



DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL I

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

The second major debate in IR



First major debate in IR

I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde, UI'de İkinci Büyük Tartışma'nın genel kavramları ve varsayımları tanıtılacaktır.
- Bu bölümün ele aldığı konuyu anlayabilmek için aşağıdaki kavramları araştırın ve bu konuda Türkçe ve İngilizce kaynaklardan yararlanarak bir ön hazırlık yapın.

Temel kavramlar:

- Behaviouralism
- Methodology
- Science
- humanities
- normative

The second major debate in IR

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- The Voice of Behaviouralism in IR
- ***İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.***

The second major debate in IR concerns methodology. In order to understand how that debate emerged, it is necessary to be aware of the fact that the first generations of IR scholars were trained as historians or academic lawyers, or were former diplomats or journalists. They often brought a humanistic and historical approach to the study of IR. This approach is rooted in philosophy, history, and law, and is characterized 'above all by explicit reliance upon the exercise of judgment'.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 43.)

Vocabulary

- methodology
- aware
- emerge
- humanistic
- explicit
- Reliance
- judgment

2. Locating judgement at the heart of international theory serves to emphasize the normative character of the subject which at its core involves some profoundly difficult moral questions that neither politicians nor diplomats nor anyone else who is involved can escape, such as the deployment of nuclear weapons and their justified uses, military intervention in independent states, and so forth. That is because the deployment and use of power in human relations, military power especially, always has to be justified and can thus never be divorced completely from normative considerations. This way of studying IR is usually referred to as the traditional, or classical, approach.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 43.)

Vocabulary

- normative
- justify
- escape
- deployment
- consideration
- divorce
- referred

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



*** IR Grammar ***

Multiple-choice questions:

1. After the Second World War, the academic discipline of IR expanded rapidly. That was particularly the case in the United States, where government agencies and private foundations were willing to support 'scientific' IR research which they could _____ as being in the national interest.
 - view
 - justify
 - lost
 - think

2. That support produced a new _____ of IR scholars who adopted a rigorous methodological approach.

- approach
- generation
- theory
- thought

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

These new IR scholars thus had a very different _____academic and equally different ideas concerning how IR should be_____. These new ideas came to be summarized under the term 'behaviouralism', which _____not so much a new theory as a novel _____which endeavoured to be 'scientific' in the natural-science _____of that term.

- signified
- background
- meaning
- studied
- methodology

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

Just as scholars of science are able to _____ objective and verifiable 'laws' to _____ the physical world, the _____ of behaviouralists in IR is to do the same for the world of international relations. The main task is to _____ empirical data about international relations, preferably large amounts of _____, which can then be used for, _____, classification, generalization, and, ultimately, the _____ of hypotheses, i.e., scientifically explained patterns of behaviour. Behaviouralism is thus not a new IR _____; it is a new method of studying IR.

- measurement
- Theory
- validation
- ambition
- collect
- capture
- data
- explain
- formulate