

The stylistic differentiation of the Persian language is also reflected in the use of diplomatic vocabulary. The diplomatic vocabulary of Persian is characterized by a high degree of formality and solemnity. This is manifested in the use of traditional forms of politeness such as *janāb-e āli* *عالی یداب* "you" (lit. Your Excellency), *در*

dar peyravi-ye nāme-ye šomāre-ye e... janāb-e āli ... *دففففففففه نفامفه پیروی*

"following your letter No..."; *mohtaram* *محتره* "honorable", *janāb-e mostatāb* *اب ت مسقف یداب* "deeply respected". In the indirect cases, *be šomā* "to you" is used instead of the expression *xedmat-e šomā* (lit. At your service), *استخضار به*

be estexzar-e soma mirasanam ... "I bring to your attention...." *تردیم با*

ba taqdim-e tasšakkor-e qabli "Thank you in advance" (the final phrase in

tašakkor, (onvan-)e *alāmat be* *بفه عممفت نعدوات تشففف* *letter*); the

barāye ebrāz-e tašakkor "in gratitude"; *چیزی فففد بر* *be onvān-e* *اعترا عدوا بفه*

eterāz bar zedd-e čiz-i "as a sign of protest ..."; *bā* *کما با* *moxtes-e šomā* "Yours sincerely"; *kamāl-e ehterām* "with perfect reverence."

The diplomatic speech actively uses stable expressions characteristic of the official

dar rāstā- ye manāfe'-e moštarak "in the interest of the

common good"; *ta'kid bar hosn-e niyat* "emphasizing good intentions

dar ras-e heyat-e alirotbe "at the head of a high-level

delegation"; *ehterāmāt-e xod ra tajdid nemudan*

renew assurances of their high esteem, *ehterāmāt-e fā'eqe* "high esteem"; *dar rāstāy-e hamkāri-hāye moshtarak* "in joint

dar peygiri-yeye mowzu "in the process of

considering the matter"; *dar in xosus* "in this regard"; *bā* *کما با* *mil*

kamāl-e meyl 'with great pleasure'; *kamāl-e tavāzo* 'with complete

modesty'; *dar surat-e niyāz* *صففففور* *bā* *کما با* *افتخار* "in case of necessity";

kamāl-e eftexār 'with great reverence'; etc. For example:

Yādādat dmare ... *وزار امور تاریه* *این سار* *با ابراز امتدا وصو* *را عم می دارد*

*in sefārat bā ebrāz-e emtenān vosul-e yāddāšt-e šomāre-ye... vezārat-e omur-e xāreje rā elān midārad.*6 "The Ambassador, expressing his deepest respects, has the honor to invite you and your spouse..."

وزار امور تاریه با ابراز تعارفا تود به اس ار احترام ادعار می دارد که...

vezārat-e omur-e xāreja bā ebrāz-e ta'ārofāt -e xod be ān sefārat ehterāman eš'ār midārad ke... "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the expression of its greetings, respectfully informs the Embassy that..."

The use of stylistically colored verbs is also one of the features of official vocabulary

used in the service of interstate relations. These include such verbs as کرد عزیمت

azimat kardan, ترک تار tark goftan, برد تشغیریف tašrif bordan "to depart, to leave",

آورد تشغیریف tašrif āvardan "to arrive", فرمود farmudan "to speak", دادفتن افتخار

eftexār dāštan "to have the honor" (to do something), مافتار کرد تخر م moftaxar kardan "to honor" (to honor with one's coming), the use of stylistically colored synonyms as the verb part of a compound verb, such as the use of the verbs نمود nemudan instead of کرد kardan, گردید gardidan instead of داد šodan, etc. n. For example,

...حسا ارزو میدماید هموفریت یدابحی را در فعالیت تا در این مرا... movafaqqiyat-e janāb-e āli ra dar fa'āliyat-etān dar in maqām-e hassās ārezu minemāyam "I wish you success in your endeavors in this responsible position..."

