

**ҚОЛДАНБАЛЫ ТІЛ БІЛІМІ  
ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ  
APPLIED LINGUISTICS**

Article/Мақала/Статья

IRSTI 16.31.41

<https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-3-121-128>

**Aibarsha Islam<sup>1\*</sup>, Aigerim Beisebayeva<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1\*</sup>Corresponding author, Doctor of Philology, Professor,  
Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World languages, Kazakhstan, Almaty,  
ORCID: 0000-0002-8920-9294 E-mail: aisha\_ling@mail.ru

<sup>2</sup>Doctoral student, Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World languages,  
Kazakhstan, Almaty, ORCID: 0009-0005-2450-6772 E-mail: aygerabb@gmail.com

**OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AS A PART OF DIPLOMATIC DISCOURSE  
AND THEIR TRANSLATION ISSUES**

**Abstract.** The article aims at reviewing, comparing, and contrasting the existing practices of analyzing official statements as a part of diplomatic discourse. An official statement is broadly defined as a document which contains information on a current topic with specific lexis and brief content. The official statements are mostly produced by presidents and diplomats, and they tend to be shorter than other types of diplomatic texts. In discourse analysis, official statements are often regarded as means of establishing diplomatic relations, hence the majority of works addressing them are in the sphere of diplomatic discourse. As a part of intercultural communication, the issue of translating official statements from Kazakh into English was raised. The article applies a descriptive, comparative method of research and translation analysis. The scientific novelty of the given article is justified due to the fact that official statements have not been considered broadly from translation perspectives. The research is significant from the theoretical and practical viewpoint as it highlights the most prominent strategies of researching official statements within discourse analysis and translation issues.

**Keywords:** diplomatic discourse; political discourse; official statements; translation analysis; semantic equivalent

**For citation:** Islam A., Beisebayeva A. Official Statements as a Part of Diplomatic Discourse and Their Translation Issues. *Tiltanyim*, 2024. №3 (95). P. 121-128.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-3-121-128>

**Айбарша Ислам<sup>1\*</sup>, Әйгерім Бейсебаева<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1\*</sup>автор-корреспондент, филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор,  
Абылай хан атындағы Қазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдері университеті,  
Қазақстан, Алматы қ., ORCID: 0000-0002-8920-9294 E-mail: aisha\_ling@mail.ru

<sup>2</sup>докторант, Абылай хан атындағы Қазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдері  
университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ., ORCID: 0009-0005-2450-6772 E-mail: aygerabb@gmail.com

**РЕСМИ МӘЛІМДЕМЕЛЕР ДИПЛОМАТИЯЛЫҚ ДИСКУРСЫҢ БІР БӨЛІГІ РЕТІНДЕ  
ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ АУДАРМА МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақаланың мақсаты – дипломатиялық дискурстағы ресми мәлімдемелерді талдау әдістеріне шолу жасау, оларды салыстыру және анықтау. Ресми мәлімдеме әдетте өзекті тақырып бойынша ақпаратты қамтитын, сөздік қоры мен клишеленген тіркестері бар құжат болып табылады. Негізінен президенттер және дипломаттар тарапынан жасалатын мұндай мәтіндер әдетте ықшам келеді. Дискурсивті талдауда ресми мәлімдемелер көп жағдайда дипломатиялық қарым-қатынастарды орнату құралы ретінде қарастырылады, сондықтан ресми мәлімдемелерді талдауға арналған кейбір жұмыстар дипломатиялық дискурс аясында зерттеледі. Мақалада ресми мәлімдемелерді мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынас құралы ретінде қазақ тілінен ағылшын тіліне аудару мәселелері қарастырылады. Мақалада сипаттау, салыстырмалы әдістер және аударманы талдау әдісі қолданылады. Ресми мәлімдемелер аударма тұрғысынан әлі де кеңінен зерттелмегендігі мақаланың ғылыми жаңалығын айқындайды. Жұмыс теориялық және практикалық тұрғыдан маңызды болып табылады, себебі мақалада ресми мәлімдемелерді қазіргі таңда зерттеу мен аударудың негізгі стратегиялары қарастырылды.

