

ВПЛИВ ЗАПОЗИЧЕНЬ ТА ІНТЕРНАЦІОНАЛІЗМІВ НА РОЗВИТОК ТЕРМІНОСИСТЕМИ ДИПЛОМАТІЇ**Зоя КУДЕЛЬКО**

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THE INFLUENCE OF BORROWINGS AND INTERNATIONALISMS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIPLOMATIC TERMINOLOGY**Zoya KUDELKO**

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Куделько З. Влияние заимствований и интернационализм на развитие терминосистемы дипломатии. Цель исследования. В статье проводится анализ лексико-семантических особенностей терминосистемы дипломатии, пути ее развития, роль заимствований и интернационализмов в построении данного профессионального подязыка, рассматривается прагматическая функциональность терминологических единиц данной терминосистемы, анализ лексической сопряженности терминов исследуемой украинской терминосистемы с их соответствиями в немецком, французском, английском и русском языках, а также аспекты нормализации данного профессионального подязыка. Объектом исследования послужили термины дипломатии современного украинского языка. Задачи данного изыскания обусловили комплексную методику исследования - основным методом является аналитико-описательный (исследование способов терминообразования в структурном и семантическом аспекте). Использованы также контрастивный (функционирование терминов дипломатии в украинском, английском, немецком, французском и русском языках) статистический метод (количественное исследование соотношений между различными фактами). Научная новизна работы заключается в том, что комплексно на микро- и макроуровне исследуется терминосистема дипломатии, показана взаимосвязь и различия ТО указанной терминосистемы в разных языках. Выводы. Результатом проведенного исследования стал проявление определенных закономерностей и особенностей развития терминосистемы дипломатии, некоторых лингвистических аспектов функционирования терминов на примере профессионального подязыка дипломатии.

Ключевые слова: дипломатический язык, терминология, заимствование, интернационализм, профессиональный подязык, терминосистема.

Problem statement and its connection with important scientific tasks. The rise of various branches of the national economy, scientific and technological progress, the development of international relations makes significant changes to the linguistic model of the world. One of the most significant changes is that the prevailing part of the linguistic fund is specialized vocabulary, and due to this the share of terms in the lexical composition of the language is rapidly increasing. Quantitative and qualitative changes that have taken place in science and technology have contributed to an increase in the number of sublanguages, term systems, and the enrichment of their lexical composition both at the level of one language and at the interlingual level.

The analysis of the latest research and publications that initiated the solution to the problem. The internationalization of the vocabulary of languages takes place under conditions of convergent development, which is primarily connected with the processes of language contacts. There are no languages that would develop completely independently, therefore, inevitably, any language undergoes a certain foreign-language influence (and in turn, it influences other languages). Significant contributions to the study and development of terminology, its internationalization have been made by such prominent scholars as D.S. Lotte¹,

O. Reformatsky², O.V. Superanska³, T.R. Kyiak⁴, E.Wüster⁵ and others.

The objective of the study is to analyze the lexical-semantic peculiarities of the terminological system of diplomacy, the ways of its development, the ways of borrowing in the Ukrainian diplomatic terminology, the combination of international and national in this sub-language, pragmatic functionality of the terminological units of the given terminology system, the analysis of lexical conjugation of the Ukrainian terms studied with their correspondents in German, English, French and Russian languages, as well as aspects of normalization of this professional sublanguage.

Presentation of the study. The language of diplomatic documents is the language by means of which the state speaks to the outside world, and the language of the diplomatic documents is judged by a fair degree about the identity of the state. Diplomacy, like any other activity, has its own terminology. Diplomatic language contains many professional terms that mean the same for diplomats from different countries, but not always clear to people who speak the same language.

On the material of diplomatic texts it becomes obvious that they are characterized by the use of terminology from different areas; availability of various data transmitted by

¹ Lotte D.S. (1982) Voprosy zaimstvovaniia i uporiadocheniia inoiazychnykh terminov i terminoelementov [Questions of borrowing and standardization of foreign terms and term elements], Moscow, Nauka. (in Russian).

² Reformatskii A.A. (1967) Vvedeniie v iazykoznaniiie [Introduction in Linguistics], Moscow, Prosveshcheniie. (in Russian).

³ Superanskaia A.V. (1989) Obshchaia terminologiiia: Voprosy teorii [General Terminology. Theoretical questions], Moscow, Nauka (in Russian)

⁴ Kyiak T.R. (2001) Internatsionalne ta natsionalne u terminotvorchomu protsesi [International and national in term creating process], Ukrainska Terminologiiia I Suchasnist, Vol. IV, P. 53-56.

⁵ Wüster E. Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie [Introduction to general terminology and terminological lexicography], Wien, International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm), 1985, 214 p.

various means, which is typical for argumentation and accuracy; attributive constructions and other ways of compression of expressions (participial and infinitive constructions); simple and short complex sentences prevail.

