

The Use of Gallicisms in English Diplomatic Terminology

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Introduction

In the ever-evolving world of international diplomacy, language plays a pivotal role in shaping diplomatic discourse and communication. The use of Gallicisms, or French loanwords and expressions in the English diplomatic language, has long been an intriguing and complex phenomenon that has not received the attention it truly deserves. This article embarks on a journey to explore the multifaceted aspects of Gallicisms in English diplomatic discourse, focusing on their phonetic, lexical, and semantic peculiarities, as well as their practical application within diplomatic contexts. The supremacy of the French language over English diplomatic terminology is a multi-layered interchange of historical, social and cultural bonds. This abiding influence has shaped how English-speaking diplomats are engaged in international relations and sustain diplomatic terminology. This phenomenon has left an indisputable mark on the way English-speaking diplomats maintain the process of communication.

Aim: The aim of the present article is to comprehensively analyze the use and meaning of Gallicisms in the English diplomatic language thus examining their evolving role in diplomatic discourse, and assessing their impact on international relations.

Methods: This study employs a comprehensive methodology that combines linguistic analysis by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. We aim to offer a holistic view of Gallicisms in English diplomatic language scrutinizing the use of Gallicisms in English diplomatic language with reference to their phonetic, lexical, and semantic peculiarities.

Theoretical Value: The findings of this research hold both theoretical and practical significance. The investigation promises to enrich the realm of linguistic and diplomatic studies by contributing to the theory of borrowed language elements in diplomatic discourse. This exploration will offer fresh insights into the intricate dynamics of language adaptation and transformation in diplomacy, thus expanding the theoretical framework of language's role in shaping international relations.

Practical Value: On a practical level, the findings might benefit diplomats, foreign policy analysts, and language educators. Understanding the impact and nuances of Gallicisms in English diplomatic language can empower diplomats to communicate more effectively, conveying subtle nuances and enhancing the persuasiveness of their diplomatic messages.

Novelty: While the influence of French on the English language is well-documented, the specific use of Gallicisms within the realm of diplomacy is a relatively uncharted area. Our research delves into this unexplored domain, shedding light on the subtle yet significant impact of French expressions in English diplomatic language. This study uncovers novel insights that challenge conventional wisdom and provide fresh perspectives on the interplay between language, culture, and diplomacy.

The Role of French in the English Diplomatic Landscape: Language is an indispensable tool in international relations and diplomacy, serving as the medium through which nations communicate,

negotiate, and collaborate. Among the diverse languages that shape the diplomatic landscape, French holds a prominent position as one of the most influential diplomatic languages worldwide. The reason how French became the language of diplomacy can be attributed to a combination of historical, geopolitical, and cultural factors that span several centuries [12].

From the perspective of historical significance, French has a storied history as a language of diplomacy [2] dating back to the Middle Ages when it was the language of international affairs in Europe. During the reign of Louis XIV, French became the diplomatic language par excellence and enjoyed a preeminent status among European nobility. The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which marked the end of the Thirty Years' War, was written in French, solidifying the language's role in formal diplomatic documents [5].

From the perspective of geopolitical importance, the preeminence of French starting in the XVIII century had multiple reasons. In 1522 France opened its first permanent representation and soon developed the biggest network of state and economic envoys in Europe and the Mediterranean. The XVIII century is also the beginning of French domination in Europe. It gained great military and economic power in the first half of the century, Louis XIV's reign seeing its greatest expansion. The court of Versailles soon emerged as a reference and model for the organization of other European courts [10].

In terms of the cultural prestige of French in diplomacy, it has long been associated with elegance and ritual in diplomacy. France's rich cultural heritage, particularly in arts, literature, and philosophy, has contributed to the perception of French as a language of refinement and sophistication [7].