In addition, one of the features of diplomatic vocabulary is the use of the frame construction of compound verbs, giving a more elevated and official tone to written and spoken speech: آزم عاز یدفند یایی āzem-e jā-yi šodan "to depart", دارای بود چیزی dārā-yi čizi budan "to have", etc. For example,

در نشست بینالمحی درباره امدیت سای ریت وزیر امور تاریه تأکید کرد که این مسحه دارای اهمیت بزرگ ... بین المحی است

dar nešast-e beyn-ol-mellali dar bāre-ye amniyat-e sāybari vazir-e omur-e xāreja takid kard ke in mas'ale dārāyi ahamiyat-e bozorg-e beyn-ol-mellali ast ...

"At an international conference on cyber security, the Foreign Minister emphasized that this issue is of great international importance and requires the cooperation of all countries."

این دوره نصف ت به دو مرحله بدل درگیرنده تحولت اسفاسفی در الگوهای رفتاری سفیاسفت تاریی ایرا

<https://www.sid.ir/paper/161249/fa> in dowre nesbat be do marhale -ye qabl dar bargirande-ye tahavollāt-e asšši dar ālghā-ye raftāri-ye siyāsāt-e xāreji-ye irān mibāšad "This period, compared to the previous two phases, includes major changes in Iran's foreign policy behavior patterns."

Among the diplomatic lexicon, abbreviations denoting abbreviated names of various international

organizations and international treaties are widely used. Abbreviation is a relatively new phenomenon for Iranian linguistic tradition, which penetrated into the Persian language only in the second half of the 20th century after the intensification of relations with Western countries.

Here are some examples: ناتو nāto "NATO", ناسفا nāsā "NASA", اکو eko (سففازما)

ECO (ساففاذی sāzmān-e eqtesādi-ye hamkāri فاری هم ابتصففاذی - Economic Cooperation

Organization", یونسف و yunesko "UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization", اوپفف opek 'OPEC' Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries); مآگاته māgāte "IAEA" (Russian: IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency).

ایی آمانا z ایران که برنامه هستتتهای دارد از یکستت سنتت کرتت ر ار سرانستته بریتانیا نیز مآگاته ایالات متحده از سی دیگر بحث خ اهیم کرد <https://www.mehrnews.com/news> .

Irān ke barnāme-ye haste-yi dārad az yek su va se kešvar-e orupāyi... va niz māgāte va ayālat-e mottahede az su-ye digar bahs xāhim kard "We will discuss the confrontation between Iran, which has a nuclear program, on the one hand, and the three European countries...as well as the IAEA and the United States on the other."

ناتو نرشم می در یریا یدگ سرد میا ایالا متحده امری ا و روسیه ای ا کرد

<https://per.euronews.com/2018/04/23/>

nato naqā-e mohemmi dar jarayān-e jang sard ayālāt-e mottahede va rusiye ifā kard "NATO played an important role during the Cold War between the United States and Russia."

Depending on the nature of the phenomena denoted, diplomacy means different things: politics, diplomatic work, science, personnel, etc. The meaning in which the word is used varies and depends on the context. However, common to all definitions of diplomacy is always the fact that diplomacy is closely related to the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the development of mutual cooperation 7 . Therefore, diplomacy requires special attention to the linguistic means used⁸, one of which are euphemisms. Euphemisms and expressions belonging to the high style are used to soften the wording used, as an expression of politeness, as threats, open accusations, insults are diplomatic taboos, as well as language units denoting any aggressive actions. One of the spheres of use of political euphemisms is foreign policy phenomena 9 . In the language of diplomacy, euphemisms are used to euphemize notions related to the use of force, including military force, as well as

various kinds of threats.

For example, to euphemize the concept of war (یډگ jang "war"), various words and expressions are used, such as مډاښفنه درگیریت ت ناتم مسفحانه monāqeše-ye (extelāf.

dargiri) mosallahāne "armed conflict", کفرزار kārzār
"campaign", کمپین kompayn

"campaign", عمليا amaliyāt "operation", for instance.

