THE ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC FIELDS "DIPLOMACY", "FOREIGN POLICY" IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

A ANÁLISE DOS CAMPOS SEMÂNTICOS "DIPLOMACIA", "POLÍTICA EXTERNA" NA LÍNGUA INGLESA E RUSSA

EL ANÁLISIS DE LOS CAMPOS SEMÁNTICOS "DIPLOMACIA", "POLÍTICA EXTERIOR" EN INGLÉS Y RUSO

Liliya Radikovna SAKAEVA[1]
Yahin Marat AJDAROVICH[2]
Liliya Vyazirovna BAZAROVA[3]

ABSTRACT: The concepts of diplomacy and foreign policy are directly connected. Continuing events on the world stage and the interaction of political figures (heads of state and diplomatic workers) lead to the formation of a common international situation. The current general international situation has a significant effect on the foreign policy of countries. Diplomacy is a key tool for the successful conduct of the foreign policy of each active participating state. Foreign policy significantly affects the independent system of law governing interstate relations, while diplomacy helps to formulate general international rules for this system. In this aspect, the relationship of the concepts under consideration is clearly expressed. In the course of the study there are lexical units of the semantic field "diplomacy" and "foreign policy" were selected from Russian and English dictionaries with political and diplomatic designations; there was studied and verified the material in the form of diplomatic documents, protocols and international agreements.

KEYWORDS: Linguistics. Language. Communication. Russian. English.

RESUMO: Os conceitos de diplomacia e política externa estão diretamente relacionados. Os acontecimentos contínuos no cenário mundial e a interação de figuras políticas (chefes de Estado e trabalhadores diplomáticos) levam à formação de uma situação internacional comum. A atual situação internacional geral tem um efeito significativo na política externa dos países. A diplomacia é uma ferramenta fundamental para a condução bem-sucedida da política externa de cada Estado participante ativo. A política externa afeta significativamente o sistema independente de leis que regem as relações interestatais, enquanto a diplomacia ajuda a formular regras internacionais gerais para esse sistema. A este respeito, a relação dos conceitos em consideração é claramente expressa. No decorrer do estudo, unidades lexicais do campo semântico "diplomacia" e "política externa" foram selecionadas de dicionários russo

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[1] Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University (KPFU), Kazan – Russia. Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3867-1489. E-mail: liliyasakaeva@rambler.ru

[2] Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University (KPFU), Kazan – Russia. Senior Lecturer of the Naberezhnye Chelny Institute. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4383-5086. E-mail: yakhinmarat94@gmail.com

[3] Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University (KPFU), Kazan – Russia. Associate Professor of the Naberezhnye Chelny Institute. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1029-0673. E-mail: shagapovalilya@mail.ru

e inglês com denominações políticas e diplomáticas; foi estudado e verificado o material na forma de documentos diplomáticos, protocolos e acordos internacionais.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Linguística. Linguagem. Comunicação. Russo. Inglês.*

RESUMEN: *Los conceptos de diplomacia y política exterior están directamente conectados. Los sucesos continuos en el escenario mundial y la interacción de figuras políticas (jefes de estado y trabajadores diplomáticos) conducen a la formación de una situación internacional común. La actual situación internacional general tiene un efecto significativo en la política exterior de los países. La diplomacia es una herramienta clave para la conducción exitosa de la política exterior de cada estado participante activo. La política exterior afecta significativamente el sistema legal independiente que rige las relaciones interestatales, mientras que la diplomacia ayuda a formular reglas internacionales generales para este sistema. En este sentido, se expresa claramente la relación de los conceptos considerados. En el curso del estudio se seleccionaron unidades léxicas del campo semántico "diplomacia" y "política exterior" de diccionarios de ruso e inglés con designaciones políticas y diplomáticas; se estudió y verificó el material en forma de documentos diplomáticos, protocolos y acuerdos internacionales.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Lingüística. Lenguaje. Comunicación. Ruso. Inglés.*

