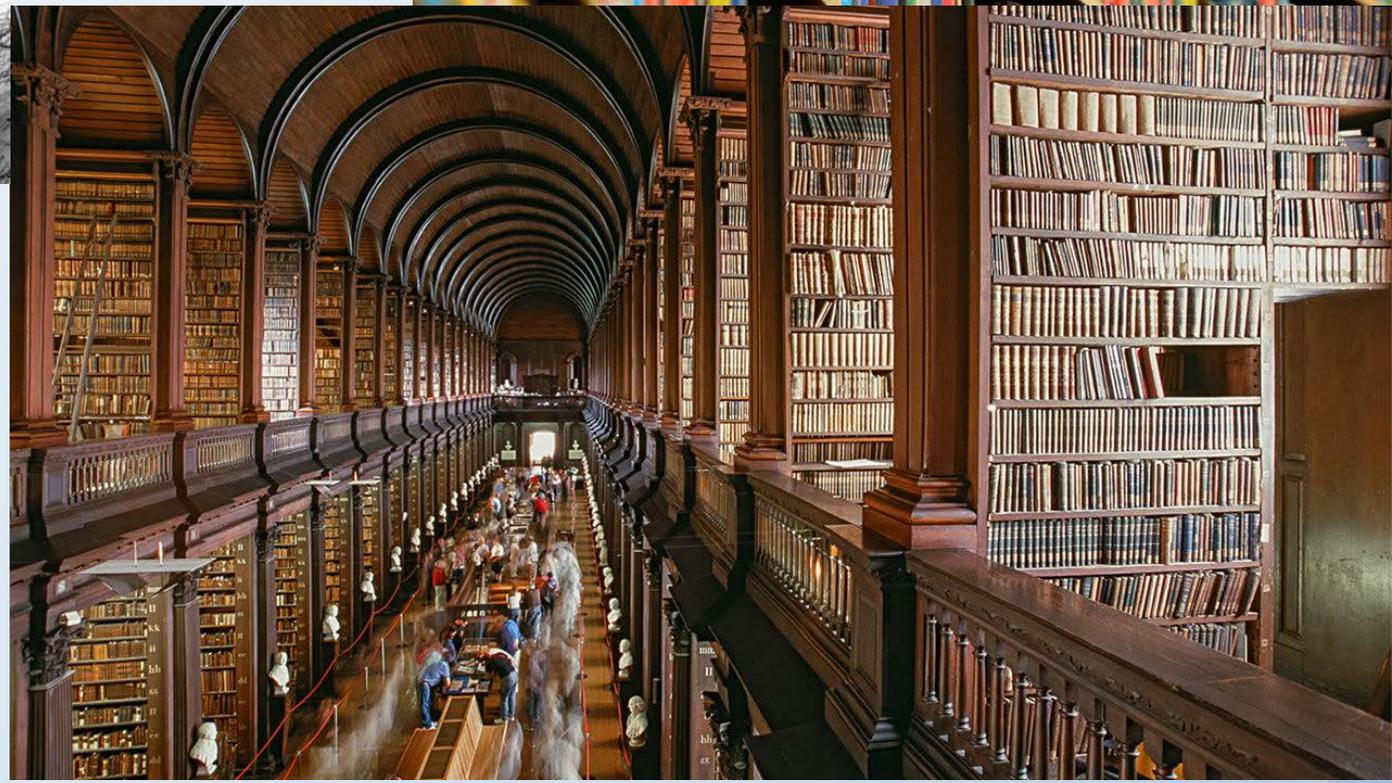
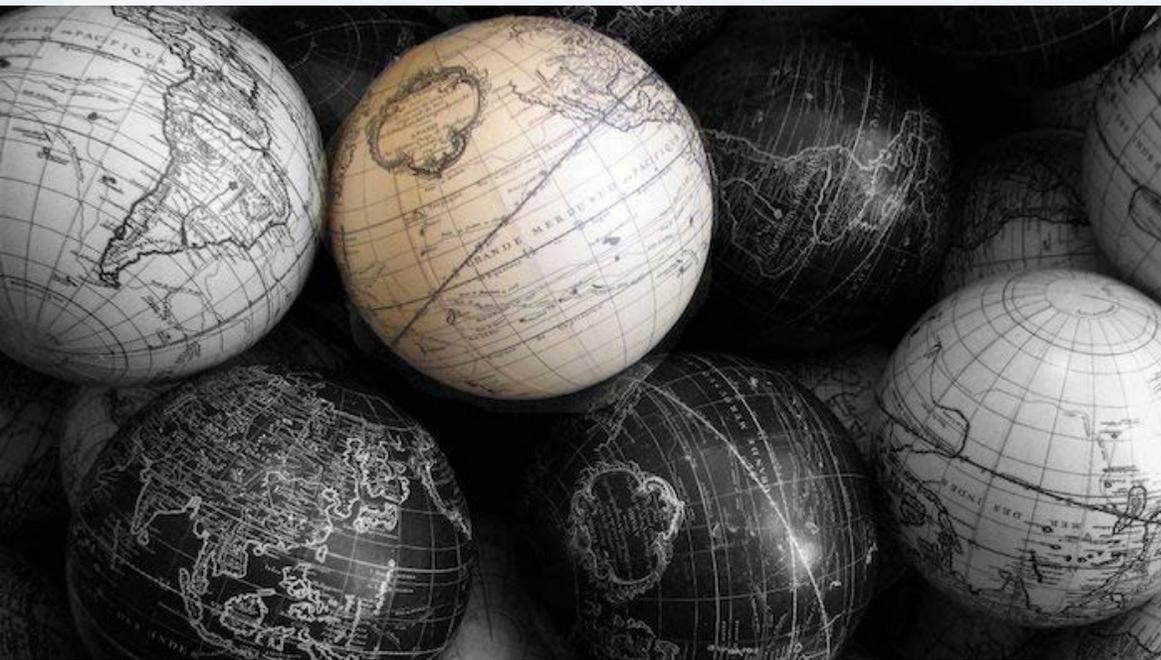




DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL I

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

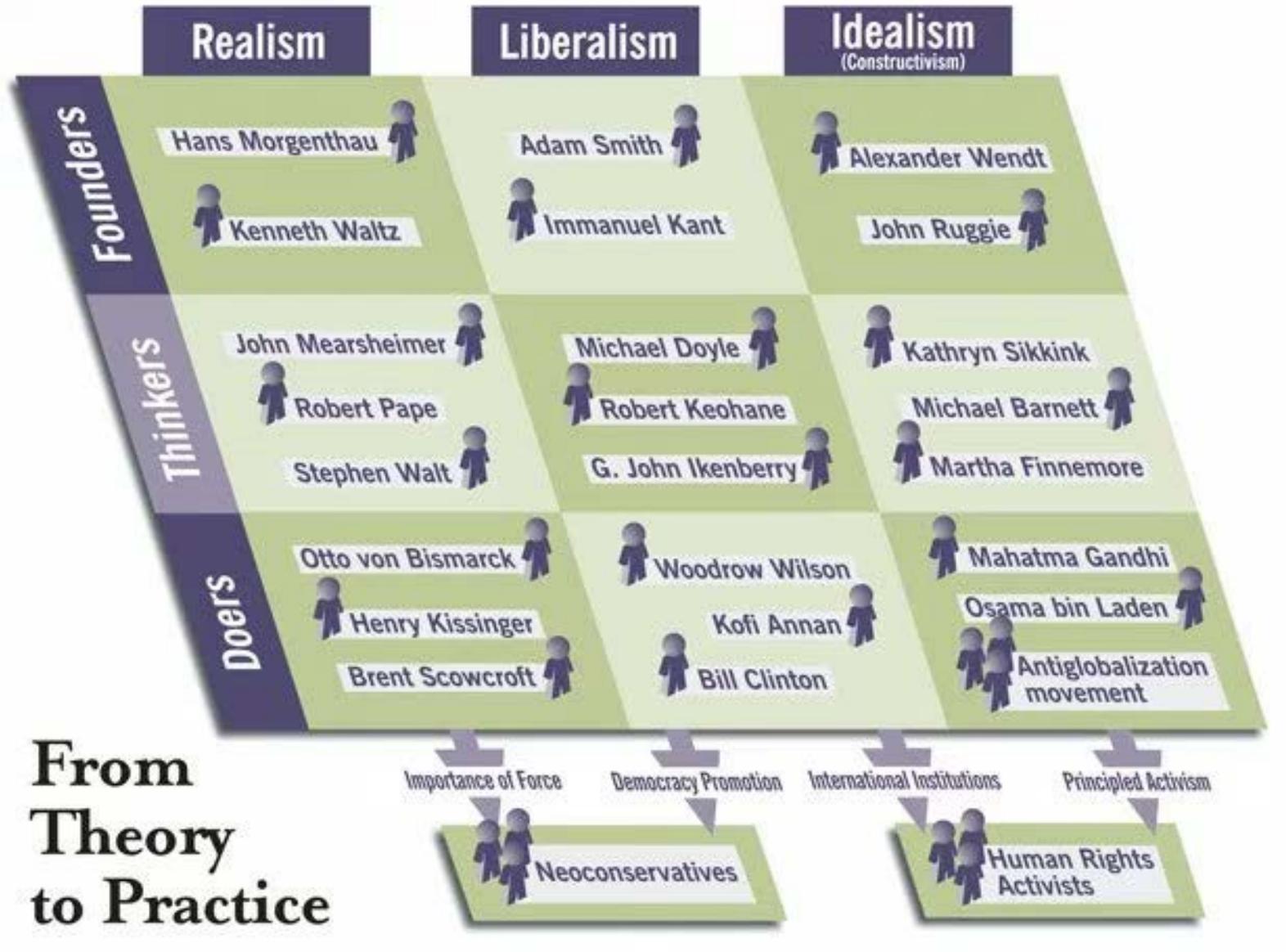
IR as an Academic Subject



IR as an Academic Subject

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölüm, Uluslararası İlişkiler (UI) hakkında düşünmenin, UI'nin Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında akademik bir inceleme alanı haline gelmesinden bu yana nasıl geliştiğini göstermektedir.
- Bu bölümün ele aldığı konuyu anlayabilmek için aşağıdaki kavramları araştırın ve bu konuda Türkçe ve İngilizce kaynaklardan yararlanarak bir ön hazırlık yapın.
- Temel kavramlar:
- The development of IR thinking
- Theoretical discussion between IR scholars: major debates



Jack Snyder, "One World, Rival Theories", *Foreign Policy*, October 26, 2009.

The Changing Contemporary World of States

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Major classical theoretical traditions in IR
- ***İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.***

The traditional core of IR has to do with issues concerning the development and change of sovereign statehood in the context of the larger system or society of states. That focus on states and the relations of states helps explain why war and peace is a central problem of traditional IR theory. However, contemporary IR is concerned not only with political relations between states but also with a host of other subjects: economic interdependence, human rights, transnational corporations, international organizations, the environment, gender inequalities, economic development, terrorism, and so forth. For this reason, some scholars prefer the label 'International Studies' or 'World Politics'.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 33.)

Vocabulary

- context
- contemporary
- interdependence
- gender
- inequality
- transnational
- environment
- label

2. There are four major classical theoretical traditions in IR: realism, liberalism, International Society, and IPE. In addition, there is a more diverse group of alternative approaches which have gained prominence in recent years. The most important of these is social constructivism. The main task of this book is to present and discuss all these theories. In this chapter, we shall examine IR as an evolving academic subject. IR thinking has developed through distinct phases, characterized by specific debates between groups of scholars. At most times during the twentieth century, there has been a dominant way of thinking about IR and a major challenge to that way of thinking.