

**ДЕЯКІ СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ  
ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН  
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z.kudelko@chnu.edu.ua**SOME MODERN TRENDS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TERMINOLOGY  
AND LANGUAGE INTERFERENCES****Zoya KUDELKO**Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi  
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**Куделько Зоя. Некоторые современные тенденции развития терминологии международных отношений и языковые интерференции.** В статье проводится анализ терминосистемы международных отношений, учитывая влияние глобализации на развитие современных международных отношений, возникновение новых понятий и сужение или расширение уже существующих. Актуальность данного исследования заключается в изучении современной английской терминосистемы международных отношений во всех ее проявлениях - как в статике, так и динамике, - что обусловлено, прежде всего, выявлением механизмов англоязычного терминообразования в данном профессиональном субязыке. Задача данного исследования обусловила комплексную методику исследования - основным методом является аналитико-описательный, использованы также контрастивный и статистический методы. **Научная новизна** работы заключается в том, что комплексно на микро- и макроуровне исследуется терминосистема международных отношений, показана взаимосвязь появления неологизмов в данном профессиональном субязыке с современными тенденциями развития международных отношений. **Выводы.** Результатом проведенного исследования стало выявление определенных закономерностей и особенностей развития терминосистемы международных отношений, некоторых лингвистических аспектов функционирования терминов на примере профессионального субязыка международных отношений.

**Ключевые слова:** терминология международных отношений, языковые интерференции, языковые контакты, профессиональный подязык.

**Problem statement and its connection with important scientific tasks.**

Current international relations develop under influence of several tendencies: globalization, permeability of interstate borders, transnational flows of capital, information, services and human resources, formation of a single space of communication. They also cause considerable changes to the linguistic model of the world, especially in the domain of sublanguage of international relations. They enrich its lexical composition both at the level of one language and at the interlingual level. The international relations terminology is also influenced by different kinds of language interferences, one of the socio-linguistic phenomena.

**The analysis of the latest research and publications that initiated the solution to the problem.** The emergence of neologisms in the professional sublanguage vocabulary takes place under conditions of convergent development, which is primarily connected with appearance of new tendencies and phenomena in the sphere where terminology is applied and due to language interferences. Significant con-

tributions to the study and development of terminology, its lexical and semantic peculiarities have been made by such prominent scholars as D.S. Lotte<sup>1</sup>, O. Reformatsky<sup>2</sup>, O.V. Superanska<sup>3</sup>, T.R. Kyiak<sup>4</sup>, E.Wüster<sup>5</sup> and others.

**The objective** of the study is to analyze the terminology of international relations, taking into account the influence of globalization on the development of modern international relations, the emergence of new concepts and narrowing or expansion of existing ones; to study linguistic interferences as a sociolinguistic phenomenon, as well as aspects of normalization of this professional sublanguage. **The relevance** of this study is to research modern English terminology system of international relations, in all its manifestations, both in statics and in dynamics, which is predetermined, first of all, by revealing the mechanisms of the English term formation in this particular sub-language, enabling rather objective approaches to improvement and normalization of the terminology of international relations; and contributes to the optimal formation of a similar Ukrainian-language terminology system, which receives an opportu-

<sup>1</sup> Lotte D.S. Voprosy zaimstvovaniia i uporiadocheniia inoiazыchnykh terminov i terminoelementov [Questions of borrowing and standardization of foreign terms and term elements], Moscow: Nauka, 1982, 149 p. [in Russian].

<sup>2</sup> Reformatskii A.A. Vvedeniie v iazykoznaniiie [Introduction in Linguistics], Moscow: Prosveshcheniie, 1967, 542 p. [in Russian].

<sup>3</sup> Superanskaia A.V. Obshchaia terminologiia: Voprosy teorii [General Terminology. Theoretical questions], Moscow: Nauka, 1989, 243 p. [in Russian].

<sup>4</sup> Kyiak T.R. "Internatsionalne ta natsionalne u terminotvorchomu protsesi" [International and national in term creating process], *Ukrainska terminologiia i suchasnist* [Ukrainian terminology and modernity], Kyiv, 2001, Vol. IV, P. 53-56 [in Ukrainian].