**Тірек сөздер:** дипломатиялық дискурс; саяси дискурс; ресми мәлімдемелер; аударманы талдау; семантикалық эквивалент

**Сілтеме жасау үшін:** Ислам А., Бейсебаева А. Ресми мәлімдемелер дипломатиялық дискурстың бір бөлігі

ретінде және олардың аударма мәселелері. *Tiltanyum*, 2024. №3 (95). 121-128-бб. (ағыл. тілінде)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-3-121-128>

**Айбарша Ислам<sup>1\*</sup>, Айгерим Бейсебаева<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1\*</sup>автор-корреспондент, доктор филологических наук, профессор,

Казахский университет международных отношений и мировых языков имени Абылай хана,  
Казахстан, г. Алматы, ORCID: 0000-0002-8920-9294 E-mail: aisha\_ling@mail.ru

<sup>2</sup>докторант, Казахский университет международных отношений и мировых языков  
имени Абылай хана, Казахстан, г. Алматы,  
ORCID: 0009-0005-2450-6772 E-mail: aygerabb@gmail.com

## ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ЗАЯВЛЕНИЯ КАК ЧАСТЬ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСА И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИХ ПЕРЕВОДА

**Аннотация.** Целью статьи является обзор, сравнение и контрастирование существующих практик анализа официальных заявлений в дипломатическом дискурсе. Официальное заявление в целом определяется как документ, содержащий информацию по текущей теме, со свойственной лексикой и клишированными фразами. Преимущественно создаваемые президентами и дипломатами, такие тексты склонны быть более короткими. В дискурсивном анализе официальные заявления часто рассматриваются как средство установления дипломатических отношений, поэтому некоторые работы, посвященные анализу официальных заявлений, находятся в сфере дипломатического дискурса. В статье был рассмотрен вопрос перевода официальных заявлений с казахского языка на английский язык, как части межкультурной коммуникации. В статье используются описательные, сравнительные методы и метод анализа перевода. Тот факт, что официальные заявления до сих пор не были широко рассмотрены в переводческом аспекте обосновывает научную новизну данной статьи. Исследование значимо с теоретической и практической точки зрения, поскольку подчеркивает наиболее яркие стратегии исследования и перевода официальных заявлений, существующие сегодня.

**Ключевые слова:** дипломатический дискурс; политический дискурс; официальные заявления; анализ перевода; семантический эквивалент

**Для цитирования:** Ислам А., Бейсебаева А. Официальные заявления как часть дипломатического дискурса и проблемы их перевода. *Tiltanyum*, 2024. №3 (95). С. 121-128. (на англ. яз.)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55491/2411-6076-2024-3-121-128>

### Introduction

In diplomatic discourse, official statements attract the attention of researchers, however, they are not thoroughly studied yet. In this article the nature of official statements will be considered in the line with Discourse Analysis and Translation Studies.

One of the most outstanding features of official statements can be identified as a response to a definite question or issue. Apart from reacting to global events such as pandemics, wars, celebrations, or competitions, statements may also be written after a fruitful meeting with official representatives of other governments or diplomats, as a response to a verbal attack, or as a reaction to a local social phenomenon.

Official statements tend to be less lengthy and extensive than other types of diplomatic texts such as speeches and press releases. The language used in the statements is characterized by meaningfulness, widely used clichés, neutral lexis, and brief content.

Usually, there are two branches of power that issue official statements more often than the rest: presidents and ministries of internal and internal affairs. While presidential statements tend to be less strictly organized and more extensive, the statements of ministries are often formal. Further, we are planning to dwell on the consideration of official statements as a part of diplomatic discourse, clarifying their specific features from a linguistic point of view and finding some strategies for the translation of official statements from Kazakh into English.