هر دو کارزار بسف یار طولانیت و دد فوارتر از ی کمپین محدود ...
بففرای انففف فتواهد بود و فر اید ه وادفدگنن تفففعففف عففف لاز
ایفففن ابففدامفففا را داردت سففففففافا هففففو حففففانفففه هففففاف

<https://www.entekhab.ir>

... har do kārzar besyār tulānī-tar va došvār-tar az yek
kampyan-e maḥdud xāhand bud va farz-e inke
vāšington ta'ahhod-e lāzem barāye anjām in a'māl rā
dārad, sāde-lūxānex ast. "To permanently destroy
Iran's nuclear facilities ... both actions

will be much longer and more complex than a limited campaign, and the assumption that Washington is willing to make the necessary commitments to realize these actions is naïve .”

کردت این کشورها و مناطق مذکور از االز ٲدولت روسٲه اعم
عمحیا روسٲه در اوکراین تحریمهایی را عحه روسیه اعما
https://www.isna.ir. کردهاند

dowlat-e rusiye ‘elām kard in kešvarhā va manāteq-e mazkur az āqāz-e amaliyāt-e rusiye dar ukrāyin tahrīmhā-yi rā aleyh-e rusiye amāl karde-and “The Russian government announced that these countries and regions have imposed sanctions against Russia since the beginning of its operation in Ukraine.”

The word جَفَفَالفَفَفَش čālēš “challenge” euphemizes the concepts of ‘difficulty’, “problem”:

بزرگ اسففت که برای استفسیاسففی سففوریست ی تحو یتغیر نظا ترام هم جالش و هم فرصففت ای اد کرده

https://inn.ir است. taqiir-e nezām-e siyāsi-ye suriye yek tahavvol-e bozorg ast ke barāye trāmp ham čāleš va ham forsat ijād karde ast “Changing Syria's political system is a major development that has created both a challenge and an opportunity for Trump.”

The use of the expression *mowjeb-e avāqeb-e jeddi šodan* “to entail serious consequences” may be regarded as a warning against performing any unfriendly acts:

عوابی در اروپا توافقی داد و ستد مبادی تحریمهای پایداری
 کیمیاها به یسفف و ی راه حل دیچمائی ادا تاهیم را اعمفا
 داد. <https://www.isna.ir/news>

in eqdām avāqebi dar orupā xāhad dāšt, mā qāderim
tahrīmā-yi rā amāl konim ammā be jost-o-ju-yi rāh-e

hal-e diplomātic edāme xāhim dād “This move will have consequences in Europe, we can impose sanctions but we will continue to look for a diplomatic solution”.

The phrase **دنیای یف ف ب ف** donyā-ye yek qotbi
“unipolar world” can serve as a

euphemism for the phrase ایفلا هفمفونفی
hežemuni-ye ayālat-e mottahede

“hegemony of the United States”, for example:

توابعیت کنونی نظم نوین ی فانی چقد ب ی بفه تقدیرج در حفا
تف ب ی یعدی هممونی هگذر از نظفا پیشففرافت و ی فا در حفا
https://www.irna.ir/news . امری ایی است

vāqe'yat-e konuni -ye nazm- navin -e jahāni-ye āandqotbi be tadrij dar hāl-e pišraft va jahān dar hāl-e gozar az takqotbi yani hežemuni-ye āmrikā-yi ast "The current reality is that a new multipolar world order is gradually taking shape and the world is moving away from the unipolar system i.e. American hegemony. "

To euphemize the concept of “striking back” it is possible to use the expressions *eqdām-e motaqābel* “retaliating”, e.g.,

تدی مترابل عحه اتن گرفت و در هت را تصفیم به ادا ...
 ابدامی فربتی از سفوی نیروی دریایی سفپاه دون فتکش یونفانی ... در ...
 ابهفای تحیح ففار توبیف و بففه ابهفای سففففاحی ایرا منترفل
 دففففف

<https://www.tabnak.ir>

tehrān tasmim be eqdām-e tambihi-ye motaqābel
aleyh-e āten gereft va dar eqdām- i zarbat-i az su-ye
niru-ye daryāyi-ye sepāh do naftkaš yunāni ... dar ābhā-
ye xaliy fārs towqif va be ābhā-ye sāheli-ye irān
montaqel šod “Tehran decided to retaliate against
Athens and an IRGC naval strike in Persian Gulf waters
resulted in the seizure and transfer of two Greek oil
tankers to Iranian coastal waters...”