From the Middle Ages to the modern era, French steadily established itself as the preferred language for international relations and diplomatic affairs. Its use spread thanks to royal courts and aristocrats using it as a common language in their interactions [9]. Its historical significance, cultural prestige, and widespread use in diplomacy have rendered it a lingua franca in diplomatic circles, playing a crucial role in facilitating intercultural communication and fostering diplomatic relations [11]. Furthermore, the creation of international organizations and the conduct of diplomatic conferences solidified French as one of the primary working languages in multilateral diplomacy. The establishment of the League of Nations in the aftermath of World War I and later, the United Nations, further cemented French's significance in diplomatic discourse [3].

English is one of the various languages the diplomatic terminology of which was profoundly influenced by French. Many diplomatic terms and phrases have been borrowed directly from French due to its historical prominence and the cultural prestige associated with the language. English-speaking diplomats and policymakers often employ French expressions and concepts to convey specific diplomatic nuances and protocols [6].

English in general, and English diplomatic terminology/language in particular, have been significantly influenced by the French language for several historical and cultural reasons. From the historical perspective, some key factors contributing to this influence are:

- Norman Conquest: In 1066, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invaded England and became King of England. As a result, the Norman nobility and their language, Old Norman (a variety of Old French), had a profound impact on English society, including its legal and diplomatic systems. This linguistic influence persisted for centuries, leading to the incorporation of many French terms into English diplomatic terminology.
- Medieval Diplomacy: During the medieval period, Latin was the dominant language of diplomacy and official documents in Europe. However, Latin was often used alongside

French, which was considered the language of the elite and the royal courts. Diplomatic correspondence, treaties, and negotiations frequently occurred in French, and this tradition continued for centuries, leaving a lasting imprint on English diplomatic language.

- **French as a Prestigious Language:** French was long regarded as the language of the educated and aristocratic classes in England. It was spoken and written by the royal court, the legal system, and the clergy, including within diplomatic circles. The prestige associated with French contributed to its influence in diplomatic terminology.
- **The Hundred Years' War:** The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) between England and France also had an impact on the English language. During this period, there were significant interactions between the two countries, and the English court, nobility, and diplomats were exposed to the French language and culture. Many diplomatic documents from this era were produced in both English and French.
- **International Diplomacy:** French became a *lingua franca* for international diplomacy. Diplomats from different countries often used French as a common language to facilitate communication and negotiations. English diplomats, in particular, had to be proficient in French to engage effectively in European diplomacy.
- **Borrowing of French Terminology:** The English language borrowed numerous diplomatic terms from French, especially during the early modern period, which were incorporated into the English diplomatic lexicon.
- **Persistence of French Influence:** Even after the decline of French as the dominant language in England, many French diplomatic terms remained in use due to tradition and continuity in the field of diplomacy. English speakers have continued to adopt French terminology for diplomatic purposes.

Thus, the influence of the French language on English diplomatic terminology is a complex interplay of historical events, social dynamics, prestige, and practicality. This enduring influence has shaped how English-speaking diplomats engage in international relations and maintain a diplomatic lexicon enriched with French-origin terminology. This influence has left a lasting mark on the way English-speaking diplomats communicate and conduct international relations [8].

In the upcoming part the full picture of the above mentioned points will be discussed as well as the analysis of terms will be demonstrated from the perspective of their usage in the English diplomatic language .

Languages continuously evolve through interaction and borrowings, and diplomatic language is no exception. Over time, certain foreign terms become integrated into the vocabulary of the target language, and they may even undergo some changes in pronunciation or spelling to conform to the linguistic patterns of the adopting language[4].

Diplomatic French was full of terms for which there were no English equivalents. This accounts for the appearance of a group of non-assimilated French loan terms or Gallicisms which came to denote some of the principles, procedures and practices of diplomatic ceremonies [9]. French Gallicisms are terms which make up the bulk of English diplomatic language. They became part of a diplomatic tradition, facilitating the expression of the idea of rituality and conservatism of English diplomatic language. French set expressions help to create the special style of diplomatic language, where politeness is closely interwoven with rituality. They are often used to add a touch of formality, sophistication, or precision to diplomatic discourse [1].

In the following examples we have analyzed the use, the meaning, as well as the

pronunciation (French, English) of a number of Gallicisms, their English equivalents, if any, and synonyms in English.

