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INFORMATION STRUCTURE OF DIPLOMATIC SPEECHES
OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF 2025

The article investigates how the information structure of diplomatic speeches at the UN Security Council in January and February of 2025 influences the outcomes of the discussed issues, focusing on both neutral / formal speeches and those containing inaccuracies or alternative narratives. The study analyzes a corpus of diplomatic speeches using the Sketch Engine tool to identify thematic dichotomies, rhetorical strategies, and discourse markers, with both quantitative and qualitative methodological approaches to reveal speech structure and thematic emphasis. The article's relevance lies in the demonstration of the direct impact of speech themes and information structure on diplomatic outcomes, highlighting how language shapes consensus and the international decision-making process.

This study aims to uncover how the information structure of diplomatic speeches can change the outcomes of discussed issues in cases when 1) speeches are neutral and formal (378 speeches); 2) speeches have signs of inaccuracy, supporting the alternative version of reality (59 speeches). The more generally discussed an agenda is, the higher the chances of a neutral speech are. Thus, discussed themes have a direct impact on the speech — what will be said, how it will be said, why such information will be given, which details will be revealed, etc.

In terms of diplomatic themes, a set of conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms of the concepts of *good* vs *bad* has been identified, which clarifies the dichotomy of themes in all diplomatic speeches that can have influence on the final decisions of the UNSC. Hence, an attempt to explain the frequency of discussed themes is presented. Analysis of the corpora gathered via Sketch Engine reveals that the strongest opposition is peace (1090) and war (352), while helping (0) and hindering (0) is the weakest and was not mentioned at all between January and February of 2025.

Special attention is given to the rhetorical strategies and their tactics, discourse markers which shape the persuasive power of communicators. Ultimately, the findings reveal how the information structure of diplomatic discourse at the UNSC not only reflects broader trends in international negotiation but also serves as a catalyst for shaping consensus and collective action on the world stage. Thus, it has been proven that an average diplomatic speech consists of: 1. A protocol formula; 2. A semantic core; 3. The argumentative part; 4. Statement of facts; 5. Closing remarks, possibly in the form of gratitude / compliment / accusation / instruction for further consideration of the issue, etc.

The novelty of this article lies in the study of the frequency and nature of conceptual-semantic oppositions in recent UNSC speeches, systematically describing the compositional structure of an average diplomatic speech, providing new insights into the persuasive and organizational dynamics of contemporary diplomatic discourse.

Keywords: diplomatic discourse; diplomatic speeches; informational structure of the speeches; diplomatic themes.

INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION ANALYSIS

Diplomatic speeches at the UNSC are crucial for analyzing, discussing, interfering in global issues such as peace, security, international cooperation and various forms of threats to the international community. Therefore, to understand the motivation in adopting resolutions, sending blue helmets, supporting these or that countries, it is important to dig deeper and see what is inside the diplomatic speech, how often diplomats discuss every issue, how many speeches are dedicated to this matter in terms of one meeting, whether there is any opposition between exchanged ideas, etc.

UNSC speeches typically follow a dual structure that consists of a protocol part and an operative part with a call to action. This model of diplomatic speech allows to enhance clarity and effectiveness, increasing conflict management. Overall, the information structure of diplomatic speeches is vital in representing the principles of negotiation, representation, and collective action in addressing global challenges.

The evolution of informational speeches reflects broader trends in diplomacy, where a language serves not only as a communication tool but also as a means of navigation in political landscapes. Many linguists have contributed to this field by analysing

choices and rhetorical strategies employed in diplomatic discourse.

