

POLITICAL SPEECHES IN CHINESE AND THEIR IMPACT TO THE WORLD

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Annotations: This article provides information about speeches of Chinese government officials in the global arenas, forums, how their speeches influence to other countries, «The Chinese National Television» and its propagandas and manipulation of Chinese population.

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Today, China has already separated into a separate pole in the world, such as the United States and Russia, and has determined its solid position. Therefore, almost all countries wait and listen seriously the speeches of Chinese authorities in the Global arenas. Last month, The Chinese ambassador to France, Lu Shay, called the Crimean Peninsula historically Russian and said that the independent states formed after the breakup of the Soviet Union supposedly did not have a legally entrenched status in the world. The corresponding statement was broadcast on La Chaîne Info in France. This is how the Chinese ambassador answered the question of whether you consider Crimea to be Ukrainian:

«It depends on how you perceive the problem. History exists. Crimea was originally Russia's, isn't it? In Soviet times, Nikita Khrushchev gave Crimea to Ukraine».

The journalist noted that this issue does not depend on anything, since international law determines that the peninsula belongs to Ukraine. Lu Shay, however, rejected this position.

According to the diplomat, the countries of the former Soviet Union allegedly do not have any effective status in current international law, since “not a single international treaty defines their status as a sovereign state.”

The politician urged the journalist to stop “arguing” on the issue of post-Soviet borders.

After the interview was published, Estonian Foreign Minister Margus Tsakhkna said that such statements by the PRC ambassador to France were incomprehensible. The Estonian TIV intends to summon the Chinese ambassador to Tallinn.

” Our goal is to explain that such views cannot be accepted and that Estonia is a sovereign state, « Tsakhkna said.

Lithuanian Foreign Minister Gabrielius Landsbergis said Lu Shay's statement was”one of the reasons why the Baltic countries do not believe that China mediates peace in Ukraine».

Latvian Foreign Minister Edgar Rinkevich stated that the ambassador's words were “absolutely unacceptable”.

” We expect an appropriate explanation from China and a complete rejection of the statement, « Rinkevich said.

Vadim Omelchenko, the Ukrainian ambassador to France, said that the PRC ambassador either had “obvious problems with geography” or that his statement contradicted official Beijing's position “on efforts to establish peace in Ukraine on the principles of international law and the UN Charter.”

The French Foreign Ministry expressed “dismay” at the Chinese ambassador's statement, calling on Beijing to clarify its position.

The Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is summoning the Chinese ambassador after the head of the Chinese diplomatic mission in France questioned the sovereignty of post-Soviet countries.

According to RBC-Ukraine, this was stated by Estonian Foreign Minister Margus Tsakhkna in a comment by Delfi.

The statement of the Chinese ambassador to France, who questioned the sovereignty of the former countries of the Soviet Union, provoked a diplomatic scandal. A number of European countries reacted, and China had to assure that it respects the independence of all states that left the USSR.

The words of the Chinese ambassador caused a violent reaction both in the former USSR countries and in the European Union.

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have summoned China's diplomatic representatives to get clarifications and protest. Lu Shai's statements were also criticized in Ukraine, France, Germany and a number of other European countries.

Latvian Foreign Minister Edgars Rinkevics called Lu Shai's comment «completely unacceptable.» «We expect explanations from the Chinese side and a complete refutation of this statement,» the diplomat added.

«Lithuania did not join the USSR. Moscow illegally occupied our territory, so we resisted until we regained our independence and the Red Army returned home. We are not post—Soviet and we have never been Soviet,» Lithuanian Foreign Minister Gabrielius Landsbergis said. The comments of the representative of China about independent and sovereign States are false and represent a misinterpretation of history. According to international law, the Baltic states have been sovereign since 1918, but have been occupied [by the Soviet Union] for 50 years,» Estonian Foreign Minister Margus Tsakhkna wrote.

Ukrainian Ambassador to France Vadim Omelchenko said that Lu Shai's words contradict the official position of China. «There is no room for ambiguity here. Crimea is Ukraine. The Soviet Empire is no more. The story continues,» he stressed.

«All countries of the post-Soviet space have a clear sovereign status, enshrined in international law... It is strange to hear an absurd version of the

«history of Crimea» from a representative of a country that is scrupulous about its thousand-year history. If you want to be a major political player, do not repeat the propaganda of Russian outsiders...» wrote Mikhail Podolyak, adviser to the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine.

The French Foreign Ministry declared «full solidarity» with all countries affected by Lu Shai's words and called on China to clarify whether these comments reflect the country's position.

Germany also called on Beijing to provide explanations. «We expect China to unequivocally explain its position. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of these states are inviolable,» German Foreign Ministry spokesman Christian Wagner said.

The head of EU diplomacy, Josep Borrel, also called the statements of the Chinese ambassador unacceptable. «The EU can only assume that these statements do not reflect China's official policy,» he said.