Rapprochement Fr[ʁapʁɔʃmɑ̃] En[raˈpʁɒʃmɛ̃]

“After years of strained relations, the two neighboring countries initiated a **rapprochement** by holding high-level talks to address their border disputes and explore opportunities for economic cooperation” [13].

In diplomacy, “rapprochement” refers to the establishment or restoration of friendly and cooperative relations between two or more countries or entities. It is the act of bridging the gap and seeking closer ties after a period of tension, disagreement, or estrangement. In both French and English, “rapprochement” is typically used in diplomatic discussions to describe efforts or actions aimed at improving relations between two parties that may have been previously estranged or distant. It signifies a positive step towards cooperation, dialogue, and understanding. It is employed when discussing diplomatic initiatives, negotiations, or strategies undertaken by nations to address conflicts, historical animosities, or strained relationships. It often involves a series of diplomatic gestures, talks, agreements, or policy shifts aimed at fostering closer ties.

Synonyms: In English, other terms like “reconciliation,” “thaw,” or “conciliation” might be used interchangeably with “rapprochement” to convey similar diplomatic concepts.

Entente Fr[ɑ̃tɑ̃] En [ɒnˈtɒnt, ɪˈtɒnt]

“The two nations reached an **entente** on economic cooperation, outlining a framework for joint investment projects and trade agreements” [14].

In diplomacy, “entente” refers to a formal or informal agreement or understanding between two or more countries or entities, usually aimed at promoting cooperation, managing disputes, or pursuing common interests. It involves a mutual recognition of shared objectives while not necessarily constituting a full-fledged treaty or alliance. In both French and English diplomatic discussions, “entente” is used to refer to diplomatic agreements, alliances, or arrangements that foster cooperation and peaceful relations between nations.

Synonyms: In English, synonyms for “entente” include “agreement,” “understanding,” “accord,” “pact,” or “alliance.”

Communiqué Fr[kɔmyɛnik] En [kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪ]

“The two leaders met behind closed doors, and after their discussion, they released a joint **communiqué** outlining their shared objectives” [13].

In diplomatic use the term refers to an official statement or announcement issued by a government or diplomatic entity to communicate information on a particular matter. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, a “Communiqué” is often issued by governments or diplomatic entities to convey important messages, share outcomes of meetings or negotiations, express positions on various issues, or provide updates on diplomatic relations.

Synonyms: In English, similar terms could include “official statement,” “press release,” or “announcement.”

Coup d'état Fr[ku deta] En[.kuː deɪˈtɑː]

“The international community condemned the **coup d'état** and called for a return to democratic governance in the affected nation” [15].

In diplomatic use, the term refers to the sudden and illegal overthrow of a government, often by a faction within the country's military or political establishment. Both languages use “coup

d'état" to describe a significant political event where there is an abrupt and illegal change of leadership, often involving the removal of the existing government. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, "coup d'état" is used to discuss instances of political instability, regime change, and disruptions in a country's governance that can have implications for international relations. The term "coup d'état" carries a negative connotation in both languages, signifying a violation of democratic norms and often involving violence or instability.

Synonyms: In English, synonyms for "coup d'état" include "government overthrow," "seizure of power," or simply "coup."

Démarche Fr [demaʁʃ] En [deɪ'mɑːʃ]

*"When tensions arise, diplomats may engage in **démarche** to seek common ground, facilitate dialogue, or de-escalate potential confrontations"* [16].

In diplomacy the term refers to a formal, diplomatic action or approach taken by a country or its representatives to address specific issues or advance particular interests. It encompasses a wide range of diplomatic maneuvers, such as official communications, negotiations, protests, or initiatives, undertaken by a nation to achieve its foreign policy objectives. Its usage highlights the strategic and purposeful nature of diplomatic actions taken to address international issues and achieve diplomatic objectives. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, a "démarche" is an official or formal diplomatic action, often involving communication, negotiation, or engagement, aimed at achieving specific diplomatic goals.