For example, O. Kosovych et al. (2022) considers diplomatic discourse as a multidirectional communicative activity, where contextual differences should be taken into account; M. Liu et al. (2023) analyzes discourse through a linguistic and rhetorical lens, focusing on the metaphor, political myths in a discourse, narratives and framing of a discourse, where discourse analysis shows how power is framed through linguistics; G. D'Acquisto (2017, p. 13–14) concentrates on the institutional, international negotiations in terms of the diplomatic discourse, UN resolutions are seen as a hybrid genre of legal and diplomatic texts in corpus analysis of resolutions; J. Charteris-Black (2011) shares the idea of universal discourse, political metaphors of politicians; J. Habermas (1984) sees communication as a crucial tool for social integration, democratic legitimacy and the extent of understanding between participants of communication; E. Weigand (2009) notes the connection between a human being and their cultural surroundings, the dialogic principles, what is beyond the surface of dialogues; L. Zou & Y. Zhu (2023) centers on corpus-based analysis of diplomatic directive, discourse markers in a media discourse.

However, the information structure of speeches at the UNSC has been granted little attention in terms of the information structure of diplomatic speeches.

FORMULATION OF THE ARTICLE'S OBJECTIVES

This article aims to explore the information structure of diplomatic speeches delivered in January and February of 2025. The significance of UNSC speeches lies in their ability to change the course of international conflicts and explore all possible ways to solve current threats to peace and security.

RESEARCH METHODS

This article aims to delve into the layers of a diplomatic speech at the UNSC, focusing on the speeches delivered in January and February of 2025. By examining these speeches, the article seeks to uncover how their structure and content influence the diplomatic landscape and contribute to global issues.

The primary objectives of this study are:

– Identify and analyse the key themes in diplomatic speeches in January and February of 2025;

– Find the conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms and analyze their frequency for a better understanding of each discussed agenda;

– Categorise the layers of diplomatic speeches and assess their effectiveness in achieving their independent goals;

– Find the difference between objective (neutral and based on facts) and subjective (with some modification of given information, evidence, consequences, etc.) speeches.

We have analysed diplomatic speeches retrieved from archive documents from the UN Security Council meetings in January and February of 2025 (42).

The said documents refer to a total of 437 speeches of the UN Security Council diplomats, where 378 speeches are neutral and 59 speeches show signs of inacuracy and creation of the alternative chain of events.

The primary methodology in this article involves a comprehensive analysis of diplomatic discourse taken from the meetings of the UNSC in January and February of 2025 via the following steps:

– Data collection from the archive of diplomatic interactions in January and February of 2025;

– Data segmentation according to the discussed topics — security support; question of multilateralism; conflict of interest; protection of human rights; the impact of conflicts on vulnerable populations; the delivery of human aid; Middle East / Sudan / South Sudan / Ukraine / Libya / North Korea / Democratic Republic of the Congo / Central African Republic;

– Categorisation of the structure of any diplomatic speech, whether it is neutral or has elements of inaccuracy and changes. For the core, the classification bt Z. Kunch et al. (2016) was chosen, where any diplomatic speech consists of: 1. A protocol formula; 2. A semantic core; 3. The argumentative part; 4. Statement of facts; 5. Closing remarks, possibly in the form of gratitude / compliment / accusation / instruction for further consideration of the issue, etc.;

– Linguistic analysis involved analysis of word choice, structures of sentences, which gave information about effectiveness and sincerity in diplomatic interactions;

– Synthesis and conclusion of the collected data.

The secondary analysis is about a corpus analysis via Sketch Engine, where gathered and analysed corpora in terms of conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms of concepts *good* vs *bad* in January and February of 2025, mainly how frequently they are used.

The next step consists of identification of potentially incorrect / changed / false information with the help of SCAN criteria (Salles, 2020, p. 375). The mentioned tool reveals if the speech has trustworthy information with easily checked facts, or raises doubts about the credibility of the mentioned findings. For example, the constant usage of alternative interpretations of well-known facts, excessively detailed additional information that has no clear connection with the discussed agenda, etc.

As a conclusion, a critical discourse analysis provides the connections between language and power, emphasising how language can reinforce or challenge the ongoing events.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diplomatic speeches, particularly those delivered at the UNSC, are characterised by a distinct structure that reflects the formality and peculiarities of international relations. The effectiveness of these speeches relies not only on content but also on a carefully delivered message. A foundational element of diplomatic speech structure is the establishment of a clear

objective. Speakers must define the purpose of their address — whether it is to persuade, inform, inspire, negotiate (Global diplomatic forum, 2025) or deceive and persuade the present that the alternative version of the discussed events is the real one.