Introduction

The lexical unit "foreign policy" covers a wide range of interpretations. It includes institutions for managing foreign policy processes (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Foreign Intelligence Service), political theories and the way the state party interacts in the international arena. Exclusively during the interaction of states on the world platform, international rules of conduct (norms) are formed and implemented. Foreign policy implies the general course of the state party on the international platform, while regulating the relationship between the existing parties according to their interests and priorities by using methods and means that are appropriate to the particular situation. The concept "diplomacy" is a key tool in the field of international relations and foreign policy, with the help of which the foreign policy of a particular country, diplomatic missions and foreign policy actions are implemented. Diplomacy implies a specific plan of action (including a set of methods) that is consistent with the current situation. Such situations include the holding of diplomatic visits and the country's foreign policy as well as the formal activity of state leaders. Therefore, it can be stated that the concepts of diplomacy and foreign policy are closely related. Foreign policy implies the activity of the state in the international arena as well as its direction of foreign policy based on priorities. Diplomacy means a key means by which foreign policy is implemented. Diplomacy and foreign

policy are strictly required to comply with general international standards with a view to the peaceful coexistence of humanity.

Methods

The tasks and the general direction of the study determine the application of appropriate methods: component analysis of the lexical meaning of the word, the contextual method, the method of comparison. As the material of the study there were taken examples of lexical units of the semantic field diplomacy and foreign policy in English and Russian.

Results and discussion

At the research stage the selection of terms was made from the explanatory Russian and English dictionaries with political and diplomatic designations. Several types of lexical compositions are distinguished. The first type included lexical units expressing the concepts of areas related to the field of international relations, such as the security sphere and the financial sphere. The second type included lexical units often used in written and verbal speech of a purely political nature. The process of choosing words and phrases was carried out purely within the framework of foreign policy, the domestic political sphere was not affected. The lexical register did not involve the names of officials of certain political entities and the words of a narrow foreign policy orientation.

In the study of the chronology of the development of the semantic field "diplomacy and foreign policy" in Russian, the time from 988 to the first half of the 21st century was taken as a basis. The countdown from this period of time is determined by the fact that that period was characterized by great historical events, an active process of borrowing words arose in connection with the Baptism of Russia and the establishment of international relations.

In the period up to the X century the main sources in the study of the appearance of lexemes were the Tale of Bygone years, agreements of the Kiev princes (907, 911, 944, 971). During this period there was an active political interaction between Russia and Byzantium, which was the result of the penetration of words of Greek origin. Words of Greek origin penetrated the Old Russian language through the Old Slavonic language in view of the historically significant process of Christianization of peoples of Slavic origin. However, in that period of time, borrowing of Greek words included in the sphere of religion took place to a greater extent (episkop, ikona, monastyr') as well as Greek studies characterized by a scientific

field (filosofiya, grammatika). The following terms existed in ancient Russia in the X-XI century: gospodstvo, dogovor, mir, peremirie, narod, vojna, sovet. The above terms do not have exact dates of their appearance. However, the requirement lexeme has an exact fixation of appearance (1076). Also, without an exact date of appearance in this period, there appeared such words as bor'ba, vlast' and strana. The fourteenth century is marked by the advent of words such as granica, zagranichnyj. To the end of the thirteenth century after the Tatar-Mongol conquests there was observed the rise in all spheres in Russian society. In this period the term soyuz appears, whose source language is Old Slavonic.

In view of the most important historical event of the middle of the 15th century – the liberation of Russia from the dependence of the Greek church, a new term arose in Russian – avtonomiya. Due to the lack of direct channels for borrowing Latin words and expressions into the Russian language, the borrowing process was implemented using intermediary languages. Initially, this process took place through the Old Slavonic language, Polish, French and German. From the list below, French has a leading position among all intermediate languages. This is evidenced by a large number of words of French origin.

In the XVI century Russia formed an alliance with Poland, which caused increased interaction with Western countries. The Polish language has taken the position of an intermediary language between Greek and Russian. Through the Polish language, such tokens as the Russian language penetrated akt and konstituciya.

