



# IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR SOHADA ILMIIY-INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR

ILMIY METODIK JURNALI



**VOL.3 № 3**

**2026**

## **DIPLOMATIK KOMMUNIKATSIYADA NUTQ TEJAMKORLIGI VA KOGERENTLIK MASALALARI: INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILI MATERIALLARI ASOSIDA**

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### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida so‘zlangan diplomatik nutqlar asosida diplomatik kommunikatsiyada nutq tejamkorligi va kogerentlik masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Nutq tejamkorligi mazmunni ortiqcha ifodalardan cheklangan holda ixcham yetkazish tamoyili sifatida talqin qilinadi va u samarali kommunikatsiyaning muhim omili hisoblanadi. Kogerentlik esa diskurs doirasida fikrlarning mantiqiy bog‘liqligini ta’minlaydi. Diplomantik nutqda ushbu ikki tamoyil o‘rtasida muvozanatni saqlash zarur: bir tomondan, axborot aniq va ixcham tarzda yetkazilishi lozim, ikkinchi tomondan, matn mantiqiy tuzilishga ega va semantik jihatdan yaxlit bo‘lishi kerak. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy hamda lingvopragmatik yondashuvlardan foydalanilib, har ikki til materiallaridagi uslubiy va strukturaviy farqlar aniqlanadi hamda diplomatik diskursda tejamkorlik va kogerentlikni ta’minlovchi strategiyalar yoritiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Diplomantik kommunikatsiya, nutq tejamkorligi, kogerentlik, lingvopragmatika, diplomatik diskurs, funksional tahlil, ingliz tilidagi nutq, o‘zbek tilidagi nutq, qiyosiy tahlil.

## **ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕЧЕВОЙ ЭКОНОМИИ И КОГЕРЕНТНОСТИ В ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ: НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ**

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### **Аннотация**

В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы речевой экономии и когерентности в дипломатической коммуникации на материале дипломатических выступлений на английском и узбекском языках. Речевая экономия трактуется как принцип краткого и точного выражения содержания при ограничении избыточных языковых средств и рассматривается как важнейший фактор эффективной коммуникации. Когерентность обеспечивает логическую связность идей в рамках дискурса. В дипломатической речи данные принципы требуют сбалансированного подхода: с одной стороны, информация должна передаваться лаконично и точно, с другой — сообщение должно сохранять логическую структуру и семантическую целостность. В исследовании применяются сравнительный и лингвопрагматический методы анализа, позволяющие выявить стилистические и структурные различия в материалах обоих языков, а также определить стратегии обеспечения экономии и когерентности в дипломатическом дискурсе.

**Ключевые слова:** Дипломатическая коммуникация; речевая экономия; когерентность; лингвопрагматика; дипломатический дискурс; функциональный анализ; английская речь; узбекская речь; сравнительный анализ.

## **SPEECH ECONOMY AND COHERENCE ISSUES IN DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION: BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE MATERIALS**

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#### **Abstract**

This article examines the issues of speech economy and coherence in diplomatic communication based on diplomatic speeches delivered in English and Uzbek. Speech economy is understood as the principle of expressing content concisely while limiting redundant wording, and it constitutes a crucial factor of effective communication. Coherence, in turn, ensures the logical connectivity of ideas within discourse. In diplomatic speeches, these two principles often require careful balance: on the one hand, information must be conveyed promptly through concise and precise expression; on the other hand, the message must remain logically structured and semantically consistent. The study employs comparative and linguopragmatic approaches to identify stylistic and structural differences in the materials of both languages and highlights the strategies that ensure coherence and economy in diplomatic discourse.

**Keywords:** Diplomatic communication, speech economy, coherence, linguopragmatics, diplomatic discourse, functional analysis, English-language speech, Uzbek-language speech, comparative analysis.

In the twenty-first century, the intensification of globalization processes necessitates a qualitatively new stage in the development of diplomatic communication. In international relations, political stability, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange largely depend on the clarity, conciseness, and logical coherence of official discourse. Redundant expression or logical disruption in diplomatic speech may lead to communicative errors and, in certain cases, political misunderstandings. Therefore, the issues of speech economy and coherence represent one of the pressing directions in contemporary linguistics [1].