Speeches are typically structured as a logical sequence, often beginning with an introduction that outlines the main points. This is followed by the body of the speech, which dives into detailed arguments and evidence, and concludes with a summary that reinforces the key messages and a compelling call to action (Global diplomatic forum, 2025).

The UNSC speeches discuss conflicts, wars, and other dangerous issues in the world and their impact on the international society (Holtseva, 2023, p. 41). These situations are *themes* of speeches that are mainly about the conceptual dichotomy of *good* and *bad*. Depending on what is currently happening, we may reveal the following results (a comparative analysis of 42 meetings from January (25) and February (17) of 2025 (see Fig. 1).

violence, and general activity in Israeli-Palestinian Conflict; Syrian Crisis remaining a major concern; the devastating war in Yemen requiring ongoing attention; reports of civilian casualties in outgoing conflicts, attacks on infrastructure, schools, hospitals, residential areas, new forms of conflicts triggering attention to the issue of protection of civilians in armed conflict; North Korea's nuclear program and missile tests posing a threat to local and international security, North Korea also violating UN sanctions; Russia's invasion of Ukraine since 2022.

As we can see, on the one hand the most relevant topics are those connected to security issues, their violations, different kinds of conflicts, violation of the rights of peaceful citizens that may provoke a set of problems: increasing number of military conflicts or even their worsening, escalation of current situations, increasing number of casualties, refugees, immigrants, provoking of serious problems with hunger, poverty etc. But on the other hand, there are peace-related topics — peace and security, protection of human rights, the delivery of human aid, etc. In every meeting there is always an opposition of ideas, ways of help, causes and effects of the discussed problems. The opposition is always present during the diplomatic discussion.

Therefore, the mentioned themes may be considered in the following detailed conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms (Master-Class, 2021) of the concepts of *good* vs *bad*:

1) Security support — security-danger, life-death, soldier-terrorist, bad-good, weak-strong, armed-unarmed, collaboration-competition;

2) The issue of multilateralism — security-danger, bad-good, weak-strong, diplomacy-anarchy, international-national, alliance-isolation, collaboration-competition;

3) Conflict of interest — security-danger, bad-good, weak-strong, agreement-disagreement, helping-hindering, solution-conflict;

4) Protection of human rights — security-danger, bad-good, weak-strong, protection-violation, justice-injustice, equality-discrimination, freedom-tyranny;

5) The impact of conflicts on vulnerable populations — security-danger, bad-good, weak-strong, resilience-vulnerability, support-neglect, inclusion-exclusion;

6) Delivery of human aid — security-danger, bad-good, weak-strong, access-blockade, provision-deprivation, safety-danger / risk;

7) The Middle East / Sudan / South Sudan / Ukraine / Libya / North Korea / the Democratic Republic of the Congo / the Central African Republic — security-danger, bad-good, weak-strong, development-regression, stability-conflict, prosperity-poverty, unity-division, defense-attack, security-danger,