<sup>5</sup> 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. [in German].

nity to focus on the experience of the language-producer. The specifics of this study determined the **research methodologies** – the main method is analytical and descriptive, contrastive statistical methods are also used. **Scientific novelty**. The terminology system of international relations is explored on the micro- and macro- levels in general, and the relationship between the emergence of neologisms in a given professional sub-module and modern trends in the development of international relations and language interferences is shown.

**The main body of the article.** The modern stage of human history is characterized by rapid changes, new forms of power distribution in international relations.

The first tendency of the development of modern international relations is their globalization, which involves internationalization of the economy, the development of a unified system of world communication, change and weakening of the functions of national states, and stirring up of transnational non-state entities.

The second tendency in the development of international relations is the growth of global problems and, accordingly, the need for their joint decision.

Due to the influence of globalization on international relations, the following characteristic trends are noted:

- objective enhancement of the permeability of interstate borders, adopting various forms;
- a sharp increase in volumes and intensity of transnational flows of capital, information, services and human resources;
- massive distribution of standardized consumption in all parts of the planet;
- strengthening of the role of non-state regulators of the world economy and international relations;
- impossibility of distinguishing external and internal policies;
- formation of a single space of communication, which sharply enhances the possibility for socialization of an individual, that is, for the direct involvement of an individual, wherever he is, to global information processes;
- emergence of the “ideology of globalization” as a set of interconnected postulates aimed at justifying both the good and the inevitability of the tendencies “working” for uniting the world under the leadership of its civilized center<sup>6</sup>.

The above tendencies also influence the development of the system of terms of international relations, since the emergence of new concepts and the expansion or narrowing of their significance require their designation by linguistic means. And this, in its turn, leads to problems with normalization, standardization of terminology, the need to streamline interlanguage contacts, which also reflect the various manifestations of the dynamic development of society.

The key term of the current stage of development of international relations, the stage after the Cold War, is the term “terrorism” and everything that is associated with confronting it. In spite of the fact that the concept of terrorism, dates back to antiquity, for the first time, terror was used in

ancient Greece against the population hostile to Greeks who conquered them, it was used by the Roman emperors, French revolutionaries etc, this phenomenon became widespread in the late XX - early XXI centuries, when innocent, casual people became victims of extremists. The emergence of a new type of weapon with a “human” face - kamikaze terrorists - characterizes the current stage of the international relations formation. Terrorism, with its instrument of execution of terrorist acts, is an international phenomenon of the modern stage of international relations. In addition to well-established phrases such as *international terrorism* - міжнародний тероризм, *military terrorism* - військовий тероризм, *political terrorism* - політичний тероризм, after September the 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001 there appeared neologism *war on terrorism / war on terror*.

The last two decades are also characterized by another form of terrorism is cyber terrorism or cyberterror – кібертероризм. Barry Collin<sup>7</sup> first introduced the term cyberterrorism in the 1980s, although just as experts have not formed a consensus definition of terrorism, there is still no unifying definition of cyberterrorism<sup>8</sup>. In our study, we use the definition given by the FBI “premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents”. Alongside with the term cyber terrorism or cyberterror we can single out such derivatives as cyberwar (кібервійна), cybercrime (кіберзлочин), cyberspace (кіберпростір), cyberattack (кібератака) and hacktivism (хактивізм).

With the end of the Cold War, analysts began to pay more attention to security issues.

The current stage is characterized by such terms as unipolar world (однополярний світ), multipolar world (багатополярний світ), post-cold war era (епоха після холодної війни), failed state (державо-невдаха), rogue state (державо-ізгой), terrorism (тероризм), suicide-bomber (терорист-смертник), democratic enlargement (розширення демократії), preemptive strike (превентивний удар), clash of civilizations (зіткнення цивілізацій).