Instead of a specific designation of conflict in diplomatic vocabulary, it is possible to use the expression نفطفر افتقم extelāf-e nazar “difference of opinion”, and the expressions دشمن کشورهای kešvarhā-ye došman “hostile countries” and دشمنان ایداما

eqdāmāt-e xasmāne “hostile actions” may be used to denote the concept کشف‌ورهای

kešvarhā- ye qeyr-e dust “unfriendly
countries” and ايردوسففف بدامفا

eqdāmāt-e qeyr-e dustāne “unfriendly actions”:

دولت روسیه... لیست کشورها و مدارای را که دوست روسیه نیستند و ابداً ایردوستانهای را عی این کشور و درکتها و د <https://www.isna.ir> وندانش اتخاذ کردهاند منتشر کرد

dowlat-e rusiye list kešvarhā va manāteqi rā ke dust
rusiye nistand va eqdāmāt-e qeyr-e dustāne-i rā

aleyeh-e in kešvar va šerkathā va šahrvandšn-aš ettexāz karde - and montašer kard "The Russian government ... published a list of countries and

regions that are not friends of Russia and have taken unfriendly measures against the country, its companies and citizens."

Sometimes a diplomat may use the following turns of phrase to indicate a negative outcome of negotiations:

dar tul-e mozākerat, mošelāti be vojūd ... طو درخ امقد و بود بفه متی مشفف ت مذاکرا

āmad.... "Some difficulties arose in the course of the negotiations...." برتی با طرفین

tarafeyn ba barxi mavane' movājeh šodand "The parties faced some

obstacles"; bahs-hā yef d nrsff انتظافار مورد نتقایح بفه فا بحث

be natāyej-e mowred-e entezār narasid "Discussions did not lead to the expected results"; ای بحث به نیاز سفوالا برتی

barxi savālāt niyāz be bahshā-ye bištari dārand "Some issues need

further discussion"; کرد فار ادففف رای مختخ فای دیدگناه

mozākerāt didgāhhā-ye moxtalefi rā āshkār kard "The negotiations revealed different points of view"; etc. A diplomat can speak of a latent threat of war or conflict by using softer and more veiled language: afzāyeš taneš dar manṭaqe "Increased tension in

the region"; afzāyeš fa'āliyathā-ye nezāmi "Increased military

activity"; riskhā -ye dargīri yef d tšffnf بفالروه فای ریسفف

bālqovve -ye tašdīd -e dargīri ففففیت و تشفففید ا

emkān tašdīd vaz'iyat "Potential risks of conflict escalation"; adam qatīyat dar ravābet beyn- al-melal "Uncertainty in international relations", etc. n. If, however, a diplomat warns a foreign government that certain actions on its part will be regarded as عمل

amal-e qeyr-e dustāne "unfriendly act", then these words should be

deciphered as a threat of conflict or even war:

کره چما به هیچ ویه تواسفتار تدش بین دو کشفور نیسفتم اما این ایدا

ma be hič vajh xāstār-e taneš beyn-e do kešvar nistim ammā in eqdām-e kore-ye janubi rā qeyr-e dustāne, moxarreb ... midanim "We in no way want tension between the two countries, but we consider South Korea's moves unfriendly and destructive."

The characteristic features of diplomatic vocabulary include the use of Latin turns,

the use of which is conditioned by several factors and is connected with the historical

influence of the Latin language on the development of diplomacy and international relations. Latin has been the language of science, law and diplomacy in Europe for many centuries.

