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INTERNATIONAL TERMS IN DIPLOMACY

This article discusses the main sources of diplomatic terminology. The historical development of diplomacy has its own contribution to language development. In accordance with their structure the compound and complex international diplomatic terms in Kazakh language were divided into two groups. There are terms in which both components come from other languages, and other terms in which one component is a borrowed word and the other component is a national word. The international terms in English are divided into groups depending on the coincidence of their terminological meanings. As a branch of science, the diplomatic terminology consists of three groups of terminological vocabulary: diplomatic terminology, terminology of international law and socio-economic terminology. In the Kazakh language the separate words are not often used to describe the borrowed words, basically the phrases from the national vocabulary. These phrases are combined in compliance with the requirements for the terms, and the equal attention is paid to both their semantic and structural features. The article examines the place of diplomatic terms in the national lexicon of the modern Kazakh language. The procedure of adopting international terms is still in progress because it is complicated, voluminous process and requires complex study. This article is based on the available literature on this topic.

Key words: concept, terminological meaning, borrowed word, compound word, diplomatic correspondence, derivation, international terms.

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Дипломатия саласындағы халықаралық терминдер

Бұл мақалада дипломатия саласындағы терминологияның негізгі көздері қарастырылады. Дипломатияның тарихи дамуының тілдің дамуына өзіндік үлесі бар. Қазақ тіліндегі күрделі кірме халықаралық дипломатиялық терминдер құрылымына қарай екі топқа жіктеп қарастырылды. Олар екі компоненті де өзге тілден енген және бір компоненті кірме сөзден, екіншісі төл сөзден тұратын терминдер. Халықаралық терминдер ағылшын тілінде терминдік мағыналарының сәйкес келуі немесе келмеуіне қарай топтарға бөлінді. Ғылым саласы ретінде дипломатиялық терминология жалпы терминологиялық лексиканың үш тобынан тұрады: дипломатиялық терминология, халықаралық құқық терминологиясы және әлеуметтік-экономикалық терминология. Кірме терминге қазақша балама беруде көбінесе жеке сөз емес, сөз тіркестері алынады. Бұл сөз тіркестері сол күйінде алына салмайды, олар терминге қойылатын талаптарды сақтай отырып біріктіріледі. Сөз тіркесінен термин қалыптастыруда олардың мағыналық ерекшеліктеріне де, құрылымдық ерекшеліктеріне де бірдей назар аударылады. Мақалада қазіргі қазақ тілінің ұлттық лексикасындағы дипломатиялық терминдердің орны және халықаралық терминдерді ұлттық тілде қабылдау тәртібі қарастырылған, бұл процесс әлі жалғасуда. Бұл мақала тақырып бойынша қол жетімді әдебиеттер негізінде дайындалған.

Түйін сөздер: ұғым, терминологиялық мағына, кірме сөз, күрделі сөз, дипломатиялық хат алмасу, туынды сөздер, халықаралық терминдер.

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Международные термины в дипломатии

В этой статье обсуждаются основные источники дипломатической терминологии. Историческое развитие дипломатии способствовало развитию языков. По своей структуре сложные и сложные международные дипломатические термины в казахском языке были

разделены на две группы. Есть термины, в которых оба компонента происходят из других языков, и другие термины, в которых один компонент является заимствованным словом, а другой компонент – национальным словом. Международные термины в английском языке делятся на группы в зависимости от совпадения их терминологических значений. Как отрасль науки дипломатическая терминология состоит из трех групп терминологической лексики: дипломатической терминологии, терминологии международного права и социально-экономической терминологии. В казахском языке не часто используются отдельные слова для описания заимствованных слов, в основном это фразы из национальной лексики. Эти словосочетания комбинируются в соответствии с требованиями к терминам, одинаковое внимание уделяется как их семантическим, так и структурным особенностям. В статье исследуется место дипломатических терминов в национальной лексике современного казахского языка. Процедура принятия международных терминов еще продолжается, потому что это сложный, объемный процесс и требует всестороннего изучения. Эта статья подготовлена на основе имеющейся литературы по данной теме.

