



DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL I

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

International Relations in Everyday Life



Introduction to IR Terminology

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde akademik bir disiplin olarak Uluslararası İlişkilerin (IR) inceleme alanının tarihsel ve sosyal temelini ele alacağız. Bu bölümün amacı günlük hayatımızda uluslararası ilişkilerin (i.r.) pratik gerçekliğini akademik alanda uluslararası ilişkilerin incelenmesi ile ilişkisini belirtmektir.
- Bu bölümün ele aldığı konuyu anlayabilmek için aşağıdaki kavramları araştırın ve bu konuda Türkçe ve İngilizce kaynaklardan yararlanarak bir ön hazırlık yapın.
- Temel kavramlar:
- State, sovereign state, social values, security, freedom, order, justice, and welfare.

Introduction to IR Terminology

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Why we study IR?

İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.

- The main reason why we should study IR is the fact that the entire population of the World is divided into separate political communities, or independent states, which profoundly affect the way people live. An independent nation or **state** may be defined as an unambiguous and bordered territory, with a permanent population, under the jurisdiction of supreme government that is constitutionally separate from all foreign governments: a **sovereign state**. Together, those states form an international state system that is global in extent. At the present time, there are almost 200 independent states. With very few isolated exceptions, everybody on earth not only lives in one of those countries but is also a citizen of one of them and very rarely of more than one. So virtually every man, woman, and child on earth is connected to a particular state, and via that state to the state system which affects their lives in important ways of which they may not be fully aware.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 4.)

Vocabulary

- Separate
- Supreme
- Jurisdiction
- Constitutionally
- Permanent
- Independent
- Global
- Extent
- Isolated
- Exception
- Virtually
- Unambiguous
- Profoundly
- Particular

- To understand the significance of IR, it is necessary to grasp what living in states basically involves. What does it imply? How important is it? How should we think about it? This book is centrally concerned with these questions and especially with the last one. To begin to respond to these questions, it may be helpful to examine our everyday life as citizens of particular states to see what we generally expect from a state. There are at least five basic social values that states are usually expected to uphold: security, freedom, order, justice, and welfare. These are social values that are so fundamental to human well-being that they must be protected or ensured in some way.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 4.)

Vocabulary

- Significance
- Concerned
- Imply
- Expect
- Basic
- Grasp
- Uphold
- security
- freedom
- order
- justice
- Welfare
- Protect
- Ensure

- Most states are likely to be friendly, non-threatening, and peace-loving. But some states may be hostile and aggressive and there is no world government to constrain them. That poses a basic and age-old problem of state systems: **national security**. To deal with that problem, most states possess armed forces. Military power is usually considered a necessity so that states can coexist and deal with each other without being intimidated or subjugated. Unarmed states are extremely rare in the history of the state system. That is a basic fact of the state system of which we should never lose sight.
- (Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 4.)

Vocabulary

- National security
- Aggressive
- Hostile
- Constrain
- Posses
- Armed forces
- Coexist
- Threatening
- Power
- Deal with
- Necessity
- Unarmed
- Extremely
- Fact
- Lose sight

***** *IR Grammar* *****



*** IR Grammar ***

1. Write the appropriate article — a, an, the — in the spaces provided.

Usage of definite article (the) - <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/determiners-and-quantifiers/definite-article>

- <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/determiners/determiners.htm>

Louise Hashemi and Barbara Thomas, Cambridge Grammar For First Certificate Mark Foley & Diane Hall, *Longman Advanced Learners' Grammar*.

- The fundamental cause of war is not historic rivalries, nor unjust peace settlements, nor nationalist grievances, nor competitions in armaments, nor imperialism, nor poverty, not ___ economic struggle for markets and raw materials, nor ___ contradictions of capitalism, nor ___ aggressiveness of Fascism or Communism; though some of these may have occasioned particular wars. The fundamental cause is ___ absence of international government; in other words, ___ anarchy of sovereign states.
- *Martin Wight, Power Politics, s. 101.*

Vocabulary

- Fundamental
- Rivalry
- Unjust
- Peace Settlement
- Grievance
- Competition
- Armament
- Imperialism
- Poverty
- Struggle
- Market
- Raw Material
- Contradiction
- Capitalism
- Aggressiveness
- Fascism
- Communism
- Occasion
- Absence
- Anarchy

- Sovereignty is also ____ political doctrine that captures ____ ideas of freedom, independence and self-determination that are the primary claims of existing states and ____ major aspiration of many subnational, cultural, ethnic and religious groups who are subsumed in ____ territory of existing states.

Peter Sutch, Juanita Elias, International Relations: The Basics, s.21.

Vocabulary

- Doctrine
- Capture
- Dependence
- Independence
- Interdependence
- Self-determination
- Primary
- Claim
- Existing
- Aspiration
- Subnational
- Ethnic
- Subsume

3. Choose the appropriate word/phrase in the spaces provided.

_____ : Domestically, the idea of independent, final and _____ authority, the attribute of a State that refers to its right to exercise complete jurisdiction over its own _____. According to the German theorist Max Weber (1864-1930), the sovereign should enjoy the _____ over the legitimate use of force. In relation to the outside world (the external aspect of sovereignty), the _____ should be the arbiter of its own fate. In international relations, the state as a sovereign _____ has a right of autonomy from other states. Again, while they may differ in size and _____, states as sovereign _____ are legally equal. Therefore the _____ is integral to international law, diplomacy and the recognition of states.

David Weigall, International Relations: A Concise Companion, s.206-207.

- State
- Territory
- Concept
- Sovereignty
- Entities
- Monopoly
- Supreme
- Unit
- Power

Vocabulary

- Domestically
- Supreme authority
- Attribute
- Exercise
- Complete
- Jurisdiction
- According to
- Theorist
- Enjoy
- Monopoly
- Legitimate
- In relation to
- External aspect
- Arbiter
- Fate
- Autonomy
- Differ
- Entity
- Legally
- Integral
- Recognition