

**ЕКСТРА- ТА ІНТРАЛІНГВІСТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ  
ТЕРМІНОСИСТЕМИ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН**

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**EXTRA- AND INTRALINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TERMINOLOGY**

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**Куделько З. Экстра- и внутриязыковые особенности терминологии международных отношений.** Терминологическая система международных отношений неоднородна по своему составу, ее термины делятся на общетерминологические и узко специализированные и соответствуют определенным этапам развития международных отношений как системы. На современном этапе терминосистемы международных отношений среди других продуктивных способов морфологического словообразования нужно отметить аббревиацию, а именно, инициальную аббревиацию.

Интернационализация словарного состава языков происходит в условиях конвергентного развития, связанного, в первую очередь с процессами языковых контактов. Одним из источников пополнения терминами данного языка для специальных целей является появление неологизмов. Со временем неологизм становится общеупотребительным и входит в активный словарь языка.

**Ключевые слова:** терминология международных отношений, словообразовательная модель, аббревиатура, интернационализация, неологизм, метонимия, метафора.

The qualitative and quantitative changes that take place in the world countries, development of the international relations are making significant changes to the linguistic model of the world. One of the most important changes is that professional vocabulary makes up an overwhelming part of the linguistic fund and the share of terms in the language lexis is growing rapidly. Therefore, it is quite logical that linguists pay great attention to the study of the formation models of the terms, their structure and semantics aspects, normalization aspects; they consider terminology as an important part of modern literary language. The terminologists' functions are not only to register, select and recommend existing terms, but to watch the established language standards and requirements of communication not being breached while of new terms forming.

The changes in science and technology have contributed to increasing the number of sublanguages, term systems, mutual enrichment of their lexical structure both at the level of one language, and the cross-language level. An important contribution to the study and development of terminology has been made by such prominent scholars as D. S. Lotte, O. O. Reformatsky, O. V. Superanska, T. R. Kyiak, E. Wüster and others.

The aim of our study is to analyze extra- and intralinguistic factors that influence the development of the international relations terminology, the word-formation models of this professional sublanguage, the ways of neologisms appearance in the international relations term system.

The terms are not isolated from the general language and have their own inherent properties - they make up a full independent part of the overall structure of the language, where words properties appear to be more regulated, meet-

ing the requirements of the professional communication and mutual understanding. Terminology is a part of vocabulary, but still has significant differences from the general vocabulary. First of all, it can be traced in the requirements applicable to the terminology unit that is a "special" word with its specific, unique properties that distinguish it from other appellative vocabulary. The most important of them are: the ability to express scientific concept, definition availability, accuracy, shortness, monosemy, undesirability of synonyms, and lack of emotional coloration. At the same time, the terms are not isolated, independent units and make up full value part of the general structure of the language where the words properties appear more defined, regulated according to the requirements of the professional communication and common understanding. Therefore, we can talk about the prevailing character of a term compared with a common word and not the complete lack of some feature; one can also claim about desirable properties of terminology units, but such a unit cannot be considered defective or unnecessary for the sole reason that it does not have this property during its existence and use.

The formation of new scientific and technical terms, that is the process of naming new concepts of science and technology, is mainly held according to the general laws of language nomination, but the terminological nomination has its own specificity. The terms necessarily correlate with the concepts of some science or scientific discipline.

According to P. P. Shliakhtun international relations are defined as a system of political, economic, social, cultural, military, legal and other relations between states and peoples. Hence, the scientific discipline of "International Relations" studies the economic, political, ideological, legal,

diplomatic and other ties and relations between state actors in the international arena<sup>1</sup>. As any other scientific discipline international relations has its own system of the terms. The terms in international relations reflect the main categories and concepts of the discipline. International relations have been singled out as a scientific subject relatively recently.

The scientific direction of the international relations research formally emerged in 1919. At that time there was founded the first Department of History and Theory of International Relations in Aberystwyth University in Wales (UK). However, it should be noted that as early as in ancient times, political philosophy and history raised a question on the causes of conflicts and wars, means and ways to achieve order and peace among peoples etc. But systematic study of existing phenomena in order to explain the behavior, reveal typical, repetitive in the international actors' interaction, mainly took place in the period between the First and Second World Wars, and the most rapidly and widely - after 1945.

The conceptual apparatus of this academic discipline developed before the beginning of the XXI century, which reflects the history of the interstate relations development. Each stage of international relations system is characterized by a specific, inherent terms, which can be used in the following, but not earlier stages. The terminology of international relations is not homogeneous in its structure, its terms are divided into general terminology and highly professional terms and correlate with certain stages of development of international relations as a system.