In addition, Latin phrases are understood by many people in different countries, especially in the context of international relations, thus avoiding misunderstandings. At the same time, Latin terms express complex concepts in the most concise form. For example, the use of a Latin phrase immediately conveys the essence of the situation and gives diplomatic documents and discussions a formal and serious tone, which is important in the context of international relations, where precision and respect are of paramount importance. An important role in the use of such words and phrases is played by the traditions and standards followed in diplomatic language. In the Russian-Persian dictionary of diplomatic vocabulary by E.D. Ostrovenko cites such Latin words and turns as mutatis mutandis - having changed what can be

changed; modus vivendi (مفوبففنت تففوافففق) tavafoq-e movaqqat, qarār-e

movaqqati) "mode of existence"; modus procendendendi (ق ط عمل دت تع ایرای ترتیب)

to subject "not" (ایر بفابفل تغیر) (varietur ne acting"; of way مواففت نفامفه بین المححی) "a

change"; persona non grata (وب بابل حوب م نا عدصرت) "undesirable person";

p. m. (یادآوری ت ی) "for remembrance" (inscription on an invitation card to a protocol event); ad hoc (تففا طور) "de facto recognition"; de facto (عمحی دفداسفایی) (بففه)

— "de jure recognition"; pacta sunt servanda (د ع به) — "the principle of pacta sunt servanda"; RSVP (دهیفا دفداسفف فاپ ل) "please respond" (a note on an invitation to a protocol event); status quo — "the existing state of

affairs"; status quo ante bellum (یدفگ از پیش فففف و یفا) (حفالفت

before the war" — used in the context of international relations and law to refer to the situation that existed prior to the outbreak of military actions or conflict; status quo post bellum (یدگ از بعد فففف و یا حالت) — "the state of affairs after the war" — used to denote the situation established after the end of military actions or

conflict; jus cogens (امر حق) — “peremptory norm of international law” — refers to norms that are fundamental, cannot be derogated from by agreements between states, are considered universally binding, and have the highest status in international law.

Such Latinisms are mostly used in translation, although when they are used in their original form, a translation is usually provided alongside. Here are a few examples: **Status quo** (مویود فقع و): This term is used to refer to the existing state of affairs, especially in political negotiations.

گر این سففه اصف ل اسفاسفیی را یعدی پذیرش وضععت م ت امدگی برای دف دید نظر طر های دیگر و (Status quo)¹ ففرو ر یحوگیری از وتامت بیشتف او ففات بپذیریم انگاه زمیده برای گ توگوهای یامع مد رهایت بهویمه میا ایرا و کشورهای عربی فراهم میود <https://www.isna.ir/news/>.

agar in se asl-e asāsi rā yani pazireš-e vaziyat-e mowjud (Status quo), āmādegi barāye šenidan-e nazar-e tarafhā-ye mantaq-e-yi, be viže miyan-e irān va kešvarhā-ye arabi farāham mišavad "If we accept these three fundamental principles — namely, the recognition of the existing state of affairs (status quo), the willingness to listen to the views of other parties, and the necessity of preventing further deterioration of the situation — then a basis will be established for comprehensive regional negotiations, especially between Iran and the Arab countries."

Persona Grata (و ب مورد دقففخص) — this term is used in diplomacy to refer to a person who is accepted as a diplomat or representative of a country in another state. If someone is considered persona grata, it means that their presence and activities are viewed positively and are welcomed.

رئیس و کحیه اعضای هیا های دیپلماتیک عدصفر تبه طور معموم مییادند (Persona Grata) م حوب یا

<http://tashrifatdiplomatic.blogfa.com/> be towr-e ma'mul rais va koliye-ye aza-ye heyat-hā-ye diplomātik onsor-e matlub yā (Persona Grata) mibāšad "Usually, the head and all members of diplomatic missions are considered persona grata."

Ad hoc (تا بهطور): Used to refer to temporary or specialized solutions.