### Materials and methods

In the scope of the given article, such methods as theoretical analysis, comparison and contrast, discourse analysis, and translation analysis are used. Mainly, the article focuses on the differentiation between political discourse and diplomatic discourse, analyzing official statements and their translation. The texts of the official statements are taken from the official website of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### Literature review

The reviewed translational approaches to studying official statements in particular and diplomatic discourse in general may be grouped under the following categories:

- Linguistic characteristics of political and diplomatic discourse: a general review, explanations on how such linguistic aspects are transmitted in translation: A.Alikulova, A.Nassyrova, M.Brodskiy, E.Pavlova, T.Popova, N.Geiko, Zh.Altynbekov, F.Ismailova and others.
- Metaphors and their translation: S.Prishepchuk, A.Shavrova, O.Zhulavskaya, Y.Zakarchenko, A.Akhmetbekova and others.
- Strategies for translating political and diplomatic texts: C.Schaffner, M.Bahnegyi, T.Volkova, O.Zlobina, A.Islam, K.Zhampeyis, A.Aubakirova, Sh.Hamrayeva (Menacing speech acts) and others.

The translation of diplomatic texts is studied by several researchers, and they defined approaches in translation to achieve the communicative effect and to ensure fruitful interaction between governments, organizations, and individuals from different countries. So, for instance, Volkova considers diplomatic discourse and presents several strategies such as translation with lexemes of neutral meanings, cultural substitution, expanding the meaning of source language lexemes, omitting source language lexemes (e.g., pleonasm), etc. (Volkova, 2007).

In our opinion, the main criteria for the adequacy of the translation of diplomatic texts are the accuracy of the information transmission and compliance of the form of the text with the norms of the target language. However, we believe that omitting information or using calque, low register lexemes is not acceptable when translating official statements as they are official documents with formal style and accuracy.

### Results and discussions

It is right to start our paper by attempting to define and differentiate the terms *political discourse* and *diplomatic discourse*. As it will become possible to identify the place of an official statement within the diplomatic discourse.

*Political discourse* was defined by T. van Dijk in his paper titled "What is political discourse analysis?" There van Dijk explains that political discourse is determined by its authors, i.e. politicians (T. van Dijk, 1997). So, we can state that the easiest definition of the term would be the following: *political discourse* is a system of speeches and texts on a political theme produced by presidents, ministers, politicians etc. and a system of social and political phenomena that have contextual value for the said speeches and texts. At the same time, van Dijk notes, it is necessary to keep in mind that politicians are not the only participants of political communicative acts, there are recipients, the general public. In that case, political discourse involves the producers (politicians), receivers (the public), and the context. Here van Dijk draws a line of differentiation between Political discourse analysis (PDA) and Critical discourse analysis (CDA). Although CDA quite often focuses on political texts and speeches, not every case of PDA is about finding the techniques of instilling dominance and power through language – the main idea of CDA as formulated by N.Fairclough (Fairclough, 2013). It is also necessary to note such researchers as R.Wodak, G.Weiss, T. van Leeuwen, T.N. Huckin, G. Kress etc. who worked in the sphere of CDA, pretty much always focusing on texts and speeches centered around a political or social issue.

As it has been mentioned, *political discourse* encompasses speeches and texts produced by various political persons and bodies. In that case, it is crucial that not every speech or text they produce is labeled as political; to become such, it needs certain context – being produced by a certain political or social event, within a cabinet or at an official meeting, or being published in the media.

In its turn, the *diplomatic discourse* is the process of diplomatic communication, where diplomats or representatives of diplomatic bodies, and ministers of foreign affairs maintain bilateral or multilateral relations on a particular issue or resolve problems that have arisen without bringing the situation to military intervention. According to Veber Ye.A., the main aim of diplomatic discourse is the peaceful resolution of a conflict or contradiction (Veber, 2014).

Before moving on to the definition of an official statement let us dwell on the specific features of political and diplomatic discourse.

L.Terentiy pays attention to the differentiation of *diplomatic* and *political discourse* (Terentiy,

2010). The researcher explains that these forms of communication may seemingly diverge in their primary objectives. Political discourse typically revolves around the pursuit of power, whereas diplomatic communication traditionally emphasizes information dissemination and interest coordination.