Ключевые слова: понятие, терминологическое значение, заимствованное слово, сложное слово, дипломатическая переписка, деривация, международные термины.

Introduction

The main sources of diplomatic terminology are the national vocabulary, international terms and borrowed words. The borrowed words and international terms predominate in diplomacy, they are accepted thanks to the use of different linguistic approaches. According to O. Espersen's research, the borrowed words entered the English language from the classical languages in the 14th century. Especially between the XIV-XVI and XIX centuries their numbers increased significantly (Jesperson O., 1935: 305). Barfield O. says that the English vocabulary had a quarter of the total Latin vocabulary at that period (Barfield O., 1969: 54).

In ancient times the borrowed terms in English were accounted for 25% of the terminology, in the Middle Ages 28%, today 17%. In the XV-XVII centuries the most borrowed terms entered the English language. This can be attributed to the non-linguistic factors. In particular, that was directly related to the occupation of England by the Normans, the influx of the specialists from different continents (Budagov R. A., 1971: 27). The expansionist policy of the British state occupying colonies around the world was one of the reasons for the influx of foreign words and phrases into English language. Nevertheless those various foreign words enriched English vocabulary. Espersen O. believes that the commonality of international words in several languages is not the only condition, but also the transformation of international terms depends on the number of people who use them (Jesperson O., 1921: 11). The another evidence is the stabilization of the terms, it depends on the social situations including demographics. Worcester E. points out that it is necessary to consider the term that belongs to six main European languages as the international term (Wooster E., 1935: 120).

According to Sergentson M., the international terms are formed on the basis of scientific, political and cultural relations between people as a symbol of international European cultural ties, and also preserve the linguistic features of their origins (Serdjeantson M.S., 1968: 140). The Romanian researcher Pushkarin S. reports that if a borrowed word from other language has the ability to replace a national word, it is a process that depends on "functional weakness" of the words in the native language (Puscarin S., 1943: 252). According to Knignitskaya M.I., if the language accepts many foreign words there are "gaps", it means the language does not have enough words to convey certain lexical materials accurately, although they, a national word and a borrowed word, will be synonymous and have the same meanings, it is the transient phenomenon (Knignitskaya M.I., 1990: 55).

In the Middle Ages, Latin was the language of the scientific treatises. However, at that time Latin was not yet formed as the special scientific international language. The original meanings of many lexical units which became parts of the diplomatic terminology were different from the modern terminological meanings. For example, acclamation / lat. acclamatio – applause / – (an approval in some respects without a voting); demarcation / lat. delimitatio – set / – (to define a boundary) etc. The words that had entered from the Latin, French and other languages into the English language have undergone the phonetic and morphological changes, and in result the new derivative terms have been created. For example, *consul – consular, discriminate – discriminating, protocol – protocolar,* etc. In the 20th century the terms in the English language are derived from the Latin and French languages for the specific scientific purpose. For example, Eng. *accreditation/* Lat. *accredere – trust/*; Eng. *confedera-*

tion/ Lat. *confoederatio – union/*; Eng. *paraph*/ Fr. *paraphe/*, etc. In the field of diplomacy, the Latin words with the suffixes *-us* are very common. Entering the English language, the Latin elements retain the suffixes *-us* in some words, but in most cases the suffix *-us* is not preserved. For example, in the terms Eng. *consensus –* Lat. *consensus;* Eng. *status –* Lat. *status*, etc., suffix-*us* is stored in the terms, but suffix *-us* is not stored in the following terms: Lat. *alternus – * Eng. *alternation;* Lat. *annexus –* Eng. *annexation;* Lat. *internuntius –* Eng. *internuncio;* Lat. *pracrogativus –* Eng. *prerogative*, etc.