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 33.)

Vocabulary

- realism
- liberalism
- International Society
- International Political Economy
- Distinct
- Diverse
- Phase
- Theory
- challenge
- Dominant
- prominence

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



*** IR Grammar ***

Multiple-choice questions:

1. There are a great many different _____ in IR. They can be classified in a number of ways; what we call a 'main theoretical tradition' is not an objective entity.
 - elements
 - theories
 - views
 - thoughts

2. If you put four IR theorists in a room you will easily get ten different ways of organizing theory, and there will also be disagreement about which theories are _____in the first place!

- right
- relevant
- true
- significant
- important

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

IR thinking is influenced by other _____ subjects, such as philosophy, history, law, sociology, and economics. IR thinking also _____ to historical and contemporary _____ in the real world. The two world wars, the Cold War between East and West, the emergence of close economic cooperation between Western states, and the _____ development gap between North and South are examples of real-world events and problems that _____ IR _____ in the twentieth century.

- persistent
- responds
- scholarship
- stimulated
- developments
- academic

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

There have been three major _____ since IR became an academic subject at the end of the First World War and we are now in the early stages of a fourth. The first _____ debate was between utopian liberalism and realism; the second between traditional _____ and behaviouralism; the third between neorealism/neoliberalism and neo-Marxism. The _____ fourth debate is between _____ traditions and post-positivist alternatives.

- approaches
- debates
- emerging
- established
- major