Considering translation issues of diplomatic discourse, T.A. Volkova notes that the objective of diplomatic discourse is to achieve the primary goals outlined in a state's foreign policy concept and international law norms. Key aspects of diplomatic discourse are encapsulated in the interrelation of the concepts of "peace", "war" and "cooperation". Although researchers consider lexical and semantic features of diplomatic discourse as the presence of clichés and stamps; the use of special semantically meaningful fields, which are the pursuit of cooperation in diplomacy etc. (Volkova, 2007).

An analysis of works devoted to the study of political and diplomatic discourse showed that the main difference between political texts and diplomatic discourse is the purpose and the mode. A diplomatic statement pursues cooperation, a political discourse pursues dominance. While we still believe diplomacy is a part of politics, the statements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) are presented as diplomatic, they aim at establishing and developing cooperation. Therefore, the official statements may be considered a part of diplomatic discourse, and it can be explained by the fact that they are issued by MFA, the official governmental body responsible for maintaining diplomatic relations.

The term *official statement* is used in the majority of Russian-language papers rather than Western ones. In discourse analysis and linguo-translational studies, official statements are considered a part of diplomatic discourse rather than merely political. Study of the existing works on diplomatic discourse gives grounds to assert that Western researchers do not classify it as a separate one, rather considering it as a part of political discourse. To conclude, we may say that an official statement is a type of diplomatic document that outlines the position or viewpoint of a country towards a certain issue or response to a very important question.

As a part of diplomatic communication, official statements also should be conveyed into foreign language. Here we can note after A. Islam that translation as a tool for communication that ensures interaction between participants of communication, expresses their views, and facilitates the exchange of opinions (Islam, 2012), therefore we will consider the translation aspects of official statements.

Practical translation analysis of texts of official statements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan shows the use of strategies. We have analyzed the statement, published in January 2022 by the MFA RK on the Resolution of the European Parliament (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/315149?lang=en>). The text of the statement is available in all three languages, and we believe the source language was Kazakh, while the Russian and English versions are translations:

*“Қазақстан Республикасының Сыртқы істер министрлігі Еуропалық Парламенттің еліміздегі жағдайға қатысты қабылдаған қарары біржақты сипатқа ие екенін және объективті емес тұжырымдарға негізделгенін мәлімдейді”* was translated as *“The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan believes that the resolution on the situation in Kazakhstan adopted by the European Parliament on 20 January 2022, is not only biased but also based on prejudiced opinions and assumptions”*.

Here the date of issuing the European Parliament resolution was added: *on 20 January 2022*. In general, addition is used when introducing lexical elements that are not found in the source text in order to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence. We think that this date specification will not be regarded as a mistake, moreover, it will help the recipient to clarify when the resolution was adopted.

*“... аталған құжат авторларының оларға жүгінбегенін хабарлайды”* was translated as *“also informed us that the authors of the resolution did not contact them”*. Here the lexeme *жүгіну* is translated as *contact* for a simple reason – due to the contextual closeness of these two lexemes. At the same time, those words have quite different meanings, obviously. The Kazakh word could be best translated as “to apply for information”. It is still within the semantic field of the word “contact”, though the meaning of “contacting” is definitely wider. Here we witness the strategy of expanding the meaning of source language lexemes and the translation is quite adequate.



“Қисынсыз деп санаймыз” – “*We find it unacceptable*”. The given words have different meanings. The Kazakh word *қисынсыз* does not mean “*unacceptable*”; it rather refers to something irrational, illogical, and irrelevant. The word “*unacceptable*” has a different connotation and a different stylistic purpose, hence we may state that this is an example of paraphrasing using unrelated lexemes.

Let us turn to another example of translation of official statement by MFA RK regarding the attack on the Consular Section of Iranian Embassy in Syria, that was issued on April 2, 2024 (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/740558?lang=kk>). Here Kazakhstan expresses its position towards the terrorist act against the Iranian Embassy.