Synonyms: In English, synonyms for "démarche" could include "diplomatic move," "initiative," "approach," or "action."

Agrément Fr [agʁemɑ̃] En [ɑːgreɪ'mɒŋ]

*"When a country appoints a new ambassador, consul, or other diplomatic representative to another country, the host country's government must give its approval or **agrément** before the appointment can be finalized and the diplomat can assume their duties"* [16].

In the context of diplomacy, "agrément" refers to the formal approval or acceptance granted by one government to the appointment of a foreign diplomat to its territory. Both languages use "agrément" to describe the official consent or approval given by a host country to a foreign government's choice of a diplomatic representative. Its usage highlights the formal process of securing host country approval for diplomatic appointments, ensuring the smooth functioning of diplomatic relations. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, "agrément" is a crucial step in the diplomatic process, as it signifies the host country's acceptance of a proposed ambassador, consul, or other diplomatic appointee.

Synonyms: In English, synonyms for "agrément" could include "approval," "consent," or "acceptance."

Exequatur Fr [ɛgzekwatyʁ] En [ˌɛksɪ'kwetɔː]

*"The consular officer's **exequatur** was granted by the host government, allowing them to perform consular functions"* [15].

In diplomatic context, it refers to a formal decree or authorization issued by a host country to recognize the appointment of a foreign consul within its territory. It grants the consul the right to perform official duties and exercise consular functions on behalf of their home country. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, "exequatur" is a legal and procedural step that foreign consular officers must go through to gain the host country's permission to exercise their consular responsibilities.

Synonyms: In English, similar terms like “authorization,” “recognition,” or “consular approval” might be used.

Aide-Mémoire Fr [ɛdmemwaʁ] En [ˌeɪdmeɪˈmwaː]

*“After the bilateral meeting between the two foreign ministers, they exchanged **Aide-Mémoires** to summarize the main outcomes and commitments of the discussions” [17].*

In diplomatic context the term refers to a diplomatic note or memorandum that is written to serve as an aid or a reminder of important points, agreements, or discussions during diplomatic negotiations or meetings. “Aide-Mémoire” in French translates to “memory aid” or “reminder.” Both languages use “aide-mémoire” to refer to a concise written document intended to assist memory, summarize discussions, or serve as a reference point for diplomats and officials. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, an “aide-mémoire” is a tool used to outline key points, record agreements, or provide information that is relevant to diplomatic discussions or negotiations.

Synonyms: In English, synonyms for “aide-mémoire” could include “memorandum,” “briefing note,” “summary,” or “reminder.”

Laisser-Passer Fr [le-sey-pah-sey] En [ˌleɪsɪˈpɑːseɪ]

*“The United Nations issued a **Laisser-Passer** to the humanitarian aid workers, allowing them to access the conflict-affected region and provide much-needed assistance” [17].*

In diplomatic context the term refers to a travel document or a safe-conduct pass issued by a government or international organization. It grants permission for an individual to travel across borders, especially in emergency situations or when standard travel documents are not available. “Laisser-Passer” in French translates to “let pass” or “allow to pass.” Both languages use “laisser-passer” to describe a document or authorization that allows individuals to pass through restricted areas, borders, or checkpoints. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, a “laisser-passer” can be issued by diplomatic entities or governments to diplomats, officials, or individuals for travel, humanitarian missions, or other purposes.

Synonyms: In English, synonyms for “laisser-passer” could include “travel document,” “pass,” “permit,” or “authorization.”

Raison d'État French [ʁeʒɔ̃ˈdeta], En [ˌreɪzɔ̃ˈdeɪˈtɑ]

*“The decision to enter into a controversial trade agreement was based on **raison d'état**, prioritizing the economic interests of the nation over potential social implications” [16].*

In diplomacy, “raison d'état” refers to the principle or concept of “reason of state”. It signifies the idea that the interests, stability, and security of the state or the government take precedence over other considerations, including moral or ethical concerns, when making decisions or conducting foreign policy. It refers to the principle that a government’s decisions and actions are driven by the interests and needs of the state, often prioritizing national security and stability over individual or moral considerations. Both languages use “raison d'état” to describe the concept of a state’s interest or welfare being the primary factor guiding government policies and actions. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, “raison d'état” is a principle that can influence a nation’s foreign policy decisions, alliances, negotiations, and actions on the international stage. “raison d'état” carries a formal and strategic connotation in both languages, emphasizing the strategic thinking behind government actions.