The nomenclature units of present stage of the international relations formation include the following: Group of Eight (G8) (Велика вісімка), European Union (Європейський Союз), Organization (Conference) on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Організація (Конференція) з питань безпеки та співробітництва в Європі), Schengen Agreement (Шенгенська угода), Gulf War (= Persian Gulf War) (військові дії в зоні Перської затоки), Iraq War (війна в Іраці), Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (Договір про нерозповсюдження ядерної зброї), as well as foreign policy doctrines: New World Order - George Bush's doctrine, which envisaged multilateral cooperation between the United States and the USSR; Democratic Enlargement — Bill Clinton's policy regarding NATO's eastward expansion; Preventive Strike Doctrine - US foreign policy, which began after the terrorist attacks of

<sup>6</sup> Kortunov S.V. Skol'ko polyusov dostatochno? Monografiya [How many poles are enough? Monograph], 2010, URL: <https://textbooks.studio/mejdunarodnie-otnosheniya-uchebnik/mirovaya-politika-usloviyah.html> [in Russian].

<sup>7</sup> Collin B. “The Future of Cyber Terrorism”, Proceedings of the 11th Annual International Symposium on Criminal Justice Issues, the University of Illinois at Chicago, 1996, URL: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.458.7464&rep=rep1&type=pdf> [in English].

<sup>8</sup> Brickey J. “Defining Cyberterrorism: Capturing a Broad Range of Activities in Cyberspace”, *Combating Terrorism Center at West Point*, August 2012, Vol. 5, Issue 8, URL: <https://ctc.usma.edu/defining-cyberterrorism-capturing-a-broad-range-of-activities-in-cyberspace/> [in English].

September 2001, the Trump Doctrine.

The emergence of new terms in this particular professional sub-language is not only due to the fact that international relations are a conglomeration of economic, political, legal, diplomatic, military relations and relations between states and systems of states, reflected in the lexical composition of scientific texts on international relations, including economic, legal, and military terms in addition to political terms, but also can be caused by language interferences.

Contacts with native speakers of other languages, change of religion, orientation towards a certain country-standard, formation of scientific and technical and socio-political terminology, etc. - all these processes impact the development of a language, which, in turn, undergoes noticeable influence of all the above factors.

Linguistic interferences can be classified according to extra-linguistic and intra-linguistic principles. The first type of classification depends on psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic conditions and factors. The second one depends on the aspect in which conscious or subconscious interference with the natural course of language development takes place. Based on the foregoing, we can characterize language interference as a sociolinguistic phenomenon.

From the point of view of psycholinguistics the emergence of new terms is not a homogeneous process. The measures on terminological modernization (complex development of national terminology systems, the choice of motivation of each terminological unit, granting an external form to it) and terminological standardization (artificial selection of existing variants and approval of one of the options as a terminology standard) are surely of a conscious nature. On the other hand, the filling of lexical gaps in the technical translation, when a translator translates this or that term into his own language, has, rather, a subconscious character, because a translator does not mostly reflect on the external form of the new term, and, as a rule, borrows it from the original language.

In the event that a group of lexicographers concluding a terminology dictionary intends to create an equivalent of this term in the Ukrainian language, or if it chooses one of the two abovementioned translation options as a standard, then this will already be a conscious interference with the terminology system.

Subconscious language interferences are characterized by a lack of intention in their implementation by the native speakers, namely: intent to interfere with the language in order to introduce certain changes. Language interferences occur, as a rule, spontaneously, subconsciously, under the influence of certain factors, such as, for example, language contacts. Among such subconscious language interferences that take place under the influence of linguistic contacts, one can name the substrate, superstrate and adstrat. This is especially evident in the context of a single language union, where several unrelated languages have a common adstrat (this is manifested primarily in a certain community of lexical fund). In addition to linguistic contacts, there are other factors, such as: the spread of world religions, political orientation, trade links – they can also entail certain subconscious linguistic interferences, which also leads to the formation of a certain kind of language alliances. However, the specific character of this type of language interferences is that they are the basis of conscious language interferences,

and therefore this type of language interferences has rather a transient nature.