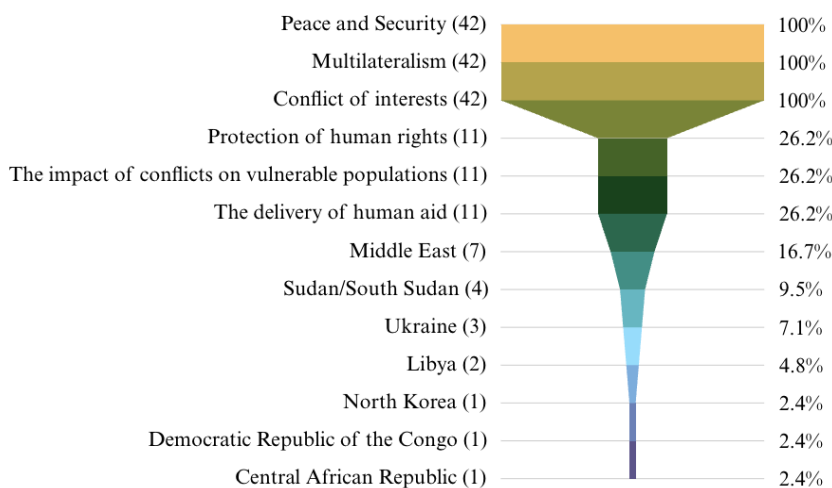| Theme	Value
Peace and Security (42)	100%
Multilateralism (42)	100%
Conflict of interests (42)	100%
Protection of human rights (11)	26.2%
The impact of conflicts on vulnerable populations (11)	26.2%
The delivery of human aid (11)	26.2%
Middle East (7)	16.7%
Sudan/South Sudan (4)	9.5%
Ukraine (3)	7.1%
Libya (2)	4.8%
North Korea (1)	2.4%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (1)	2.4%
Central African Republic (1)	2.4%

Figure 1. Themes of diplomatic meetings
in January and February of 2025

According to the conceptual focus of the speeches, the hierarchy of meetings is this:
– Peace and Security — 42 meetings;
– Multilateralism — 42 meetings;
– Conflict of interest — 42 meetings;
– Protection of human rights — 11 meetings;
– The impact of conflicts on vulnerable populations — 11 meetings;
– The delivery of human aid — 11 meetings;
– Middle East, including the Palestinian question — 7 meetings;
– Sudan/South Sudan — 4 meetings;
– Ukraine — 3 meetings;
– Libya — 2 meetings;
– North Korea — 1 meeting;
– Democratic Republic of the Congo — 1 meeting;
– Central African Republic — 1 meeting.

First, let us have a closer look at the set of themes discussed at the UNSC. All of them are triggered by the following situations in the world: increased

peace-war, life-death, defender-murderer, armed-unarmed.

Visually, the frequency of use of the detailed conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms of the concepts of *good* vs *bad* may be presented via the Sketch Engine tool in the following way (see Fig. 2).

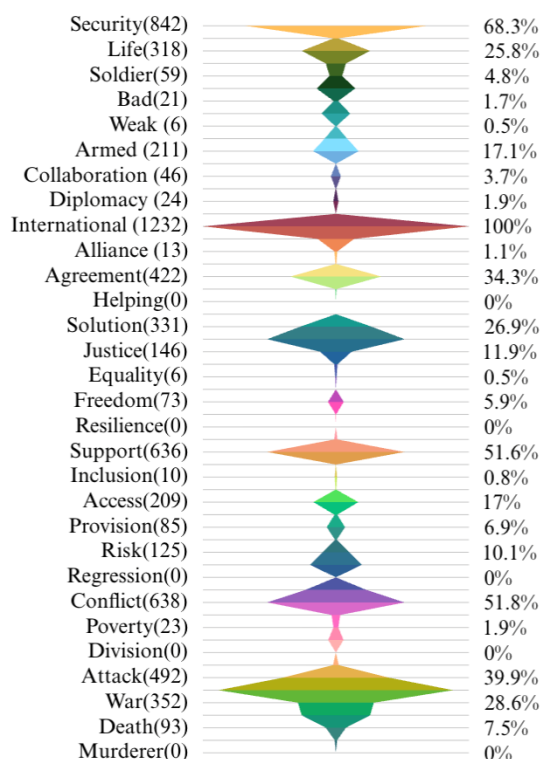| Concept	Percentage
Security(842)	68.3%
Life(318)	25.8%
Soldier(59)	4.8%
Bad(21)	1.7%
Weak (6)	0.5%
Armed (211)	17.1%
Collaboration (46)	3.7%
Diplomacy (24)	1.9%
International (1232)	100%
Alliance (13)	1.1%
Agreement(422)	34.3%
Helping(0)	0%
Solution(331)	26.9%
Justice(146)	11.9%
Equality(6)	0.5%
Freedom(73)	5.9%
Resilience(0)	0%
Support(636)	51.6%
Inclusion(10)	0.8%
Access(209)	17%
Provision(85)	6.9%
Risk(125)	10.1%
Regression(0)	0%
Conflict(638)	51.8%
Poverty(23)	1.9%
Division(0)	0%
Attack(492)	39.9%
War(352)	28.6%
Death(93)	7.5%
Murderer(0)	0%