During the reign of Peter the Great, there was a rapprochement with Europe, there was a process of exchange of ambassadors. The Russian language has been actively replenished with the help of European languages. Currently, the following tokens arise gosudarstvo, konfederaciya, monarhiya, soglashenie. Terms belonging to the naval and administrative sphere penetrate in large numbers from the Netherlands, England and Germany. Intermediary languages were English, Dutch, Italian, German and French. During the reign of Elizabeth Petrovna, the following tokens penetrated: grazhdanin, grazhdanstvo, diplomaticheskij akt, sotrudnichestvo. Under the reign of Catherine II in view of her active foreign policy (in particular the expansion of the territory of Russia), the studied semantic field is replenished with such terms as naciya and suverenitet. In view of Russia's participation in the regulation of international law and the achievement of tasks in international affairs in the second half of the 18th century, the following terms can be mentioned: al'yans, anneksiya, depesha, demokraticheskij, koaliciya, koncessiya, kompromiss, respublikanec. The following stream of new words and phrases is included in the Russian language in connection with the development

of science in the XIX century: globalizaciya, delegat, diplomaticheskaya nota, diplomaticheskaya missiya, cirkulyarnaya nota, immigraciya, immigrant.

Due to the strengthening of the Internet and the media at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries, the following modern tokens appeared: gibridnaya vojna, kiber-vojna, cifrovaya diplomatiya. It should be noted that mainly in the Russian language came new terms of Greek origin in some cases through European intermediary languages. Intermediary languages were French, Polish. The enrichment of the Russian language with new lexical units took place in view of historical world events and interaction with other states. We can conclude that there are several periods of the development of the Russian language: Slavic (before the X century), Old Russian (XI-XVI centuries), proper Russian (XVII-XVIII centuries) and modern (from the XIX century). In the process of studying the semantic field of diplomacy and foreign policy, early lexemes of the studied area were discovered, these include war, peace (mid-12th century).

In the process of analyzing the history of the development of the semantic field, "diplomacy and foreign policy" in English was taken as the basis for the time period from 1066 to the first half of the 21st century. These time frames are due to the fact that the events of 1066, namely the Norman invasion of England, had a significant impact on the English language and its further development.

During the Old English period, the semantic field of diplomacy and foreign policy was replenished with such Celtic terms as tory (meaning a member of a conservative party), clan (tribe), rice (power), these words are of Celtic origin. Latinism occupied a leading position in the Old English period. Shepeleva (2011) writes, "From the language of the Anglo-Saxon conquered Celtic population of Britain, mainly geographical names have been preserved". Latinisms for locality names: Lincoln, Colches. Barfield (2002) writes, "In the Old English period, about 400 words of Latin origin were borrowed". These words are derived from the Latin word colonia (colony). The Old English language development period includes several Latin influences. The first includes continental (Latin borrowings by Germanic tribes due to active interaction with the Romans), the second – Latin tokens that appeared in English from the Celtic language and tokens that arose in connection with the spread of Christianity. Sekirin (2010) notes, "The introduction of Christianity in England in 597 played an important role in the political and cultural life of the country and had serious linguistic consequences".

In connection with the Norman invasion of England in 1066, the investigated semantic field was replenished with the terms of the conquerors, descended from the Old French language. Arakin (2007) writes, "The conquerors brought their native French language with them to England (its northern - Norman dialect)": state (1200), reign (1300). According to the

English etymological dictionary the word king is Germanic, first mentioned in 1390. In 1406 the term policy appeared in English (public science or the art of public affairs) from the Greek language through the French language and entailed the first fixations of its derivative words, such as politics in the meaning of "government science" (1520s), policy in the meaning of "state" (1530s), political (1550s), politician (1580s), politically (1580s).