The primary objective of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the manifestation of speech economy and coherence principles in diplomatic communication in English and Uzbek and to identify their linguopragmatic foundations. The research examines conciseness, information density, logical connectivity, and pragmatic appropriateness in diplomatic discourse. In modern diplomatic communication, speech strategies are frequently grounded in Grice's Cooperative Principle, which presupposes adherence to the maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner in the transmission of information [9]. These maxims serve as a theoretical foundation for ensuring speech economy and coherence.

#### **Literature Analysis**

Speech economy is interpreted in linguistics as the principle of conveying information with maximum efficiency through minimal linguistic means. This phenomenon is particularly significant in official and diplomatic discourse, where excessive emotionality and unnecessary repetition are generally avoided [1]. The concept of speech economy is closely related to pragmatics and discourse analysis, as it presupposes the selection of linguistic units in accordance with the communicative situation, purpose, and audience [8].

Coherence, in turn, refers to the logical integrity and semantic interconnectedness of a text or speech. In the works of Halliday and Hasan, coherence is analyzed in relation to cohesion, which emerges through lexical and grammatical devices within the text [10]. Coherence ensures the semantic unity of discourse and contributes to the precise articulation of positions in diplomatic speech. Moreover, coherence is intrinsically linked to pragmatic principles. Levinson emphasizes the context-dependent nature of speech, highlighting the role of situation and participants in meaning construction [8]. In diplomatic discourse, contextual factors including political circumstances, cultural environment, and the state of international relations function as

primary determinants in shaping coherence.

English functions as one of the principal languages of international diplomacy. Consequently, speech economy in English diplomatic discourse is manifested at a high level, with preference given to brevity, precision, and structurally organized expression [2]. In British diplomatic speeches, etiquette formulas and formal constructions operate within a well-established system that reinforces logical coherence.

Uzbek diplomatic speech, by contrast, is closely connected to national culture and traditional norms of speech etiquette. Studies indicate that Uzbek diplomatic texts frequently employ euphemisms, phraseological units, and culturally embedded implicatures [4], [5]. These features give rise to distinctive linguocultural strategies for ensuring speech economy and coherence. A comparative examination of English and Uzbek diplomatic discourse thus serves a dual purpose: it facilitates the identification of universal pragmatic principles while simultaneously revealing nationally specific stylistic characteristics.

The theory of speech economy is grounded in the optimization of the functional load of linguistic units. According to Qodirova, speech economy in diplomatic texts serves to reduce excessive semantic load and to shape purpose-oriented expression [1]. From this perspective, each linguistic unit in diplomatic discourse is expected to perform a clearly defined communicative function. Grice's Cooperative Principle likewise constitutes an essential theoretical foundation of the speech economy concept [9]. The maxim of quantity, in particular, requires speakers to avoid both excessive and insufficient information, thereby promoting economy in diplomatic communication. Furthermore, within pragmatics, Levinson's contextual approach interprets speech economy in relation to the communicative situation [8]. The conciseness of diplomatic texts often relies on shared contextual knowledge between interlocutors.

The theory of coherence has developed on the basis of the concept of cohesion elaborated by Halliday and Hasan [10]. According to their framework, grammatical connectors, reference, substitution, and lexical repetition function as the principal devices ensuring coherence within a text. In diplomatic discourse, these devices play a crucial role in articulating a clear political position. Brown and Yule, within discourse analysis, relate coherence to communicative purpose and audience expectations [11]. In diplomatic speech, the political and cultural preparedness of the audience is carefully taken into account, which gives rise to a pragmatic mechanism for ensuring coherence.

### **Methodology**

This study employs a comparative and linguopragmatic approach to analyze the manifestation of speech economy and coherence in English and Uzbek diplomatic discourse. The research corpus consists of official written transcripts of diplomatic speeches delivered by heads of state, foreign ministers, and representatives at international conferences and bilateral meetings. The texts were selected from open official sources and were thematically comparable, focusing on international cooperation, security, economic relations, and sustainable development.