Many borrowed words from the French, German, and Italian languages into the English language are derived from the Latin language, in many cases they retain their morphological structures. For example, Eng. *condominium –* Germ. *condominium –* Lat. *con (together) + dominium (power) (condominium – joint ownership of land by two states)*; Eng. *nuncio –* Ital. *nunzio –* Lat. *nuntius (nuncio – the ambassador of the Vatican)*; Eng. *statute –* Fr. *statut –* Lat. *statutum (statute, charter)*; Eng. *visa –* Fr. *visa – * Lat. *visus (reviewed) (visa),* etc. Some features of the terms can be noted in different languages, e.g., the additional conjunctions and several ways of the new term creation cannot remain the same. Some complex diplomatic terms have both Greek or Latin elements. For example: Lat. *confrontis (confrontation) –* Lat. *con (versus) +* Lat. *frontis;* Lat. *condominium (condominium) –* Lat. *con (together) +* Lat. *dominium (power);* Lat. *ratification (ratification) –* Lat. *ratus (approved) +* Lat. *facere (generate);* Lat. *expatriation (expatriation) –* Lat. *ex (former) +* Lat. *patria (homeland)*, etc. Although the international terms are used parallel with common words in the national lexicon, but the main difference is that the international terms are used only in specific area of science. For example, "*ratification*" (Lat. *ratus –* fixed; *facere –* create) refers to the field of diplomacy, but the term an "*approval*" refers to the national vocabulary. The vast majority of the international terms are the nouns, they are used in five or six languages to express the common concepts.

Experiment

The international terms are grouped depending on their external and internal forms, and structural, semantic, synchronous and comparative characteristics as follows: the complete internationalism, the semi-internationalism, the semi-hidden internationalism, the implicit internationalism and the implicit semi-internationalism (Knignitskaya M.I., 1990:

74). The semi-international and the implicit semi-international terms do not often express the precisions of the term meanings. The internal form of the derivative international terms are somewhat obscure, the internal implicit and the semi-explicit forms are arising from this form, it requires the special morpheme analysis (Sauranbayev N. 1982: 143). The international diplomatic terms are often characterized by the phenomenon of the complete internationalism. Most of the borrowed words are entered into the English language as the terms. For example, Eng. "*capitulation*" < Lat. *capitulare – "coordination in certain places*"; Eng. "*doyen*" – "*doyen of the diplomatic corps*" < Fr. *doyen – "senior leader*", etc. It is also a phenomenon, sometimes they are not accepted as the terms. For example, the words taken from the Latin language "*an emigrant*" and "*an immigrant*": a borrowed word an "*emigrant*" is not a term, an "*immigrant*" is the term.

According to the statistics the English language has the richest vocabulary in the world. The international terms and the borrowed words are the main reasons for that, they make up 60% of the English vocabulary. Sometimes the problem of establishing the exact origin of an international term or a borrowed word causes certain difficulties. For example, the term "*agent*" came from the French language into the Russian language as a term, however, it came from the Polish language into the Russian language with a non-terminological meaning. The non-terminological meaning of the term "*consul*" came into the Russian language from the Latin language, but from the English language into the Russian language it came as a diplomatic term. Some common words with English origins, are now considered as the international terms, e.g.: *briefing, impeachment, lend-lease, foreign office,* etc. In the English language some international terms keep their French graphic and orthoepic features. For example: *agrement, aide-memoire*, etc.

"In the case of the internal terminology, a previously created term within the terminological system is transferred from one field to another sphere keeping its position. In the case of the external terminology, a word from the national language is transferred to the terminology, which is still a branch of the special lexicon of language. The main feature of external terminology is that the word that will become a term is not derived from a terminological dictionary. In this case of the terminology a common word that is not a term will be introduced into a certain terminological field, and it will have a terminological meaning, as a result, the common word and the term become homonymous, or its original meaning

is narrowed or expanded. This kind of terminology is carried out in such a way as metaphorizing the initial meaning of a common word, tracing from a foreign word and clarifying the meaning of a word " (Kurmanbayuly Sh., 1998: 250). However, in the internal terminology, not only the word names are created on the basis of the national language, but the terms from foreign languages are also terminated, in the field of terminology they are considered as the ready names. Although the terms from foreign languages are used in several spheres, the sound system is preserved. In the case of the internal terminology, a term is formed on the basis of other terms in a certain field of science within the framework of the terminological system and without external words.