Words borrowed from the Spanish language: embargo (1590), politicaster (1640). The key term diplomacy originated in English in 1796. This token goes back to the ancient Greek language and appears in English through the intermediary language - French. The original source for this political term was the Greek word diploma, meaning a document or a double sheet. The emergence of the word diplomacy contributed to the emergence of its derivative words, such as diplomatic (1711), diplomatist (1768), diplomatic corps (1796). The word diplomat (employee of the Office of Foreign Relations) was borrowed from the French language in the early nineteenth century (1813). In 1804 the phrase "foreign policy" penetrates the English language. In the XVIII century the following words penetrated from Latin: Federation (1721), expatriate (1768), terrorism (1795). In the XIX century the active borrowing of European words, to a greater extent of Latin origin, continues. These Latinisms include the terms accreditation (1806), which comes from the Latin acredere, meaning to give confidence, enclave (1868). In the current period appear the terms of French origin attache (1835) and communique (1852).

In connection with the global development of international relations, the following international lexemes arose from the second half of the 19th century: opportunism (1870), opportunistic (1889), sanction (1900), briefing (1910), racialist (1910), neo-liberal (1958), press-conference (1900), summit (1950), sanction (1900). Due to the emergence of cyberspace and the strengthening of the Internet at the beginning of the XXI century, the studied semantic field is replenished with the following modern terms: cyber warfare and hybrid warfare.

Summary

The development of the English language is divided into several periods: Old English (450-1066), Middle English (1066-1500), New English (from 1500 to the present). Arnold (2012) writes,

> The composition of the English dictionary was reflected in the adoption of Christianity, which clashed the British with Latin civilization, the Scandinavian and Norman conquests, the Hundred Years War, the growth of the bourgeoisie, the Renaissance, the growth of the British naval dominion,

colonial conquests, the development of trade and industry, science and literature, the growth and development of self-consciousness of the working class, the First and Second World Wars.

The history of the development of the English language is characterized by continuous replenishment of words and phrases. The lexical composition of modern English is mixed. Amosova (1956) writes, "Its mixed character has historically been caused by repeated long and varied contact of the English language with a number of other languages, primarily Latin, French and Scandinavian". Great historical events led to the establishment of foreign policy contacts and cultural exchange of information between states, an active process of replenishing semantic fields in diplomacy and foreign policy in Russian, and accordingly diplomacy and foreign policy in English (ANISIMOVA; LISENKO; SAVINA, 2019; GALIAKBEROVA; GARIFULLINA; KHISMATULLINA, 2019; PALUTINA, 2018; SAKAEVA; SIGACHEVA; BARANOVA, 2017).

Conclusion

The study revealed common features in the chronology of the development of the analysed fields:

1. The process of replenishing the studied semantic fields was carried out to a greater extent by penetration of terms of ancient Greek and Latin origin.

2. The date of the appearance of certain terms in English and Russian is equally fixed. Namely, around the same period, the terms began to be applied. The emergence of these terms was the result of the development of an international system, interaction between states and the exchange of cultural information.

3. The leader of European intermediate languages was French.

4. The key terms diplomacy in Russian and English come from the Greek word diploma "double folded sheet", "official document".

5. The key terms "foreign policy" in Russian and in English are derived from Greek, the original meaning of the term is "state activity".

6. The key term "diplomacy" recorded exact dates of appearance in the languages studied (1839 and 1796).

7. The key term "foreign policy" recorded exact dates of appearance in the studied languages (1406 and 1722).

8. In connection with the strengthening of the sphere of international relations and the active interaction of states in the economic and political industry, the cultural exchange of information in the 20th century, there is a process of weakening discrepancies in the dates of occurrence of terms.

9. In the twentieth century there has been a sharp emergence of international terms used in most countries around the world (attache, briefing, press conference, plenum, summit, sanction).

In the process of comparative analysis of the studied semantic fields in the Russian and English languages, certain discrepancies were noted:

1. The vast majority of the terms of the studied field in the Russian language arose later for a considerable period of time in contrast to the English language.

2. English etymological dictionaries contain the largest number of dates of the first fixations of the studied terms in comparison with Russian-language etymological dictionaries.

3. The lexical unit "diplomacy" in Russian arose in 1839 after the appearance of "diplomacy" in 1796 in English.

4. The significant difference was revealed in the time interval for the appearance of the first fixations of the phrase "foreign policy" in Russian (1406) and in English (1722).

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