The terminology of diplomatic activity arose, exists and develops, as the entire lexical composition of language, in close interaction with the phenomena of the external world. Its extra-linguistic, social conditionality is particularly bright. Many terms in this field were coined in the early period of development of society, diplomatic relations and function in the language to the present. Extralinguistic factors include the emergence of the state, the emergence and development of international relations, the birth of diplomacy. Between the emerging states, the borders were fuzzy and unidentified. The disputes were resolved not only with the arms, but also through the negotiations, and therefore their own diplomacy inevitably arises. Gradually, young countries learned the techniques and customs of the Roman diplomacy. In their diplomatic relations with the Roman Empire they used the Latin language.

In the XIX - XX centuries most states seek to use their native language in official relations with other states. Nevertheless, the Latin, and later French language, made a great influence on the development of diplomatic terminology. In the XXth and XXIst centuries English as an international language begins to make some impact on the development of the terminology of this field. Most of the terms refer to borrowing from these languages in various forms: proper borrowing such as *alternat*, *attaché*, *demarche*, *ultimatum*, and calques: *diplomatic corps*, *naval attaché*, *the policy of expansion*. Entering the language, the borrowed word may not at all be subjected to assimilation processes, to preserve the appearance of the language from which it is borrowed. For example: *modus vivendi*, *persona grata / non grata*, *status quo*, etc. However, the linguists argue that we cannot speak of complete morphological assimilation. Thus, the complete assimilation is not observed in this group of borrowings in the diplomatic lexicon, they can easily be recognized as words of foreign origin.

If we talk about the reasons for the terms borrowing, the main of them, in our opinion, is that the terminology of this activity is characterized by close and lively international relations, and also has a foreign influence. Facing the task of introducing the notion important for international communication into the native language, and which already has a sign in the foreign language, the Ukrainian language, for example, could take it as a foreign word (*blockade*, *intervention*) or create a new equivalent for it (*economic cooperation*), or transfer its function to an existing native word (*diplomatic note*). Diplomatic language as a functional style has its own terminology system, which has a large list of international vocabulary. This is mainly borrowed from Latin and French, some also from the Greek language. Terminology, by its definition, is a tool that helps to avoid and not allow multiplicity of meaning. Without a doubt, diplomatic terminology reflects the historical context in which it operates. Feature genre in the selection of linguistic units is manifested when making diplomatic documents. The study of the sources of the formation of diplomatic terminology can call such a way of its formation as borrowing foreign-language terms: for example, in the Ukrainian language, the word (*protocol*) (French), (*diplomacy*) (from Latin through French); in Rus-

sian, *attaché* (French), *communiqué* (French); in English, *aide memoire* (French), *charge d'affaires*, *diplomatic corps* (French). This word combination *diplomatic corps* consists of two words from different languages: *diplomatic* - English word, *corps* - French word (body / structure). When considering borrowings in the field of diplomacy the attention is drawn to the problem of assimilation of the borrowed words. When calquing the borrowed word is translated into Ukrainian, its morphological structure and semantic motivation are borrowed, for example: *cultural attaché*. The word combination can also be calqued: *diplomatic corps*.

The borrowed words of diplomacy in French are mainly of Latin origin, for example: *chancelier*, *minister*, *consul*, *note*, *declaration*. The composition of diplomatic terminology is a collection of lexical means used in a special field of human activity. It has a book character, at the same time, the genre of the document is determined by the penetration of conversational elements. Using foreign language vocabulary is one of the active ways of creating diplomatic terminology; the growth of the number of internationalisms in the given term system reflects the tendencies of international co-operation, integration of many industries. The internationalization of the languages vocabulary takes place under the conditions of convergent development, which is primarily connected with the processes of language contacts.

Internationalism should be considered as words that have become supranational in many languages (at least three) as a result of their use. It should also be noted that when speaking about the internationality of a term, we mean not only the external similarity of pronunciation or writing (that is, the external form, which is "the configuration of the term, its physical form and consists of phonetic and writing forms"⁶, but also the internal form, the motivation of the term, its literal meaning, which may also be international.

Here are examples of internationalism in the terminology system of diplomacy, which are found in such languages as Ukrainian, English, German, French, and Russian. As we see from the list of the above-mentioned languages, the terms relate to the languages of three different groups: Romance, Slavic, and Germanic. It should be recalled that English, French and Russian are considered official languages in the international organization of the United Nations. As an illustration, we offer a table:

Diplomatic terminology is one of the oldest terminological systems that goes back to the 11th century. It developed and enriched with the expansion of international and interstate ties. Diplomatic terminology, which has undergone a significant path of development from the 11th to the 18th century, stabilized in the 19th century, has become the codified norm, has finally formed itself as a system where obsolete words and construction are preserved, for example, the address *Your Highness*. This archaism is used in diplomatic relations and to this day, regardless of whether this diplomat represents a republic or monarchy. The diplomatic terminology of the Ukrainian language has gained its high noon since Ukraine acquired its independence; when it became necessary to shape national terminology, to compile terminological dictionaries that would meet world standards, in order to bring national terminology to the international level, taking into account both world experience and its national specifics.