At the present stage of development of the international relations terminology there should be noted abbreviation, one of the productive ways of morphological derivation, which causes the formation of compound words, namely abbreviated lexical units formed from the parts of two or more words. For example:

ILO - International Labour Office; SEATO - South-East Asia Treaty Organization; WPC - World Peace Council;

In the professional sublanguage of international relations the terms-abbreviations are also characteristic of the German and Ukrainian languages, for instance:

Співдружність незалежних держав (ЧД) - Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (English), Die Gemeinschaft Unabhängiger Staaten (GUS) (German); Єдиний економічний простір (ЄЕП) - Common Economic Space (CES) (English), Common Wirtschaftsraum (CWR) (German); Митний Союз (МС) - Customs Union (CU) (English), Zollunion (ZU) (German); Міжпарламентська асамблея (МПА) - Interparliamentary Assembly (IPA) (English), InterparlamentarischenVersammlung (IPV) (German).

The analysis of the international relations terminology at present stage suggests that the initial abbreviations are characteristic of this terminology.

The process of reduction as self-optimization of the lexical material passes through three stages:

1) combinatorial; 2) compression; 3) optimization<sup>2</sup>.

During the first stage there appears a terminological word combination, such as: World Trade Organization (World Trade Organization). But the use of long forms

(especially when the term is often used) gets in conflict with the requirement of the term brevity and so the second phase begins, resulting in compression of the term-word combination. There appears an abbreviation which has all the qualities of the word, and is included in the word-formation paradigm: World Trade Organization - WTO. During the third stage the abbreviation becomes acrophonic that is readable by all the orthoepic rules. Full and abbreviated forms usually coexist, although in most cases the complete forms are doomed to non-use and attempts to recommend them as the norm are unlikely to succeed.

In the study of international relations terminology, there were also found other instances of formation of short variants of term in addition to the initial abbreviation:

1) short variants include not only significant parts of speech, but prepositions, conjunctions: UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 2) conjunctions, prepositions are omitted: Commission on Human Rights - CHR, Committee on Crime Prevention and Control - CCPC, 3) abbreviations act as an attributive word for a new terminological phrase: UN Security Council, NATO headquarters.

Thus, analysis of the above word formation type indicates that an abbreviation turns into an independent language sign and as well as the word may be a part of the word combination.

It should also be noted that the terminological system of international relations is characterized by a high degree of the vocabulary internationalization. At various stages of its development the languages-producers of the terminology were Latin, French and English.

The rate of the information processes of the scientific, economic and technological development also defines the problem of the vocabulary internationalization, especially in science and technology. But implementation of these processes must take place provided the main lexical fund of the national languages must be preserved, based on their characteristics and needs.

The growing number of internationalisms in the modern language of science and technology also reflects the trends in the international cooperation, integration of many sectors, joint efforts of scientists and specialists in order to exchange experiences and highly professional communication<sup>3</sup>.

Internationalization of the language vocabulary takes place in terms of the convergent development, primarily associated with the processes of language contacts. There is no language that would evolve completely independently, so any language inevitably undergoes a certain foreign influence (and in its turn it affects other languages).

Undoubtedly, the mode of nomination at the early stages of science development were more dependent on of the level of the national language development, its term formation traditions; while at present stage there can be observed increase of internationalization, some leveling in the selection of the national means.

The terminological planning can have signs of both internationalization, and "nationalization". In the present conditions of the information exchange the terminologists of most countries strive to combine elements of both interna-

<sup>1</sup> Shliakhtun P. P. *Politohiya (teoriya ta istoriya politychnoy nauky)* [Politicalology (theory and history of Political Science)], Kyiv, Lybid, 2002, 576 p.

<sup>2</sup> Ohuy O. D. «Tekst, leksyko-semantychna hrupa, polisemichne slovo, semantychni tendentsiyi ta sprobа yikh rekonstruktsiyi» [Text, lexical and semantic group, polysemantic word, semantic tendencies and attempt of their reconstruction], *Naukovyi visnyk Chernivetskoj universytetu*, Seriya: Hermanska filohiya, Chernivtsi, 1996, Vol. I, P. 26.

<sup>3</sup> Kvitko I. S. *Termin v nauchnom dokumente* [Term in the scientific document], Lvov, Vyshcha shkola, 1976, P. 118.

tionalism of the term systems (to facilitate international communication), and national identity.

The appearance of neologisms is one of the ways to replenish the terms of professional sublanguages. Neologisms are new words or phrases that appear in the language with the emergence of new objects, events, concepts, processes in public life. During its appearing every word is a neologism, because it means a new concept, which has just appeared. Eventually it becomes commonly used and enters an active vocabulary of language. In other words, the words preserve the status of neologisms as long as become common, characteristic for vocabulary of most native speakers.

Along with the lexical neologisms and there are a lot of semantic neologisms (words that already exist in the language, but acquire new meanings). Another cause of neologisms is the desire to give a more vivid name of an existing object or phenomenon; such a name that matches the author's worldview.