Figure 2. Conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms of the concepts of "good" vs "bad" in January and February of 2025

According to the received results, the frequency of the conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms of the concepts of *good* vs *bad* is the following:
 – Security (842) — Danger (22);
 – Life (318) — Death (93);
 – Soldier (59) — Terrorist (179);
 – Bad (21) — Good (133);
 – Weak (6) — Strong (105);
 – Armed (211) — Unarmed (1);
 – Collaboration (46) — Competition (3);
 – Diplomacy (24) — Anarchy (0);
 – International (1232) — National (169);
 – Alliance (13) — Isolation (4);
 – Agreement (422) — Disagreement (6);
 – Helping (0) — Hindering (0);
 – Solution (331) — Conflict (638);
 – Justice (146) — Injustice (15);
 – Equality (6) — Discrimination (0);
 – Freedom (73) — Tyranny (2);
 – Resilience (0) — Vulnerability (15);
 – Support (636) — Neglect (1);
 – Inclusion (10) — Exclusion (3);
 – Access (209) — Blockade (13);
 – Provision (85) — Deprivation (8);
 – Development (240) — Regression (0);
 – Stability (283) – Conflict (638);
 – Prosperity (40) — Poverty (23);

 – Unity (71) — Division (0);
 – Defense (27) — Attack (492);
 – Peace (1090) — War (352);
 – Life (318) — Death (93);
 – Defender (11) — Murderer (0).

The received pairs represent the frequency with which each concept appears in a given diplomatic speech. The first concept in a pair represents the positive / desirable concept of *good*, while the second one shows the negative / undesirable concept of something *bad*. Each number reflects the quantity of the given concept within the diplomatic corpora. This quantitative approach offers an insight into the emphasized values in diplomatic communications. The emphasis on peace (1090), security (842), agreement (422), stability (383), life (318) suggests a constructive / solution-oriented / hopeful dialogue between members of the UNSC. However, some *bad / negative* concepts sometimes even outnumber their *good / positive* counterparts — conflict (638), attack (492), terrorist (179). This shows that diplomatic discourse does not avoid crises, threats, different forms of danger. Indeed, identifying and facing these negative issues is the central point of the diplomats' work and international organizations such as the UNSC.

The same dichotomy is present among the participants of the UNSC, where regional powers and blocks can be considered as less powerful and permanent members can be seen as more powerful. As a result, sometimes it may be quite challenging to identify if this or that dichotomy of concepts is about a clear division of what is *good* and what is *bad*. In particular, armed-unarmed could be considered not only in terms of aggressor-victim, but also as attacking-defending.

For instance, the Security Council meetings on South Sudan, Syria, Yemen (2025b, 2025c) and others show power dynamics among member states, illustrating both the power (permanent members) and the challenges of regional powers and blocks (Algeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Guyana, etc.).

For example, a confrontation between America and Iran:

(1) *Iran's continued and unprecedented provision of weapons components, financial support and training and technical assistance to the Houthis over more than a decade violates the arms embargo the Council imposed on the group. It is this organ's responsibility to respond to Iran's flagrant violations of its resolutions and Iran's arming of terrorist group.* (Security Council, 2025c, p. 7)

Where *Iran's unprecedented provision, flagrant violations, Terrorist groups* represent the less powerful opposition of Iran to America's powerful position on the international arena, because unlike Iran, America is legal, right, represents security, and is framed as the protector of security.