The linguopragmatic method was applied to identify the communicative functions of linguistic units and to examine how conciseness and logical connectivity are realized in discourse. Speech economy was analyzed through indicators such as sentence length, syntactic compactness, redundancy, and semantic load. Coherence was examined by identifying connective devices, lexical cohesion, referential elements, and theme–rheme progression.

A comparative analysis was conducted to determine similarities and differences in structural organization, pragmatic strategies, and culturally conditioned discourse patterns in both languages. Paralinguistic features were not considered, as the study focuses exclusively on the structural and pragmatic characteristics of written diplomatic texts.

## Results

Diplomatic discourse is characterized by specific etiquette formulas, euphemisms, and strategic ambiguity. Ryabova and Karukovets, based on the example of a speech delivered by the British Foreign Secretary, demonstrate the interrelationship between diplomatic etiquette and coherence [2]. In Uzbek diplomatic discourse, phraseological units and culturally embedded implicatures constitute an essential component of communicative strategy [5]. Euphemistic expressions serve to preserve coherence by mitigating potentially sensitive political content [4]. Thus, existing scholarly sources demonstrate that the issues of speech economy and coherence in diplomatic communication are sufficiently substantiated from both theoretical and practical perspectives. Nevertheless, the need for a comprehensive comparative analysis based on English and Uzbek language materials remains. The present study seeks to fill this gap.

In this research, official diplomatic speeches in English and Uzbek were selected as empirical material. The research corpus consists of texts published in open sources, including speeches delivered by heads of state, ministers of foreign affairs, and official delegations at international conferences, bilateral meetings, and sessions of the United Nations. The English-language materials primarily include official speeches delivered within the framework of international organizations, whereas the Uzbek-language materials comprise state visit addresses, official statements, and diplomatic appeals. The overall size of the corpus was formed from approximately equivalent volumes of texts in both languages, thereby ensuring the objectivity of the comparative analysis. The materials in both languages were thematically similar, focusing on issues such as international cooperation, security, economic relations, and sustainable development. This approach enabled a balanced comparison of speech economy and coherence indicators. The analysis was conducted on the basis of written official transcripts. Paralinguistic features characteristic of oral speech (intonation, pauses, and stress) were not considered, as the primary focus of the study was on the linguistic and pragmatic structural features of the texts.

During the research process, the linguopragmatic method of analysis was employed as the principal methodological approach. This method makes it possible to identify not only the grammatical and semantic properties of linguistic units in diplomatic speech but also their communicative functions. The principles of speech economy were examined through the identification of redundant repetitions, pleonasm, syntactic expansions, and the degree of semantic load within the text. Indicators of coherence were analyzed on the basis of connective devices forming the logical structure of the text, referential elements, theme–rheme progression, and lexical cohesion. Each speech was divided into introductory, main, and concluding segments, and the mechanisms of interconnection among these parts were identified.

The comparative method was applied to examine the forms in which speech economy and coherence are manifested in English and Uzbek diplomatic speeches. This approach enabled the identification of similarities and differences between the two languages, as well as the explanation of their linguocultural foundations. In the course of the analysis, such indicators as the length of syntactic constructions, average sentence length, frequency of connective devices, and the degree of implicature were taken into account.

The results of the analysis indicate that speech economy is manifested at a higher level in English diplomatic speeches. Sentences tend to be relatively short, structurally precise, and constructed without excessive repetition. Information is often conveyed not through highly complex syntactic constructions but through simple and moderately extended sentences. This contributes to the rapid and accurate perception of information.

**Table 1. Comparative Indicators of Speech Economy and Coherence in English and Uzbek Diplomatic Speeches**

Indicator	English Diplomatic Speeches	Uzbek Diplomatic Speeches	Linguopragmatic Interpretation
Average Sentence Length	Short to medium length sentences	Medium to long sentences	English prioritizes syntactic compactness; Uzbek allows rhetorical expansion
Frequency of Connective Devices	High (however, therefore, in addition)	Moderate (lexical repetition, synonymic variation)	English relies on explicit logical markers; Uzbek emphasizes semantic cohesion
Redundancy Level	Minimal repetition	Occasional repetition for emphasis	Repetition in Uzbek reflects cultural-pragmatic politeness
Structural Model	Problem → Analysis → Proposal → Cooperation	Greeting → Historical Context → Main Issue → Cooperation	English structure is functional-linear; Uzbek structure is culturally contextual
Degree of Implicature	Moderate	High	Uzbek discourse employs culturally embedded implicatures

### Discussion

In Uzbek diplomatic speeches, by contrast, syntactic expansions and repetitive constructions are occasionally observed. This tendency is associated with national speech culture and formal etiquette requirements, serving to enhance expressions of respect and courtesy. Nevertheless, in cases where semantic redundancy is avoided, speech economy is preserved.