“Дипломатиялық миссиялар мен олардың қызметкерлеріне қатысты зорлық-зомбылық пен агрессия актілерінің кез келген көрінісіне жол беруге болмайды деп санаймыз” was translated as “*We firmly believe that any kind of violence against diplomatic missions and their staff is unacceptable*” (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/740558?lang=en>). The phrases “зорлық-зомбылық пен агрессия актілерінің кез келген көрінісі” were translated as “*any kind of violence*” referring to acts of aggression in general. Here the translation was carried out using lexical transformation as generalization. We may state that the word *violence* is properly used, as according to Cambridge Dictionary, the violence is extremely forceful actions that are intended to hurt people or are likely to cause damage (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/violence>). And it can be applied to generally describe acts of aggression and negative behaviour towards people.

In another example of Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan on an armed clash between Hamas and Israel dated in 17 October 2023 (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/637460?lang=kk>) the country expresses its position towards the issue and condemns the attacks by Hamas against civilians in Israel and the capture of hostages, including foreigners.

“Қазақстан тараптарды әскери әрекеттерді тез арада тоқтатуын қамтамасыз етуге және «екі халық үшін екі мемлекет» формуласы негізінде аймақтың барлық тұрғындары үшін бейбітшілік, тұрақтылық пен қауіпсіздікке қол жеткізу жөніндегі күш-жігерді жандандыруға шақырады” was translated as “*Kazakhstan calls on all parties to immediate ceasefire and focus efforts on achieving peaceful resolution based on stability and security for all residents of the region according to Two State solution*” (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/637460?lang=en>).

In particular, we are to focus on the «екі халық үшін екі мемлекет» term with its translation as “*Two State solution*”. In order to conduct a translation analysis of this example, we consider it right to give a word-for-word translation and indicate the meaning of this phrase.

The term *Two State solution* is a proposed framework for resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by establishing two states for two peoples: Israel for the Jewish people and Palestine for the Palestinian people. This formula calls for two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side peacefully with security for both (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/two-state-solution>).

If we use the word-for-word translation, this phrase will sound like “a decision of two countries”. This translation does not aim to reproduce the communicative effect on the recipient, nor to describe the meaning of the phrase, it only informs that two countries should make a decision.

In Kazakh we do not have an official translation of the term yet, however the equivalent “*екі халық үшін екі мемлекет*” reveals the meaning that was embedded in target language. In other words, the purpose of this concept is to provide freedom for the people of the two countries, implying that each country belongs to its people. This translation is the closest semantic equivalent of the source text.

Semantic equivalence of a text is understood as the closest possible transmission of the meaning of a source text, which consists not only of the propositions, but also of the genre form, stylistic properties, as well as possible connotations and added meanings.

In our opinion, this translation perfectly reveals the whole idea of this formula and as a semantic equivalent, the author’s communicative intention has been achieved.

In another example, namely the Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan on PRC’s position dated 25 February 2023 (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/512451?lang=kk>), “Біз әскери қақтығысқа қатысушы тараптардың ізгі ниет танытуын, ұрыс-қақтығысты тоқтатып, келіссөз үстеліне отыруын, ал әлемдік

қоғамдастықтың жағдайды барынша дипломатиялық жолмен шешуге үлес қосуын жақтаймыз” was translated as “*We call on the parties involved in the military conflict to show good will, cease hostilities and sit down at the negotiating table as soon as possible, and on the international community to do everything possible to contribute to a diplomatic solution of the situation*” (<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/512451?lang=en>).

We think that in this context it is a bit inappropriate to translate this phrase word-for-word. Instead, a lexical substitution should be used, which requires that the translator knows that it is possible to replace a word category in the target language without altering the meaning of the source text. We propose to use the equivalence “*to negotiate*” or “*to find a common ground*”.

In general, these translation strategies are often used in the texts of the official statement. As this is a political document written in comparatively neutral language, we could not find any cases of loanwords translation, cultural substitution, or hyperonyms.