Results and Discussion

There are four ways of adoption the international terms in the languages: 1) the finding an equivalent in the native language; 2) the transferring; 3) the creation of the new words; 4) the derivation of the international terms. No matter how the terms are created and adopted, they enrich the lexical layer of any language. The famous linguist Zhubanov K. says: "Although a term is taken from other language, it belongs to the source of the development in the language, and it is a lexical wealth which strengthens the social prestige" (Zhubanov K., 1966: 276). Kaidarov A. proposes to keep the following principles in the process of accepting international terms: to accept the international terms that are not subject to translation taking into account the peculiarities of the Kazakh language; to translate the terms that come from the Russian language; the acceptance of terms, that cannot be translated, in accordance with the phono-morphological features of the Kazakh language; the abbreviated use of compound terms; to find the ways to preserve the qualitative balance between the national terms and the international terms in the native language, etc. (Kaidarov A. T., 1993: 5-40) The scientist supports the preservation natural balance of the international and national terms as 30% to 70%.

In some cases the international terms are the subject to the grammatical forms and the phonetic system of the language and they cannot be assimilated at once. Concerning to that the following terms can be divided into two categories:

1. The international diplomatic terms that have not undergone sound changes: *agrement, anschluss, apartheid, demarche, détente, de facto, doyen, internuncio, casus belli, carte blanche, consensus, consul, memorandum, modus vivendi, modus procedendi, mu-*

tatis mutandis, nuncio, pact, persona grata, preamble, pro memoria, proces-verbal, charge d`affaires, status quo, exequatur, etc.

2. The international diplomatic terms which are adopted in accordance with the language laws taking into account the sound system: *aggression, acclamation, accreditation, accredited, alternation, annexation, authentic, capitulation, coalition, consular, confrontation, diplomatic, emigration, legalization, notification, preference, prolongation, ratification, resolution, visiting-card, vice-consul,* etc.

The borrowed words are the linguistic elements that are accepted during communication, they are moving from one language to another language. There are the ancient Chinese, Indian and Persian words in the Kazakh language. Most of them are the common words in the Turkic and Mongolian languages. The borrowed words are adapted by the language system and change their forms. In order to recognize such borrowed words, the special etymological researches are carried out, and their definitions are formed. The translation of words from one language into another language can be done directly or indirectly through the language mediator. For example, the borrowed terms which entered the Kazakh language from Arabic, Persian and Russian languages in the field of diplomacy without any sound changes are: *vakhkhabistik, dzhikhad, kagidat, tezis, emir, and etc.* The borrowed diplomatic terms adopted in accordance with the rules of the language taking into account the sound system are: *kauym, kauip, kykyk, marte, memleket, otan, okil, pesmi, sajasat, ustav, uakil, ukimet, khabar, era, jadrolyk, etc.*

In the Kazakh language the combined borrowed terms are divided into two groups depending on their structures:

1. The terms both components taken from other languages are: *zannama, kolkhat,* etc.

2. The terms with two components, one of them is a borrowed word, the other component is an original word are: *kelisimshart, kykyktanu, maslikhat, pikirtalas, senimkhat,* etc.

Most of the diplomatic international terms in the Kazakh language consist of the phrases. The compound terms can be divided into two groups depending on the language of origin:

1. The combined terms formed from two borrowed words: *Venalyk reglament, diplomatijalyk audiensia, diplomatijalyk korpus, konsuldyk patent, imperialistik agressia, dollar diplomatijasy, Europalyk parlament, konsuldyk konventjia, Kopengagen traktaty, sajasi akhual, senim gramotalary*, etc.

2. The compound terms formed by a native word and a borrowed word: *kenes mazhilici, kopzhakty diplomatia, kurer kagazy, korytyndy akt, sajasi kenesshi, senimdi okil, tyrakty asker, ylttar ligasy, shekara demarkatjiasy,* etc.