MEPs signed an open letter addressed to French Foreign Minister Catherine Colonna demanding that Lu Shai be recognized as *persona non grata*.

«The Ambassador's words not only represent a deep insult to the history, culture and fundamental integrity of the respective nations, but are also aimed at undermining the basic principles on which predictable diplomatic relations depend».

Of the Central Asian countries, only Kazakhstan has officially spoken on this topic. Press Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan Aibek Smadiyarov said that Kazakhstan will not send a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. He stressed that China was one of the first to recognize the sovereignty of Kazakhstan and urged «not to turn [the ambassador's] words and bring them to a completely different topic.»

Uzbekistan's ambassador to France Sardor Rustamboev, in a comment to journalists in Paris, said that at that time he had not seen the statement of the

Chinese ambassador, and it should first be studied before reacting. «We need to study it well. Perhaps the words of the Chinese side were misinterpreted,» he said.

China's reaction

«China respects the status of the former Soviet republics as sovereign states formed after the collapse of the Soviet Union,» said Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Mao Ning.

«After the collapse of the Soviet Union, China was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the relevant countries,» she added.

The Chinese Embassy in France issued a statement saying that the ambassador's remarks «were not a statement about politics, but an expression of personal views.» It says that China's position on Ukraine is «consistent and clear» and Beijing is ready to «contribute to the political settlement of the Ukrainian crisis.»

The recording of the ambassador's interview in French and Chinese has also disappeared from the embassy's official social networks.

Media in China consists mainly of television, newspapers, radio and magazines. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the internet has also emerged as an important form of media communication under the direct control of the Chinese government and the ruling Communist Party of China.

Since the founding of the people's Republic of China in 1949 until the 1980s, nearly all media in mainland China were nationalized. While private media began to emerge only after the onset of economic reforms, state media such as the Xinhua news agency, China Central Television (CCTV), and the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the «people's word». Non-governmental media (excluding Hong Kong and Macau, which have separate media regulators) permitted to operate in the PRC are no longer required to strictly comply with every journalistic directive established by the Chinese government. However, regulatory agencies such as the General Directorate of press and

publications (GAPP), the National Directorate of radio and television (NRTA) continue to establish strict regulations on topics deemed to be prohibited by the government. The Communist Party of China (CPC), consists of human rights in Tibet, the Uyghur genocide, pornography, and banned religious themes such as the Dalai Lama and Falun Gong. Hong Kong is also witnessing increasing self-censorship.

Media control was most relaxed during the Deng Xiaoping era of the 1980s, until it was tightened after the Tiananmen Square protests and massacre of 1989. In the late 1990s, they relaxed again under Xian Zemin, but the growing influence of the internet and its potential to encourage dissent led to more stringent regulations under Xu Xintao's Government. Reporters Without Borders annual press freedom index.

While difficult to calculate, growing doubts about power in mainland China have been supporting (often indirectly and cautiously) criticism of the state in the media and are gradually weakening the legitimacy of the CCP. According to observers, the growth of skepticism is observed throughout East Asia. Such observers point out that cases of corruption, abuse and incompetence of officials are growing in transparency, while at the same time a wider decline in social values such as citizenship and respect – at least partly responsible for increased media coverage and doubts about elected and Appointed Officials. Past. At the same time, public skepticism about Authority May and often may include skepticism about the media itself. Journalists, like individuals from other areas of mainland Chinese society, are much less willing to blindly submit to power than in the past. Journalists were active participants in the 1989 protests that culminated in the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and massacre. The massacre at Tiananmen Square made it impossible to reconcile the desire of mainland Chinese journalists to control their profession with the interest of the CPC not to allow it. There were even occasional overt, overt submissions, but these behaviors were rare.

In the 1990s and early 2000s, the CCP's methods of operation, particularly the implementation of reforms aimed at decentralizing power, increased media autonomy in several ways:

«Peripheral» - local and some regional-media growth. This trend was decentralized and undermined the control of the CPC. In general, correspondents and media, the greater the distance between Beijing and important provincial centers, the greater their freedom.

The transition to administrative and legal regulation of the media and the abandonment of more lenient and personal control. The CCP's attempts to rely on regulations rather than whims to control the media – as evidenced by the dozens of guidelines outlined in the 1987 creation of the state press and publications administration and the new regulations passed in 1990 and 1994-possibly strengthen party control, making it law rather than personal relationships. However, in fact, these rules appeared at a time when official sources were more subtly stretched and some officials became less willing to apply the rules.

A change in the acceptability of the media. Since the early 1990s, the range of media coverage that the regime has deemed acceptable has grown dramatically. Increasing uncertainty about what is allowed and what is beyond the limits sometimes serves the interests of the media. Often, however, these inaccuracies exacerbate self-censorship among Chinese journalists and work in favor of the CCP's media control apparatus.

With state success stretched more subtly, the media made it much easier to print and air material that corresponded to ambiguously defined grey areas than before.

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