An analysis of a number of the official statements of MFA RK and their translation revealed that structurally, the target texts correspond to source texts. Usually, a short official statement as a response of our country towards a certain issue can be expressed in one or two passages. However, there are longer official statements up to 7-8 paragraphs, where there is a position of Kazakhstan on an issue, possessing an introduction to the problem, the President’s quotation, the norms of international law which our country complies with, and a call to definite actions, e.g. ceasefire or refrain from the use of force. It is worth noting that the translation of official statements that we have analyzed can be considered adequate, because the structural composition and semantic equivalence are preserved, there are not any significant deviations, also such diplomatic communication hardly ever uses culturally marked words.

Next I would like to focus on quite an interesting example of how political discourse analysis including diplomatic one, critical discourse analysis, and translation studies may all merge and serve a common purpose. The research conducted by Christina Schäffner in Political Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis underscores the significance of political discourse, closely entwined with mass media institutions (Schäffner, 2012). Critical Discourse Analysis primarily delves into textual analysis, examining communicative strategies such as interviews and parliamentary discourse. Despite occasional consideration of translations, scholars seldom emphasize their importance. Understanding translation’s role in political and diplomatic discourse, as emphasized by Schäffner, is crucial for several reasons:

- political arguments transcend linguistic, cultural, and ideological boundaries through translation;
- translated discourse undergoes transformation, creating new intertextual relations across languages and cultures;
- translations shape political reality and amplify certain voices over others;
- translation practices are influenced by institutional policies and ideologies;
- translation products reflect various conditions and constraints, necessitating interdisciplinary communication.

Investigating translation practices in politics, as highlighted by Christina Schäffner, is essential, as political events involve translational elements like advanced translations of speeches and multilingual press releases. Answering questions about translation practices requires ethnographic research to observe processes, interview agents involved, and analyze textual profiles in relation to institutional policies and practices. Such research sheds light on the impact of translation on the reception of diplomatic discourse and diplomats, contributing to a deeper understanding of the sphere itself.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the analysis presented herein shows the multifaceted nature of official statements within the field of political and diplomatic discourse. It has been revealed that mainly, the research of official statements remains within the general research of diplomatic discourse. There are several main directions that we have reviewed: official statements represent a crucial aspect of diplomatic communication. Despite their brevity and constrained nature, they serve as significant responses to various events and phenomena, ranging from global crises to local social issues. Official statements possess unique characteristics that set them apart from other types of diplomatic texts. Their brevity, quick responsiveness, and clichéd lexis distinguish them within the broader landscape of political and

diplomatic discourse. Translating official statements poses specific challenges, as they require careful consideration of linguistic features, cultural contexts, and political implications.

### References

- Fairclough, N. (2013) Critical discourse analysis. The Routledge handbook of discourse analysis. Routledge. P. 9-20. (in English)
- Islam, A.I. (2012) Ilespe audarma negizderi. Almaty: Bastau, 245 b. [Islam, A.I. (2012) Foundations of simultaneous translation. Almaty: Bastau, 245 p.] (in Kazakh)
- Qazaqstan Respublikasy Syrtqy ister ministrigining Sirijadagy Iran Elshiligining konsuldyq bolimine zhasalghan shabuylga qatysty malimdemesi [Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Attack on the Consular Section of Iranian Embassy in Syria]. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/740558?lang=kk>. (in Kazakh)
- Qazaqstan Respublikasy Syrtqy ister ministrigining HAMAS pen Izrail arasyndagy qaruly qaqtygysqa qatysty malimdemesi [Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan on an armed clash between Hamas and Israel]. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/637460?lang=kk> (in Kazakh)
- QHR ustanymy boiynsha QR SIM malimdemesi [Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan on PRC's position]. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/512451?lang=kk> (in Kazakh)
- Schaeffner, Ch. (2012) Unknown agents in translated political discourse. Target, International Journal of Translation Studies 24(1). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1075/target.24.1.07sch> (in English)
- Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/315149?lang=en> (in Kazakh)
- Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Attack on the Consular Section of Iranian Embassy in Syria. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/740558?lang=en> (in Kazakh)
- Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan on an armed clash between Hamas and Israel. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/637460?lang=en>
- Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan on PRC's position. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/512451?lang=en> (in Kazakh)
- Terentij, L.M. (2010) Diplomaticheskij diskurs kak osobaja forma politicheskoy kommunikacii. Moskva: Voprosy kognitivnoj lingvistiki. № 1, S. 47-57 [Terenty, L.M. (2010) Diplomatic discourse as a special form of scientific communication. Moscow: Issues of cognitive linguistics, № 1, P. 47-57] (in Russian)
- T. van Dijk et al. (1997) What is political discourse analysis. Belgian journal of linguistics. V. 11. №. 1. P. 11-52 (in English)
- Two-state solution | Definition, Facts, History, & Map | Britannica. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.britannica.com/topic/two-state-solution> (in English)
- Veber, E.A. (2004) Opyt lingvisticheskogo issledovaniya kognitivnogo dissonansa v anglijskom diplomaticheskome diskurse: avtoref. disser. kand. filol. nauk. Irkutsk: Gos. lingv. un-t, 19 s. [Veber, E.A. (2004) An attempt at linguistic research of cognitive dissonance in English diplomatic discourse; abst. cand. philol. Irkutsk: State ling. univ., 19 p.] (in Russian)
- Violence | English meaning – Cambridge Dictionary. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/violence> (in English)
- Volkova, T. A. (2007) Diplomaticheskij diskurs v aspekte strategichnosti perevoda i kommunikacii: na materiale anglijskogo i russkogo jazykov: dissertacia. Tyumen, 231 s. [Volkova, T. A. (2007) Diplomatic discourse in the aspect of strategic translation and communication: on the material of English and Russian languages: dissertation. Tyumen, 231 p.] (in Russian)