امفا مقاموریت مویفت یفا فو العفاده کفه امروز بفه ا جمعمویتم نیز میگویدند (Ad hoc) اتماعم عژ و ت

ماموریت تاصففافی اسفففت که ویمگیهای دو یان ه بود مویتی هان ا بود و محدود بود رادارا اسفففت

<https://fa.wikifeqh.ir/>

ammā mamuriyat-e movaqqat yā fowq-ol-āde ke emruz be ān mamuriyat-e diplomātik-e viže (Ad hoc) niz miguyand anjām-e mamuriyat-e xāsi ke vižegihā-ye do jānebe bedun-e movaqqati budan va mahdud rā dara

ast "However, a temporary or emergency mission, which is today also referred to as a special diplomatic mission (ad hoc), represents the fulfillment of a specific task characterized by bilaterality, temporariness, and limited scope."

Modus operandi (کار روش) — this term describes a method or way of carrying out tasks or operations.

For example:

این سازما در مذاکرا بینالمحی (modus operandi) یوش کمی بسیار مؤثر است

<http://hoghooghonly.blogfa.com> raveš-e kār -e (modus operandi) in sāzmān dar mozākerāt-e beyn-ol-mellali besyār moasser ast "The modus operandi of this organization is highly effective."

De jure (بفانفقو فقق طففف) — De jure recognition refers to the official and legal

acknowledgment of a state, government, or the legal status of an entity.

هستند عطق بانو ت سیاستمدارا و پادداها ره را بانونی مرد

<https://zabanshenas.com>

tebq-e qānun siyāsatmadārān va padšāhān rahbarān-e qanuni-ye mardom hastand

"By law, politicians and rulers are the de jure leaders of the people."

The principle of pacta sunt servanda (لزوع د ع به وفای) — This principle emphasizes that obligations undertaken through treaties must be fulfilled.

تهرگون ه توافق یدید باید در چارچوب تع دا ب حی و بر اسفففا اسففو servanda sunt pacta نلزو

ا ان بینالمحلت ه دود <https://www.khabaronline.ir/news> حرو در د ع به وفای

har gune-ye tavāfoq-e jadid bāyad dar čārčub-e taahodāt-e qabli va bar asās-e osul-e pacta sunt servanda (lozum-e vafāyi be ahd dar hoquq-e beyn-ol-mellali) anjām savad "Each new agreement must be concluded within the framework of previous obligations and based on the principle of pacta sunt servanda (the necessity of honoring commitments in international law)."

Even though such terms and expressions are, in most cases, translated in Persian, their usage contributes to conveying complex concepts and ideas in the language of diplomacy.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Arabisms and Europeanisms are an integral part of the Persian vocabulary in general and of diplomatic terminology in particular, reflecting Iran's deep interaction with other cultures and states. As a result of this interaction, the language has not only been enriched with new lexemes and expressions, but

its stylistic tone has also evolved, acquiring shades of formality and solemnity.

2. Diplomatic vocabulary reflects historical events that have taken place on Iranian territory over many centuries. These events contributed not only to lexical borrowing but also to changes in linguistic structures and patterns.

3. Diplomatic language is characterized by a high degree of formality and the use of traditional forms of politeness, which is evident in the use of set expressions and specific constructions. This creates a special atmosphere of respect and officialdom in interstate communication.

4. Political euphemisms are actively used in diplomatic language, allowing for the softening of statements and the avoidance of open conflict. This is especially important in the context of international relations, where adherence to diplomatic norms and nuances is of paramount importance.

5. In addition, the use of Latin set phrases and expressions in diplomatic language emphasizes the international nature of diplomacy and enhances precision in conveying complex concepts. These terms are often used to denote key ideas and principles, making them an essential element of diplomatic practice.

6. Iran's adaptation to new conditions of international politics contributes to the development and refinement of Persian diplomatic vocabulary, including the introduction of new terms, enabling Iran to participate effectively in global diplomatic processes.

Thus, the diplomatic vocabulary of the Persian language not only reflects Iran's rich history but also serves as an important tool in contemporary international relations.

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