After having considered the dichotomous concepts and discussed themes, their implementation

into the layers of diplomatic interaction, namely into the information structure (Kunch et al., 2016) of a diplomatic speech are studied:

1. The protocol formula is an arranged official template during diplomatic meetings:

(2) *I wish you a good presidency this month, Mr. President, and I thank Special Representative of the Secretary-General Haysom, Ambassador Gituai and Mr. Yakani for their briefings. They were very enlightening*. (Security Council, 2025, p. 8)

2. The semantic core is a layer to which references are made in all parts of the speech:

(3) *The people of South Sudan deserve peace, the freedom to participate in civic and political processes and a Government that is responsive to their needs. Instead, transitional Government leaders have consistently failed to take the minimal steps required to create the conditions necessary to bring the transitional period to a peaceful conclusion.* (Security Council, 2025b, p. 8)

3. The argumentative part usually begins with a declaration on why the speech is needed or gives the right to participate in the discussion. The more arguments are mentioned, the more desirable the reaction and the outcome will be:

(4) *Despite significant international support, including from the United Nations, the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, on key election issues, we see that President Mayardit, First Vice-President Riek Machar and other South Sudanese political leaders have thus far collectively failed to meet the standards necessary for free, fair and peaceful elections to take place.* (Security Council, 2025b, p. 8)

4. The statement of facts could be added with a reference to some past situations or some predictions of the future:

(5) *This year, 9 January marked the twentieth anniversary of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement / Sudan People's Liberation Army, a pivotal moment in South Sudan's history that brought hope to a people long ravaged by war and oppression. However, two decades later, the Agreement's promise of peace, prosperity and a responsive Government remains unfilled…* (Security Council, 2025b, p. 9)

5. Closing remarks could be in the form of gratitude / compliment / accusation / instruction for further consideration of the issue, etc. According to the protocol, a closing remark is made by the chairman of the meeting or one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council:

(6) *We will be paying close attention to all developments on the ground with a view to the upcoming United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) mandate renewal in April. The United States remains committed to the South Sudanese people and to working closely with UNMISS, the transitional Government, Council members and all stakeholders to promote peace and prosperity for the country and the region.* (Security Council, 2025b, p. 9)

In the case of obscuring the true motivations and intentions of the speaker and thus showing the inaccuracy and some modifications of the discussed issue, the information structure of a diplomatic speech will look like this:

1. A protocol greeting address and thanks to all present, sometimes including a personalized acknowledgement, a directed address-thanks:

(7) *I will have to interrupt the dull anti-Russian mantras of the Western members of the Security Council. We are, after all, gathered together here today precisely to listen to those mantras, even though all this is nothing but a box-ticking exercise, needed to somehow maintain the illusion that the Ukrainian issue remains on the Security Council's radar.* (Security Council, 2025a, p. 13)

2. The central thesis of the speech, which concentrates on the main topic of the meeting:

(8) *The Kyiv regime's puppeteers in Washington are, of course, unhappy about this situation… What, then, is left for the leader of the Kyiv junta in this grim situation? What stands out in the Kyiv regime's series of attacks is the 11 January strike on the compressor station of the TurkStream gas pipeline in the Krasnodar region.* (Security Council, 2025a, p. 14)

3. The argumentative section of the speech begins by justifying participation in the current meeting or the decision to participate in the UN Security Council meeting, support for allied countries, condemnation or even an attack on opponent countries:

(9) *Since our most recent meeting, the situation of the Ukrainian armed forces on the battlefield has significantly deteriorated.* (Security Council, 2025a, p. 13)

4. Assessment of the situation concerning facts / evidence, or a subjective assessment of the situation without using an evidentiary base:

(10) *For example, at the beginning of the year, journalists reported that Ukraine opened an investigation on charges of "desertion" against the 155th separate mechanized "Anne of Kyiv" brigade, which was equipped and trained in France. A total*

of 1,700 of the brigade's 2,300 servicemen went absent without leave soon after being sent to the front — and that is an elite unit. (Security Council, 2025a, p. 14)