### Әдебиеттер

- Вебер Е.А. Опыт лингвистического исследования когнитивного диссонанса в английском дипломатическом дискурсе: автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Иркутск: Гос. лингв. ун-т., 2004. – 19 с.
- Волкова Т. А. Дипломатический дискурс в аспекте стратегичности перевода и коммуникации: на материале английского и русского языков: диссертация. – Тюмень, 2007. – 231 с.
- Ислам А.И. Ілеспе аударма негіздері. – Алматы: Бастау, 2012. – 245 б.
- Қазақстан Республикасы Сыртқы істер министрлігінің Сириядағы Иран Елшілігінің консулдық бөліміне жасалған шабуылға қатысты мәлімдемесі. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/740558?lang=kk>
- Қазақстан Республикасы Сыртқы істер министрлігінің ХАМАС пен Израиль арасындағы қарулы қақтығысқа қатысты мәлімдемесі. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/637460?lang=kk>

ҚХР ұстанымы бойынша ҚР СІМ мәлімдемесі. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/512451?lang=kk>

Терентий Л.М. Дипломатический дискурс как особая форма научной коммуникации. – Москва: Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики, 2010. – № 1. – С. 47-57.

Fairclough N. (2013) Critical discourse analysis The Routledge handbook of discourse analysis. Routledge. P. 9-20.

Schaeffner, Ch. Unknown agents in translated political discourse. Target, International Journal of Translation Studies, 2012, 24(1). <http://dx.doi.org/10.1075/target.24.1.07sch>

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/315149?lang=en>

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan Regarding the Attack on the Consular Section of Iranian Embassy in Syria. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/740558?lang=en>

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan on an armed clash between Hamas and Israel. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/637460?lang=en>

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan on PRC's position. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/press/news/details/512451?lang=en>

T. van Dijk et al. What is political discourse analysis. Belgian journal of linguistics. V. 11. – 1997. – №1. – P. 11-52.

Two-state solution | Definition, Facts, History, & Map | Britannica. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://www.britannica.com/topic/two-state-solution>

Violence | English meaning – Cambridge Dictionary. Electronic source: access mode URL <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/violence>

*Information about the article / Мақала туралы ақпарат / Информация о статье.*

Entered the editorial office / Редакцияға түсті / Поступила в редакцию: 06.05.2024.

Accepted for publication / Жариялауға қабылданды / Принята к публикации: 10.09.2024.

© Islam, A., Beisebayeva, A., 2024

© А. Байтұрсынұлы атындағы Тіл білімі институты, 2024