Synonyms: In English, synonyms for “raison d'état” could include “national interest,” “state interest”, or “realpolitik.”

Concordat Fr [kɔ̃kɔ̃ʁda, -t] En [kən'kɔːdat]

*“The signing of the **concordat** between the Vatican and the country’s government marked a significant milestone in the recognition of the Catholic Church’s role in the nation’s affairs” [14].*

In diplomacy, a “concordat” refers to a formal agreement or treaty between the Vatican (the Holy See) and a sovereign state. It typically addresses matters related to the relationship between the Catholic Church and the state, such as the appointment of bishops, religious education, and the recognition of the Church’s legal status within the country. Both languages use “concordat” to describe a formal and often legally binding agreement between a government and a religious entity, usually the Roman Catholic Church, outlining their respective rights, responsibilities, and areas of cooperation. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, a “concordat” refers to a diplomatic instrument that aims to regulate the relationship between a government and a religious institution, particularly the Catholic Church.

Synonyms: In English, similar terms could include “agreement,” “treaty,” or “accord” when referring to diplomatic arrangements between the government and a religious institution.

Attaché Fr [ataʃe] En [ə'tʃaʃeɪ, ə'tæʃeɪ]

*“The Cultural **Attaché** organized a series of art exhibitions and cultural events to promote the country’s heritage and foster cultural exchange between the two nations” [15].*

In diplomacy, an “attaché” refers to a diplomatic officer or official who is assigned to a specific embassy or consulate to perform specialized tasks or functions. Both languages use “attaché” to describe a professional who serves as part of a diplomatic mission and is responsible for a particular area of expertise, such as culture, trade, military affairs, administration, etc. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, an “attaché” is an individual who contributes specialized knowledge and support to a diplomatic mission, aiding in the achievement of the mission’s objectives.

English has no equivalent in diplomatic use.

Chargé d'affaires ad interim French [ʃaʁʒe dafɛʁ] En [ˈʃɑːʒeɪ dɑːˈfɛː]

*“The ambassador’s sudden departure led to the appointment of Mr. Smith as **chargé d'affaires ad interim**, ensuring the continuity of diplomatic relations” [17].*

In diplomatic context it refers to a person appointed to temporarily represent a country’s interests in another country in the absence of a full ambassador. Both languages use “chargé d'affaires ad interim” to describe an individual who acts as a temporary diplomatic representative with the authority to handle diplomatic matters in the absence of the ambassador. In both French and English diplomatic contexts, a “chargé d'affaires ad interim” is appointed to maintain the functioning of a diplomatic mission and handle diplomatic matters when the ambassador is not present.

English has no equivalent in diplomatic use.

Doyen Fr [dwaʃɛ̃, -ʃɛ̃n] En [ˈdɔɪən, ˈdwaːjɑ̃] (*fem. doyenne* [ˈdɔɪɛn, dɔɪˈɛn, dwaːˈʃɛ̃n])

*“In his role as the **doyen** of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Rodriguez presided over the official reception, welcoming new ambassadors and offering insights into the evolving dynamics of international relations” [13].*

In diplomatic contexts, the term “doyen” is used to refer to the senior or most senior member of a diplomatic corps. The doyen is typically the longest-serving ambassador in the host country and is accorded certain privileges and responsibilities, such as presiding over diplomatic events and

ceremonies. The feminine form of “doyen” is “doyenne.” It is used to refer to the senior or most senior female member within a particular group, especially in the context of a diplomatic corps or any other organization. In diplomatic language, especially within the English-speaking world, “doyen” is used similarly to the French usage. It refers to the senior member of the diplomatic corps, emphasizing experience and leadership within the diplomatic community. In both languages, the term is used to recognize and accord special status to the senior ambassador in a diplomatic setting.