5. The final word of a speech prepared in advance may concern a question addressed to an interested party to the situation under discussion, in which case we are talking about a quasi-final word, since after a comment on the question, a comment on the voiced comment usually follows:

(11) *I would like to conclude my statement today by quoting what Marco Rubio, the nominee for United States Secretary of State, said at yesterday's Senate hearing. 'Ukraine's problem is not that it is running out of money, but that it is running out of Ukrainians.* (Security Council, 2025a, p. 16)

Visually, the ratio between neutral speeches and those with elements of misrepresentation / fabrication of given information can be presented as follows (see Figure 3).
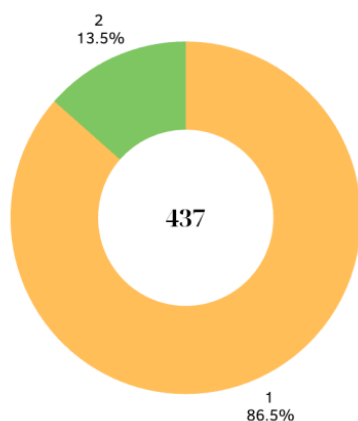

Figure 3. The number of declared speeches
in January and February of 2025

According to the data, in January and February of 2025, 437 speeches were pronounced. Where 1) 378 speeches were neutral and formal, and 2) 59 speeches had signs of misunderstanding and fabrication. Here, this entails changing the facts, presenting misinformation, trying to convince present members to support the alternative version of reality, etc.

Thus, the structure and themes of diplomatic speeches can reveal a lot about the intentions of the countries. As it was shown in the examples, speech purposes can range from just presenting their intentions, to undermining opponents or changing the minds of present participants. Thus, speeches often mix objective data with subjective interpretations of facts. The ongoing events in the world play a crucial role in the process of escalating or deescalating conflicts, wars, and other acute situations in the world. As a result, UNSC's discussions reflect the complex nature of international relations in the

set of conceptual-semantic complementary antonyms, which are based on the concepts of what is *good* and what is *bad*. Further, these concepts can be seen in the representation of *less powerful* and *more powerful* members of diplomatic discussions.

CONCLUSIONS

In the realm of diplomatic discourse, the intersection of the Model Statement technique, a critical discourse analysis, and a comprehensive analysis provides a powerful framework for analysing the statements made by international representatives.

The research methodology included several critical steps, starting with the collection of data from the archive in January and February of 2025. Collected data was segmented according to topics discussed, such as security support, multilateralism, conflicts of interest, human rights protection, the impact of conflicts on vulnerable populations, humanitarian aid delivery, specific regional issues, including the Middle East, Sudan, South Sudan, Ukraine, Libya, North Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic. Every gathered speech has the following structure: 1. A protocol formula; 2. A semantic core; 3. The argumentative part; 4. Statement of facts; 5. Closing remarks, possibly in the form of gratitude / compliment / accusation / instruction for further consideration of the issue, etc.

The secondary analysis of the study focused on the information structure of a neutral speech and a speech with elements of lying / deception. It was discovered that out of 437 speeches, 378 were neutral and 59 included elements of misinformation / fabrication.

The themes of diplomatic speeches within UNSC meetings in January and February of 2025 concentrated on the issues of security support, multilateralism, conflicts of interest, human rights protection, the impact of conflicts on vulnerable populations, and humanitarian aid delivery. From the mentioned themes we may delve into the conceptual semantic antonyms that come from the general dichotomy of *good* and *bad* or *more powerful* and *less powerful*. These antonyms can reveal underlying biases and strategic intentions that drive the narrative and rhetoric of diplomatic exchanges. The collected corpora of the conceptual semantic antonyms was analysed via Sketch Engine in order to find how often this or that semantic antonym appeared in the diplomatic speech. It was revealed that the strongest opposition is peace (1090) and war (352), while helping (0) and hindering (0) is the weakest and was not mentioned at all in January and February of 2025.