After entering the language, the borrowed terms are often changed phonetically. We should find the alternatives to them and accept them in accordance with the internal laws of our native language, because the adoption without any changes leads to the limitation of the language possibility. The diplomatic style is used in the correspondence in the field of diplomacy, international relations, law and politics. The political and legal understanding influences the diplomatic language and style of diplomatic documents. As a result of the complex influence of the non-linguistic and linguistic factors, linguo-stylistic features are formed in the field of diplomacy (Loginova K. A., 1978: 143).

In order to understand the concept and the meaning of the international term, firstly it is necessary to describe the structure and the function of this term. The nominal meaning of an international diplomatic term often prevails over its action meaning. For example, *"briefing"* – an interview of representatives for foreign ministries and international organizations on TV and mass media. At the briefing the information is given about the function of an organization, as well as about the views and the positions of the conference or symposium participants. *"To brief"* means in English "to give a short summary". Nowadays this term is used in political articles.

The term *"consensus"* means the decision-making of an international organization in the conference without a vote, in the absence of the formal objections by any of the parties to the decision as a whole. In Latin the "*consensus, -us, -um*" means an "*agreement and cooperation*"; "*to consentire*" means "*to agree*". As a term of international law, the term "*consensus*" is widely used in the diplomatic documents and in newspaper articles for international issues. For example, the lexical phrases made by the term *"consensus"* in the field of diplomacy: *on the basis of consensus, on the rules of consensus, etc.* The term *"summit"* is the high-level meeting or the negotiation between the heads of states or governments. The term entered the Russian language in the middle of 1970 when the Soviet press wrote about the Soviet-American summit. The term is now widely used in such phrases as: *bilateral and multilateral summit, summit of the 8 (summit of eight developed countries in the world), Russia and Europe summit (meeting of the President of Russia and the leaders of the European Union), CIS summit,* etc.

One of the peculiarities of vocabulary in the diplomatic documents is the presence of widely accepted and well-known Latin phrases that are not assimilated. For example, Lat. *de facto* (according to the truth), Lat. *de jure* (according to the law; formal), Lat. *status quo* (situation), etc. It is also common to give Latin words only in Latin letters. They have certain meanings in the field of diplomacy. For example:

ad hoc (Lat. – special; for a specific purpose) – "rules for regulating and governing the activities and issues of the special organizations and representatives";

ad interim, par interim (Lat. – temporary) – "connected with the retirement or illness of a representative, and the temporary performance of his duties by another person";

ad referendum (Lat. – for further consideration) – "in case of approval by the higher authority";

casus foederis (*Lat.* – "condition that obliges a state to take an action*"*);

charge d'affaires ad interim – "a temporary trustee";

Ne Varietur (Lat. – not subject to change) – "the text of the document may not be amended in the future";

status quo ante bellum (Lat. – the rule of pre-war life) – "the situation before the changes";

status quo post bellum – "the situation after the war";

uti possidetis (Lat. – "how do you get") – "the mutual recognition of rights in warring parties at the occupied territories", etc.

The international terms are divided into the following groups depending on the correspondence or inconsistency of their terminological meanings:

1. The international diplomatic terms that have the same special meanings and terminological meanings in English: *absorption, agent, aggressor, occupation,* etc.

2. The international diplomatic terms that in English have other meanings except their terminological meanings, e.g. *"memorandum": 1. diplomatic note, 2. memorandum,* etc.

The international diplomatic terms derived from the Latin language can be divided into several groups:

1. The terms given in the Latin letters, e.g. *et caetera = et cetera (etc), force majeure, id est (i.q.), in jure, in statu quo ante, modus vivendi*, etc.

2. The diplomatic terms that had retained their meanings in the Latin language, but their graphics had not been preserved: *casus belli, de facto, modus vivendi, modus procedendi, persona grata, persona non grata, status quo,* etc.

It should be noted that the Latin terms of the first group are not the terms in the Kazakh language. The category of the international terms is sometimes interchangeable with the borrowed words, in that case the process of internationalization remains unclear.