As for subconscious language interference associated with linguistic discrepancy, they are observed on two levels – phonetic and grammatical. Subconscious language interferences at the grammatical level are also possible when translating from native to non-native language, when the translator subconsciously (often mechanically) tolerates the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of his language to foreign languages<sup>9</sup>.

Any language interference can contain both elements of the subconscious and conscious intervention, so the type of language interference is determined, as a rule, based on which elements prevail in one or another case.

Often conscious language interferences are related to the so-called process of language creation. They are implemented in the form of a number of measures to build a linguistic norm, that is, the synchronous system of language laws with the obligatory use of them.

This is especially noticeable in the field of term creation. Modernization of terminological planning is to create new terms, that is, filling terminological gaps by direct borrowing, or the production of new words (phrases). Terminological standardization is a selection of available, existing synonyms of the most successful option and its approval (registration). The layout of the linguistic corps, thus, is also a deliberate change in the language, that is, conscious language interference.

Conscious language interferences have the most striking expression in non-closed language systems, especially in vocabulary. The lexical orientation of the external form of terminological neologisms in the direction of internationalization or purification depends on them. At the present stage, terminologists must wisely combine elements of the internationality of term systems and national identities, based on the motivation of the term.

**Conclusions.** Summing up, we emphasize that the language and history of the development of international relations as a scientific discipline are interrelated and interdependent. The lexical composition of texts on international relations is changing along with socio-political changes.

Language interference also plays an essential role in the formation of the international relations terminology, its neologisms and includes elements of subconscious and conscious intervention. Of significant importance is terminological standardization, which ensures unambiguous correspondence between consciously selected terms and their notions in the field and adopts the given terminology system or its part by the normative-technical document.

**Куделько Зоя. Деякі сучасні тенденції розвитку термінології міжнародних відносин та мовні інтерференції.** У статті проводиться аналіз терміносистеми міжнародних відносин, враховуючи вплив глобалізації на розвиток сучасних міжнародних відносин, виникнення нових понять та звуження або розширення вже існуючих. Мета дослідження – описати мовні інтерференції як соціолінгвістичне явище, а також розглянути аспекти нормалізації даної фахової субмови. **Актуальність** дослідження полягає у вивченні сучасної англійської терміносистеми міжнародних відносин в усіх її проявах – як у статичній, так і динамічній, – що зумовлюється, перш за все, виявленням механізмів англомовного термінотворення в даній фаховій субмові, уможливаючи досить об'єктивні підходи до вдоско-

<sup>9</sup> Neubert A. "Interference between Languages and between Texts", *Interferenz in der Translation* [The interference in the translation], Leipzig: VEB Verlag Enzyklopadie, 1989, P. 56–64 [in English]; Rabceva N. K. "Conceptual Background for Interlinguistic Interference", *Interferenz in der Translation* [The interference in the translation], Leipzig: VEB Verlag Enzyklopadie, 1989, P.88–92 [in English].

налення та нормалізації термінології міжнародних відносин, та сприяє оптимальному формуванню аналогічної україномовної терміносистеми, яка отримує можливість орієнтації на досвід мови-продуцента.

Об'єктом дослідження послуговували терміни міжнародних відносин сучасної англійської мови. Завдання наукової розвідки зумовили комплексну методику дослідження – основним методом є аналітико-описовий, також використані контрастивний та статистичний методи. **Наукова новизна** роботи полягає в тому, що комплексно на мікро- і макрорівнях досліджується терміносистема міжнародних відносин, показано взаємозв'язок появи неологізмів у даній фаховій субмові з сучасними тенденціями розвитку міжнародних відносин, мовними інтерференціями. **Висновки.** Результатом проведеного дослідження стали певні закономірності та особливості розвитку терміносистеми міжнародних відносин, деяких лінгвістичних аспектів функціонування термінів на прикладі фахової субмови міжнародних відносин.

**Ключові слова:** термінологія міжнародних відносин, мовні інтерференції, мовні контакти, фахова субмова.

***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 – 45 надрукованих праці, 2 монографії у співавторстві, 2 термінологічних словники у співавторстві. Коло наукових інтересів: термінологія, лексикографія, перекладознавство.*

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