The conducted analysis has revealed that the semantic core and the argumentative parts were crucial in conveying the main message and persuading the audience. Moreover, the closing remarks (gratitude, compliments, accusations, instructions for further actions) often play a key role in the further development of the diplomatic meeting.

In conclusion, the information structure of diplomatic speeches at the UNSC underscores the critical role of structured, well-organised, and successful communication between diplomatic representatives.

Abbreviations

The UNSC — The United Nations Security Council
SCAN — Scientific Content Analysis

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ІНФОРМАЦІЙНА СТРУКТУРА ДИПЛОМАТИЧНИХ ПРОМОВ РАДИ БЕЗПЕКИ ООН У СІЧНІ — ЛЮТОМУ 2025 РОКУ

Предметом статті постає інформаційна структура дипломатичних промов у Раді Безпеки ООН у січні — лютому 2025 року, що розглядається в розрізі впливу на результати обговорюваних питань із зосередженням уваги і на нейтральних / формальних промовах, і на тих, що містять неточності або альтернативні наративи. Дослідження аналізує корпус дипломатичних промов за допомогою інструменту Sketch Engine задля виявлення тематичних дихотомій, риторичних стратегій і дискурсивних маркерів. Таким чином, використано кількісний та якісний методологічні підходи для виявлення структури промов і тематичних акцентів. Стаття є актуальною, оскільки демонструє прямий вплив тематики промов та інформаційної структури дипломатичного дискурсу на результати в дипломатії, підкреслюючи, як мова формує консенсус і процеси прийняття міжнародних рішень.

Ця розвідка має на меті з'ясувати, як інформаційна структура дипломатичних промов може вплинути на результати обговорюваних питань у випадках, коли: 1) промови є нейтральними та формальними (378 промов); 2) промови містять ознаки неточності, підтримують альтернативний перебіг подій (59 промов). Що загальніша обговорювана тема, то вищі шанси на формально-нейтральну промову. Отже, тематика дипломатичних промов безпосередньо впливає на саму промову: що буде сказано, як це буде сказано, навіщо саме цю інформацію надають, яку деталь представлять присутнім тощо.

Щодо дипломатичних тем продемонстровано набір концептуально-семантичних комплементарних антонімів — понять «добро» і «зло», які, своєю чергою, розкривають питання дихотомії обговорюваних тем у всіх дипломатичних промовах, а також можуть впливати на остаточні рішення РБ ООН. Розглянуто частотність обговорюваних тем. Після аналізу зібраного корпусу за допомогою Sketch Engine виявлено, що найпоширеніша дихотомія — мир (1090 випадків) vs війна (352 випадки), а допомога (0 випадків) vs перешкоджання (0 випадків) є найслабшою парою опозиції концептуально-семантичних концептів *good* vs *bad*, і її не згадували під час дипломатичних переговорів РБ ООН у січні — лютому 2025 року.

Основна увага приділяється риторичним стратегіям і тактикам, дискурсивним маркерам, які використовує мовець для переконання присутніх. Врешті-решт результати демонструють, що інформаційна структура дипломатичного дискурсу РБ ООН не лише відображає загальні тенденції міжнародних переговорів, а й служить каталізатором для формування загального консенсусу та колективних дій на світовій арені. Доведено, що середньостатистична дипломатична промова складається з: 1) протокольної формули; 2) смислового ядра; 3) аргументаційної частини; 4) викладу фактів; 5) завершальної

частини, яка може містити вдячність / комплімент / звинувачення / настанову до подальшого розгляду питання тощо. Також показано, як зміна тону, акцентів і тематичної організації промов може розкривати наміри учасників дипломатичних засідань РБ ООН.

Новизна дослідження полягає в іншому погляді на частотність і характер концептуально-семантичних опозицій у цьогорічних промовах РБ ООН, при цьому відбувається системний опис композиційної структури типової дипломатичної промови, надаючи нові інсайти щодо переконливих та організаційних особливостей сучасного дипломатичного дискурсу.