Akulenko V.V. believes that the process of internationalization belongs to the category of the interlingua synchrony, and borrowed words although foreign in their origin belong to the diachronic category. They cannot be equal and the main difference of them is on that: to borrow a word is a process, the borrowed word is the result. He emphasizes that the synchronicity category of the international vocabulary can be compared only with borrowed words, but the latter has no effect on the category of synchrony (Akulenko V.V., 1980: 10-42).

Lotte D.S. classifies the translated foreign words and phrases as the borrowed words, and distinguishes two types of them: the literally translated borrowed words and the transliterated borrowed words (Lotte D.S., 1982: 12). A. Kaidarov A. emphasizes the importance of the tracing method as follows: "Another way to use the potential of the native language is a tracing method, the personal, semantic and structural features are preserved in the translation process" (Kaidarov A.T., 1993: 17).

There are the following principles of translation in the Kazakh language:

1. The translation, e.g.: *moratorium – tezheuil, parity – tengdestik, ultimatum – talap,* etc.

2. The sound system is preserved upon the adoption in case no equivalent in the language, e.g.: *accreditation – akkreditivteu, diplomatic –* diplomatijalyk, *paraph – parafirleu,* etc.

Conclusion. The main vocabulary of diplomacy consists of the socio-political vocabulary and the special subject terminology. The international terms are formed, consequently, by the international cultural and historical exchanges, there are close semantic connections between them, and they are formed for specific purposes. For example, *"alternative"* – 'a seating of diplomatic representatives in terms of the diplomatic service at meetings; an alternate presidency of the state representatives at conferences'; *"declaration"* – 'the statement of the principles of the domestic and foreign policy of the state or its position on a particular issue'; *"discrimination"* – 'the discrimination the rights of the individual nations or colonized peoples oppressed under the pressure of the imperialist exploitation; *"memorandum"* – 'the letter signed in international relations, not sealed stating the issues to be discussed diplomatically'; *"pact"* – 'the treaty or

agreement of the major political significance between states'; *"parity"* – 'the negotiations on the equal legal basis with the participation of representatives in the equal status, taking into account the interests of the parties in international relations'; *"status"* – 'the international legal status; *"ultimatum"* – 'the final warning of one state to another state; the warning that will take an action in case of the non-compliance; *"exequatur"* – 'an official document of certifying the consul', etc.

The international terms can be divided into the following groups depending on the terminological meanings in the English language whether they correspond or not:

1. The international diplomatic terms that have the specific meanings and the terminological meanings which are regularly used in the terminological sense: *absorption, agent, aggressor, occupation,* etc.

2. The international diplomatic terms that have other additional meanings: *"memorandum":* 1. a diplomatic note; 2. a writing paper for memorization; *"ultimatum":* 1. an ultimatum; 2. a requirement, etc.

The foreign words undergo the lexical and semantic changes moving from one language to another language. They take the new stylistic forms, and in some cases they may lose their original meanings. The direct and alternative meanings derived from the original meanings appear as a result of the semantic derivations. Unlike other areas of language, the field of vocabulary is constantly a subject to the internal and external changes because the lexical structure of a language is constantly replenished with the new names and concepts. Having studied the semantic changes of the words in the languages, we consider that they are always in connection with the development of society and languages. There are two types of them: the internal and external changes. The internal change is the semantic changes of the existing words. This is the transformation of the ancient words into the terms. The external change is the perception of words from other languages. Sometimes the category of the international terms is interchangeable with the borrowed words, so the process of internationalization remains unclear.

The special study of the international terminology, the establishment procedure of their acceptance, the translation process, the writing rules, the identification and the compliance with the phono morphological laws for borrowing words are still unresolved issues in Kazakh language. One of the unsolved problems in the field of diplomacy is a lack of the procedure for the adopting the international terms into the Kazakh language. In

the Kazakh language the problems of the borrowed terms are still actual specifically their translations and writing forms. However, the massive translations of the international terms might lead to the misunderstanding of their meanings, thus the terms can lose their concepts. It is necessary to use the capabilities of the native language in accepting international terms.

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