Synonyms: In English, similar terms could include “*dean*” or “*senior ambassador*”.

Thus, the dominance of the French language in the realm of English diplomatic terminology is a complex interplay of multilayer aspects.

Conclusion

The impact of the French language on the terminology used in English diplomacy is the result of an intricate interconnection of historical occurrences, societal forces, prestige considerations, and practical necessities. This enduring influence has significantly molded the manner in which English-speaking diplomats participate in global affairs, contributing to the development of a diplomatic vocabulary infused with terms of French origin. Consequently, this influence has indelibly influenced the modes of communication and the conduct of international relations among English-speaking diplomats.

The above mentioned and other Gallicisms in diplomatic language are not only practical for expressing specific ideas or concepts but also add an air of tradition, history, and international elegance to diplomatic discourse. They reflect the historical influence of the French language on the field of diplomacy and the enduring legacy of French diplomatic practices. The conclusions we’ve arrived at are formulated below taking into consideration different aspects in which diplomatic lexicon may be decoded.

- **Semantic Equivalence:** French Gallicisms and their English equivalents have a shared meaning or closely related meanings. This allows for effective cross-linguistic communication and understanding in diplomatic contexts.
- **Borrowing of Concepts:** French Gallicisms often represent ideas or concepts that have been borrowed from French diplomatic practices and then adapted into the English language. As a result, the concepts largely remain consistent between the languages.
- **Conveying Diplomatic Nuances:** Both French Gallicisms and their English equivalents might carry specific diplomatic nuances or convey diplomatic subtleties, making them valuable for diplomatic communication.
- **Shared Historical and Cultural Context:** Many diplomatic terms have a shared history due to diplomatic relations between French-speaking and English-speaking countries. This shared context contributes to the mutual influence and borrowing of terms.
- **Specificity of Use:** Some French Gallicisms and English equivalents are used in highly specific diplomatic situations, and their usage might be restricted to the contexts in both languages.
- **Pronunciation Differences:** A number of Gallicisms have undergone phonetic changes while being utilized in the English diplomatic language: in French sound [é] has undergone a definite change while penetrating into the English language becoming diphthong [ei] (in such terms as *coup d'état*, *communiqué*, *aide-mémoire*, etc.)

- **Non/Equivalency:** Certain Gallicisms mentioned above find their counterparts in English, particularly within diplomatic discourse (e.g., “raison d'état,” “doyen”). However, some terms examined in the article, such as “attaché,” “exequatur,” “démarche,” lack direct equivalents in the English language.

In brief, the examination of Gallicisms in the realm of diplomatic terminology reveals a nuanced relationship between the French and English languages. This observation underscores a unique nature of certain diplomatic expressions, reflecting the distinct cultural and historical influences that shape language in diplomatic contexts.

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Գաղիաբանությունների կիրառումը անգլերենի դիվանագիտական տերմինաբանության մեջ

*Մանանա Դալայան
Մարինե Մկրտչյան*

Ամփոփում

Հանգուցային բառեր. *փոխառություններ, դիվանագիտական խոսույթ, հնչյունային, բառային և իմաստային առանձնահատկություններ, միջազգային հարաբերություններ, դիվանագիտական բնապատկեր, համատեքստ*

Միջազգային դիվանագիտության մշտապես զարգացող աշխարհում լեզուն առանցքային դեր է խաղում դիվանագիտական խոսույթի և հաղորդակցության ձևավորման գործում: Գաղիաբանությունների կիրառումը անգլերեն դիվանագիտական լեզվում վաղուց է հետաքրքրություն առաջացրել ոլորտի մասնագետների շրջանում: Գաղիաբանությունների մի խումբ չյուրացված, ֆրանսերենից փոխառված բառեր կամ արտահայտություններ են, որոնք ընդգծում են դիվանագիտական արարողակարգի որոշ սկզբունքներ, ընթացակարգեր: Դրանք տերմիններ են, որոնք կազմում են անգլերեն դիվանագիտական լեզվի զգալի մասը:

Սույն հոդվածը քննում է գաղիաբանությունների տարբեր ասպեկտները անգլերենի դիվանագիտական տերմինաբանության մեջ՝ դիտարկելով դրանց հնչյունային, բառապաշարային և իմաստային առանձնահատկությունները, ինչպես նաև ուսումնասիրում դիվանագիտական համատեքստում դրանց գործնական կիրառությունը: Անգլերենի դիվանագիտական տերմինաբանության վրա ֆրանսերենի գերակայությունը աշխարհաքաղաքական, պատմական, սոցիալական և մշակութային կապերի բազմաշերտ արդյունք է: Նշված հանգամանքով է պայմանավորված միջազգային հարաբերությունների հարթակում դիվանագիտական տերմինաբանության կիրառությունը անգլիախոս դիվանագետների կողմից:

Գաղիաբանությունները դիվանագիտական ոլորտում ոչ միայն գործնական կոնկրետ գաղափարներ կամ հասկացություններ են արտահայտում, այլև առավել արտահայտչակալություն են հաղորդում դիվանագիտական խոսույթին՝ այն պայմանավորելով ավանդույթների, պատմական իրողությունների, ինչպես նաև մշակութային գործոնների հանգամանքներով: Դրանով է արտացոլվում ֆրանսերենի պատմական առկայությունը դիվանագիտության ոլորտում և հաստատում ֆրանսիական դիվանագիտական պրակտիկայի կայուն ժառանգությունը:

Գաղիաբանությունների ուսումնասիրությունը դիվանագիտական տերմինաբանության ոլորտում բացահայտում է ֆրանսերենի և անգլերենի բառապաշարի միջև անքակտելի հարաբերությունները, ինչն էլ պայմանավորում է դիվանագիտական տերմինաբանությանն առնչվող բառերի կամ արտահայտությունների յուրահատուկ բնույթի կիրառությունը բացահայտելով մշակութային, պատմական իրողություններ, որոնք նպաստել են անգլերենի դիվանագիտական տերմինաբանության ձևավորմանն ու հարստացմանը:

Использование галлицизмов в английской дипломатической терминологии

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Резюме

Ключевые слова: *заимствования, дипломатический дискурс, фонетические, лексические и семантические особенности, международные отношения, дипломатический ландшафт, контекст*

В постоянно развивающемся мире международной дипломатии язык играет ключевую роль в формировании дипломатического дискурса и коммуникации. Использование галлицизмов в английском дипломатическом языке давно вызывает интерес среди специалистов в этой области.

Галлицизмы – это группа неосвоенных слов или фраз, заимствованных из французского языка, которые подчеркивают определенные принципы и правила дипломатического протокола. Это термины, которые составляют значительную часть английского дипломатического языка. Галлицизмы стали частью дипломатической традиции, способствуя выражению идеи формальности и консерватизма, связанной с английским дипломатическим языком.

В данной статье рассматриваются различные аспекты галлицизмов в английской дипломатической терминологии, их фонетические, лексические и семантические особенности, а также их практическое использование в дипломатическом контексте. Доминирование французского языка в английской дипломатической терминологии является многослойным результатом исторических, социальных и культурных связей.

Галлицизмы в дипломатической сфере не только выражают конкретные практические идеи или концепции, но и придают большую выразительность дипломатической речи, обуславливая ее обстоятельствами традиций, историческими реалиями, а также культурными и геополитическими факторами. Таким образом, это отражает историческое присутствие французского в сфере дипломатии и подтверждает непреходящее наследие французской дипломатической практики.

Исследование галлицизмов в области дипломатической терминологии выявляет неразрывную связь между словарным запасом французского и английского языков, что определяет своеобразие использования слов или выражений, относящихся к дипломатической терминологии, раскрывая культурно-исторические реалии, способствовавшие формированию и обогащению английской дипломатической терминологии.

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