DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

Fourth Major Debate: Alternative Approaches to IR
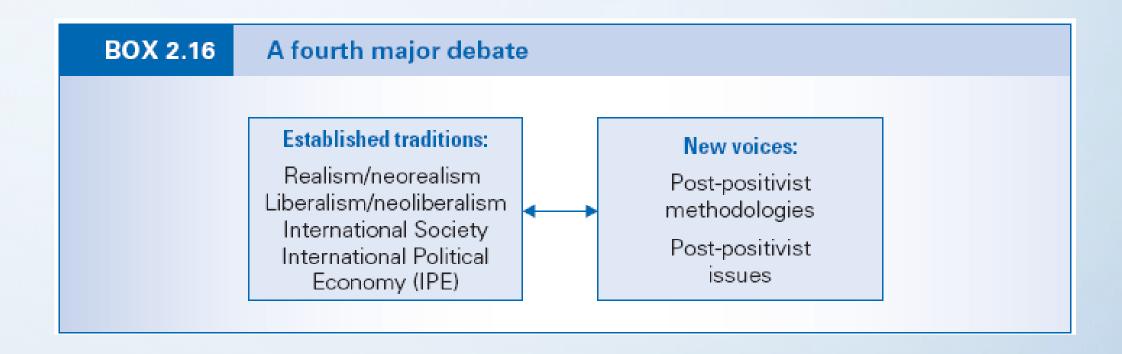
Fourth Major Debate: Alternative Approaches to IR

I.   Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde Uİ'de Dördüncü Büyük Tartışmanın temel kavramları 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:

- Post-positivism

- theory

- Mainstream and alternative approaches

BOX 2.16 — A fourth major debate

Established traditions:

Realism/neorealism
Liberalism/neoliberalism
International Society
International Political
Economy (IPE)

←→

New voices:

Post-positivist
methodologies

Post-positivist
issues

(Jackson and Sorensen, 2013: 57)

Fourth Major Debate: Alternative Approaches to IR

II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- Why Alternative Approaches to IR?

- Which theory?

İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.

The end of the Cold War changed the international agenda in some fundamental ways. In place of a clear-cut East/West conflict dominated by two contending superpowers a number of diverse issues emerged in world politics, including, for example, state partition and disintegration, civil war, terrorism, democratization, national minorities, humanitarian intervention, ethnic cleansing, mass migration and refugee problems, environmental security, and so forth. An increasing number of IR scholars expressed dissatisfaction with the dominant Cold War approach to IR.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 57.)

Vocabulary

- clear-cut

- foundamental

- contending

- disintegration

- National minorities

- Ethnic cleansing

- mass migration

- Humanitarian intervention

- dissatifaction

- It is necessary to be familiar with theory, because facts do not speak for themselves. We always look at the world, consciously or not, through a specific set of lenses; we may think of those lenses as theory. Is development taking place in the developing world or is it underdevelopment? Is the world a more secure or a more dangerous place since the end of the Cold War? Are contemporary states more prone to cooperate or to compete with each other? Facts alone cannot answer these questions; we need help from theories. They tell us which facts are important and which are unimportant, that is, they structure our view of the world.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations,* New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 55.)

Vocabulary

- theory
- fact
- familiar
- prone to
- structure
- view
- lenses

*** *IR Grammar* ***

*** IR Grammar ***

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word/s.

- *Theories are based on certain values, and often they also _____ visions of how we want the world to be.*

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 57.)

- **Choose the correct word/s**

- contain

- demand

- request

- offer

2. Because theory is necessary in thinking systematically about the world it is better to get the most important theories out in the open and subject them to_____.

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 55.)

- ***Choose the correct word/s***

- control

- test

- scrutiny

- compare

- **Choose the appropriate word/phrase in the spaces provided.**

What would be the criteria for _____the best theory? We may think of several relevant criteria, among them:

● Coherence: the theory should be consistent, i.e., free of internal contradictions.
● Clarity of exposition: the theory should be formulated in a clear and _____manner.
● Unbiased: the theory should not be based on purely _____valuations. No theory is value-free, but the theory should strive to be candid about its normative _____and values.
● Scope: the theory should be _____for a large number of important issues. A theory with limited scope, for example, is a theory about US decision making in the Gulf War. A theory with wide _____is a theory about foreign policy decision making in general.
● Depth: the theory should be able to _____and understand as much as possible of the phenomenon that it purports to tackle. For example, a theory of European _____has limited depth if it explains only some part of that process and much more depth if it explains most of it.

- integration
- lucid
- identifying
- subjective
- relevant
- explain
- scope
- premises