Anxious revolutionary events in Ukraine have introduced some neologisms in this terminology. For example:

- Євромайдан (the Euromaidan (English) (A wave of ongoing demonstrations and civil unrest in Ukraine, which began on the night of 21 November 2013 with very large public protests demanding closer European integration [11]), der Euromaidan or Euromajdan (German)); - “зелені чоловічки” (the little green men (Eng)) (camouflaged pro-Russian gunmen wearing green uniform without any badges [11]), die grünen Männer (German)); - “тітушка” (“titushka” (English) - A thug, usually with a martial arts background, paid by the government and acting under auspices of police to incite violence, provoke unlawful behavior among peaceful protesters, engage public in scuffles and fights . Normally pretends to be one of the demonstrators, clad in dark sportswear of Adidas or similar brand<sup>4</sup>, der “tituschka” (German)) that arose on the basis of metonymy, by transferring the name of one class of objects or individual object to another class, or a subject that is associated with this by contiguity, involvement in one situation.

The analysis terminology of the international relations terminology and the above examples show that the characteristic features of the emergence of new meanings in this terminology is a logical relation of subordination (hyponymy) and overlapping (metaphor and metonymy). The main way of the emergence of polysemantic terms is metonymy, more rarely it is hyponymy and in some cases it is a metaphor.

The above types of formation of polysemantic terms confirm the fact that the content of the language sign is developing faster and more active than its form, which, to some extent, is conservative, leading to the use of the old forms, the old sign for a new concept that further leads to polysemantic terms.

Therefore, the terminology of international relations is one of the most dynamic term systems; language and history of international relations as a scientific discipline are interconnected and interdependent, making significant changes to the vocabulary of the international relations terminology. The lexical content of the given sublanguage varies with social and political transformations, reflecting the specificity of each phase of the international relations formation. It is therefore logical that linguists attach great importance to the study of the term formation models, their structure and semantics, normalization aspects; consider terminology in

general and the international relations terminology as an important part of modern literary language.

**Куделько З. Екстра- та інтралінгвістичні особливості терміносистеми міжнародних відносин.** Понятійний апарат академічної дисципліни *міжнародні відносини* склався до початку ХХІ століття і відзеркалює всю історію розвитку системи міждержавних взаємин. Кожна стадія розвитку міжнародних відносин як системи характеризується специфічними, властивими лише їй термінами, які можуть використовуватися на наступних, але не попередніх етапах. Терміносистема міжнародних відносин неоднорідна за своїм складом, її терміни поділяються на загально термінологічні і вузько фахові та співвідносяться з певними етапами розвитку міжнародних відносин як системи. На сучасному етапі терміносистеми міжнародних відносин з-поміж інших продуктивних способів морфологічного словотвору треба відзначити аббревіацію, а саме ініціальну аббревіацію.

Інтернаціоналізація словникового складу мов відбувається в умовах конвергентного розвитку, в першу чергу пов'язаного з процесами мовних контактів. Процес запозичення іншомовних елементів, коли будь-яка мова постійно збагачується, а іноді і засмічується запозиченнями з інших мов, у переважній більшості мов світу значно активізувався. Термінологи більшості країн світу прагнуть у сучасних умовах обміну інформацією поєднати елементи як інтернаціональності терміносистем (для полегшення міжнародного спілкування), так і національної самобутності. Терміносистема міжнародних відносин характеризується високим ступенем інтернаціоналізації лексики. На різних етапах її розвитку мовами-продуцентами даної термінології були латинська, французька, англійська.

Одним з шляхів поповнення термінів фахової субмови міжнародних відносин є поява неологізмів. З часом неологізм стає загальноновживаним і входить до активного словника мови. Поряд з лексичними неологізмами з'являється і чимало семантичних неологізмів. Ще одна причина появи неологізмів – бажання дати більш яскраву назву існуючого предмета чи явища. Таку назву, яка відповідає світогляду автора.

Результати аналізу терміносистеми міжнародних відносин свідчать, що характерними рисами виникнення нових значень у даній термінології є логічні відношення підпорядкування (гіпонімії) та перехресчування (метафори та метонімії). Переважно в основі виникнення багатозначних термінів цієї терміносистеми лежить метонімія, рідше – гіпонімія і в окремих випадках – метафора.

Отож, термінологія міжнародних відносин є однією з найдинамічніших терміносистем, мова та історія розвитку міжнародних відносин як наукової дисципліни взаємопов'язані та взаємообумовлені, вносячи значні зміни до лексичного складу термінології міжнародних відносин. Лексичне наповнення даної субмови змінюється разом з соціально-політичними перетвореннями, відображаючи специфіку кожної фази становлення міжнародних відносин.

**Ключові слова:** термінологія міжнародних відносин, словотворча модель, аббревіатура, інтернаціоналізація, неологізм, метонімія, метафора.

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<sup>4</sup>The Urban Dictionary Mug.: [E-source], URL: <http://www.urbandictionary.com/>