With regard to coherence, a clear logical sequence is observed in the diplomatic speeches of both languages. In English speeches, connective devices (such as *however*, *therefore*, *in addition*) are actively employed, and argumentation is structured according to a strict organizational pattern. In Uzbek speeches, lexical repetition, synonymic variation, and theme–rheme progression function as the primary means of ensuring coherence.

In English diplomatic speeches, the following dominant structural model was identified: **Problem → Analysis → Proposal → Call for Cooperation**. Each stage within this model is expressed through concise and precise formulations.

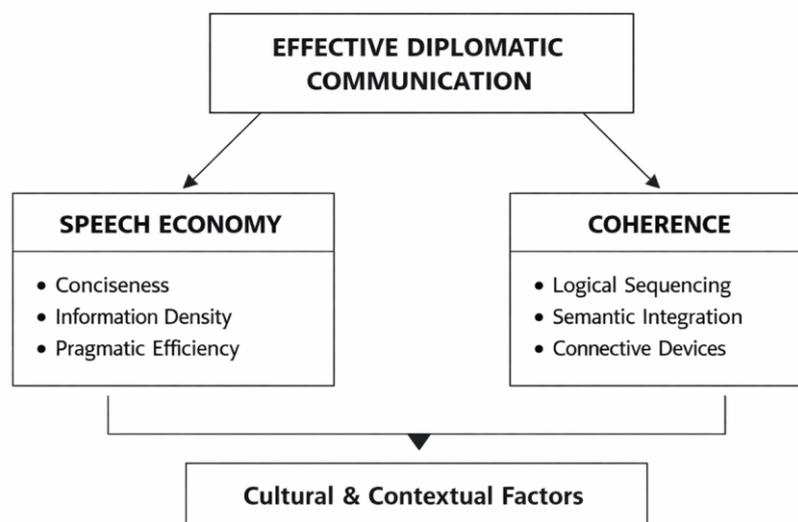
In Uzbek diplomatic speeches, a different model was more frequently observed: **Greeting and Protocol Section → Historical or Cultural Context → Main Issue → Prospects for Cooperation**. This model reflects national rhetorical traditions and ensures coherence through contextual expansion.

In the English speech sample addressing the issue of economic cooperation, the matter is presented in the following sequence: the problem is stated briefly, followed by precise statistical data, and concluded with a proposal for cooperation. This structure is concise, free from excessive commentary, and logically coherent. In a comparable Uzbek speech on the same topic, the issue is introduced with a reference to historical cooperation, after which the main problem and future plans are outlined. Here, lexical repetition and synonymic variation serve to reinforce coherence. Overall, the findings indicate that structural compactness and syntactic simplicity are predominant in English diplomatic speeches, whereas contextual expansiveness and cultural-pragmatic richness play a significant role in ensuring coherence in Uzbek diplomatic discourse. In both languages, the balance between speech economy and coherence emerges as a fundamental condition for effective communication in diplomatic discourse.

The research findings demonstrate that the principles of speech economy and coherence

in diplomatic communication function in close interrelation. Theoretically, this confirms within the framework of linguopragmatics and discourse analysis that two principal parameters determining speech effectiveness — conciseness and logical integrity — represent complementary categories. Speech economy optimizes content by reducing excessive semantic load, while coherence ensures semantic integration and logical sequencing. Thus, in diplomatic discourse, the balance of these two factors forms a theoretical model of communicative success.

The interrelation between speech economy and coherence in diplomatic discourse may be represented schematically as follows:



From a practical perspective, the results highlight the necessity of a strategic approach in preparing diplomatic speech texts. The syntactic compactness and clear structural model observed in English diplomatic speeches may serve as an example of effective information delivery. In Uzbek diplomatic speeches, there exists the possibility of maintaining coherence while reducing excessive repetition, taking into account the cultural context. The conclusions of the study are methodologically relevant for translators, political speechwriters, and specialists working in the field of international relations.