³ Wüster E. Einführung in die allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexikographie [Introduction to general terminology and terminological lexicography], Wien, International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm), 1985, P. 34-35.

Languages	Terms				
Ukrainian	<i>аташе</i>	<i>меморандум</i>	<i>ізоляція</i>	<i>тактика</i>	<i>делегація</i>
English	<i>attaché</i>	<i>memorandum</i>	<i>isolation</i>	<i>tactics</i>	<i>delegation</i>
German	<i>Attachee</i>	<i>Memorandum</i>	<i>Isolation</i>	<i>Taktik</i>	<i>Delegation</i>
Russian	<i>атташе</i>	<i>меморандум</i>	<i>изоляция</i>	<i>тактика</i>	<i>делегация</i>
French	<i>attaché</i>	<i>memorandum</i>	<i>isolation</i>	<i>tactique</i>	<i>delegation</i>

Undoubtedly, early stages of development were marked by the dependence of the method of nomination on the level of development of terminological traditions of the national language; while at the present stage internationalization is intensifying, there is a certain leveling in the selection of national means. Another reason for the instability of the development of Ukrainian terminology and terminology was and, unfortunately, often remains the fact of certain, and sometimes even strong, dependence of the Ukrainian terminology systems on the Russian terminology basis. There is another extreme: in order not to use Russian calques, the authors sometimes resort to innovations, the use of dialectisms, which also does not contribute to the development of terminology on a proper scientific basis⁷.

In our opinion, the formation of Ukrainian terminology should be wise to combine both national and international, taking the language-producer of the term as the basis, as well as its motivation. This technique has been used in the formation of the Ukrainian-English-German-French-Russian dictionary of diplomatic terms.

Terminologists in most countries of the world are striving, in the current conditions of information exchange, to combine elements of internationality of terminology to facilitate international communication as well as national identity. Developed diplomatic terminology will promote the development of international relations of Ukraine with other states.

Куделько З. Вплив запозичень та інтернаціоналізмів на розвиток терміносистеми дипломатії. Мета дослідження. У статті проводиться аналіз лексико-семантичних особливостей терміносистеми дипломатії, шляхи її розвитку, роль запозичень та інтернаціоналізмів у побудові даної фахової субмови, розглядається прагматична функціональність термінологічних одиниць даної терміносистеми, аналіз лексичної спряженості термінів досліджуваної української терміносистеми з їх відповідниками в німецькій, англійській, французькій та росій-

ській мовах, а також аспекти нормалізації даної фахової субмови. Об'єктом дослідження послужили терміни дипломатії сучасної української мови. Завдання даного дослідження зумовили комплексну методику дослідження – основним методом є аналітико-описовий (дослідження способів термінотворення у структурному та семантичному аспекті). Використано також контрастивний (функціонування термінів дипломатії в українській, англійській, німецькій, французькій та російській мовах); статистичний метод (кількісне дослідження співвідношень між різними фактами). Наукова новизна роботи полягає в тому, що комплексно на мікро- і макрорівнях досліджується терміносистема дипломатії, показано взаємозв'язок та відмінності ТО зазначеної терміносистеми в англійській, німецькій та українській мовах. Висновки. Результатом проведеного дослідження став вияв певних закономірностей і особливостей розвитку терміносистеми дипломатії, деяких лінгвістичних аспектів функціонування термінів на прикладі фахової субмови дипломатії.

Ключові слова: дипломатична мова, термінологія, запозичення, інтернаціоналізми, фахова субмова, терміносистема.

Зоя Куделько – доцент кафедри сучасних іноземних мов та перекладу факультету історії, політології та міжнародних відносин Чернівецького національного університету імені Юрія Федьковича. В науковому доробку автора – 42 надрукованих праці, монографія у співавторстві, 2 термінологічних словники у співавторстві. Коло наукових інтересів: термінологія, лексикографія, перекладознавство.

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⁷ Poliuha Lev. (2002) Zdobutky i vtraty ukrainskoi terminologii te terminografii za desiat rokov Nezalezhnosti [Gains and losses of Ukrainian terminology and terminography for ten years of Independence], Visnyk Natsionalnoho Universytetu "Lvivska Politekhnyka", Vol. 453, P. 21–23.