The results further indicate that economy and coherence in diplomatic speech are determined not only by the linguistic system but also by cultural traditions. In English diplomatic discourse, directness, precision, and brevity are highly valued. This can be explained by the predominance of functionality and pragmatic efficiency in Anglo-Saxon communicative culture. In Uzbek diplomatic speech, expressions of respect, protocol formulas, and references to historical context hold traditional significance. While this may lead to syntactic expansion, it serves a cultural-pragmatic purpose. Therefore, although speech economy constitutes a universal linguistic principle, its realization varies according to national and cultural characteristics. Coherence, likewise, is shaped not only by grammatical linkage but also by cultural implicatures and audience expectations.

This study has several limitations. First, the analysis was conducted exclusively on the basis of written transcripts; intonational and paralinguistic features characteristic of oral speech were not taken into account. Second, the corpus size was relatively limited and does not comprehensively cover all diplomatic contexts. Third, the study was confined to two languages, without comparative analysis involving other international languages. Future research could expand the scope to include multilingual diplomatic discourse and apply corpus-linguistic

methods. Additionally, the development of mechanisms for the automatic identification of speech economy and coherence through artificial intelligence may represent a promising direction for further investigation.

The findings confirm that speech economy and coherence constitute the principal criteria of effective communication in both English and Uzbek diplomatic speeches. While compactness and structural rigidity are predominant in English diplomatic discourse, contextual expansiveness and cultural expressiveness play an important role in ensuring coherence in Uzbek diplomatic speech. In both languages, communicative effectiveness reaches a high level when speech economy and coherence function in harmony.

**Recommendations for improving diplomatic communication.** In drafting diplomatic speech texts, it is advisable to reduce excessive syntactic expansions and to focus on semantic precision. To ensure coherence, systematic use of logical connective devices is recommended. While preserving national and cultural characteristics, it is appropriate to increase the level of conciseness in accordance with the expectations of an international audience. Strengthening linguopragmatic training for diplomatic speechwriters and translators is also necessary. In general, harmonizing speech economy and coherence in diplomatic communication constitutes an essential condition for enhancing the effectiveness of international dialogue.

### **Conclusion**

The present study has examined the issues of speech economy and coherence in diplomatic communication based on comparative analysis of English and Uzbek diplomatic speeches. The findings demonstrate that these two principles function as fundamental components of effective diplomatic discourse and operate in a mutually complementary relationship. Speech economy contributes to communicative efficiency through conciseness, precision, and optimal information density, whereas coherence ensures logical continuity, semantic unity, and clarity of political messaging.

The comparative analysis revealed notable linguopragmatic differences between the two languages. English diplomatic discourse is characterized by structural compactness, explicit logical organization, and frequent use of connective devices, which facilitate rapid comprehension and pragmatic clarity. Uzbek diplomatic speeches, in contrast, reflect culturally embedded communicative traditions, including etiquette formulas, contextual expansion, and lexical repetition, which serve to maintain coherence and express respect within diplomatic interaction. Despite these differences, both linguistic systems demonstrate a shared communicative goal — achieving clarity and effectiveness in international dialogue.

The study confirms that the realization of speech economy and coherence depends not only on linguistic structures but also on cultural and pragmatic factors shaping diplomatic communication. Effective diplomatic discourse emerges when concise expression is balanced with logically organized and culturally appropriate messaging. Therefore, successful diplomatic communication requires strategic text construction that integrates linguistic efficiency with contextual sensitivity.

The results of the research have both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, they contribute to the development of linguopragmatics and discourse analysis by clarifying the interaction between economy and coherence as core parameters of communicative success. Practically, the findings may be applied in diplomatic speechwriting, translation practice, and the professional training of specialists in international relations and intercultural communication.

In conclusion, harmonizing speech economy and coherence represents an essential condition for enhancing the effectiveness of diplomatic discourse in both English and Uzbek contexts, ensuring accurate understanding, political balance, and constructive international cooperation.

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