A Dictionary of Terms in INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & POLITICAL SCIENCE

Uluslararası İlişkiler ve Siyaset Bilimleri Terimler Sözlüğü

Terms, Expressions, Phrases, Acronyms & Abbreviations



Hidayet TUNCAY



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Preface

Preparing a dictionary or a glossary of terms on a specific profession calls for not only a lot of background knowledge but a long-term research as well. Even though this research has been done for such a long time, we could not say that this dictionary covers all the terms, phrases, expressions, acronyms and abbreviations in International Relations and Political Sciences. However, the most common and widely known ones are given in this study.

This study may not be accepted as a comprehensive dictionary but a compilation of terms, phrases and expressions in a glossary. The research phase of this dictionary has taken a long time, almost two years. So for this purpose the news bulletins of foreign tv channels, international magazines and newspapers have all been checked for the most common terms and expressions used in the International Relations and Political Sciences.

Many of the entries in the dictionary are based on International Relations terminology rather than Political Sciences. Besides, the related terms and expressions are also included because these two areas of the study are closely interrelated with other disciplines such as law, economics, military and diplomatic field as well.

The terms, expressions, phrases, acronyms and abbreviations were chosen carefully to help students, experts in the field and other related professionals. As mentioned earlier, these entries may not be quite satisfactory enough to suit all needs in the area but the dictionary will, no doubt, be a reference and a source for the people working in those areas of profession.

In preparing such a dictionary I had some help from professional people in these fields and all of them whose names I'm not able to list here receive my most appreciations. My most special thanks are due to my daughter, Özlem Tuncay, who is also a student in the International Relations Department at İKU and who patiently typed most of the phrases into computer with her unfailing enthusiasm and motivation.

I would also extend my sincere appreciations and thanks to my dear colleague and lovely wife Petek Tuncay for her constant support and help. Her inspiration has been invaluable to me throughout the preparation of the book.

January 2008, İstanbul

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Introduction

The book entitled **A Dictionary of Terms in International Relations & Political Sciences** includes 1019 terms and expressions, 537 noun and verb phrases (English-Turkish), 500 noun and verb phrases (Turkish-English) and 543 acronyms and abbreviations. In total, there are 2599 entries in the dictionary with their equivalent Turkish/English meanings and definitions. All entries in each category are given in alphabetical order in order for making them easy for the users.

The first part **Terms and Expressions** that are closely related with the International Relations and Political Sciences have been chosen carefully and the most high circulated ones are given so that the user of the dictionary will be able to use them both in writing and translation. Most entries are not translated literally, this is done for the purpose of giving the contextual meaning as in the context of the term or expression.

The second part of the dictionary covers English **Noun and Verb Phrases** with their equivalent Turkish meanings. Both types of phrases are given in one section so that the user may be able to find both verb and nouns with comprehensive explanations in Turkish. In fact, the users of the dictionary may find these entries very useful in making translations and/or writing articles and essays or in oral communication.

In the third part of the study Turkish **Noun and Verb Phrases** are given with their equivalent English translations. This part aims at giving some most common verb and noun phrases that have been selected from media, articles and magazines. All entries in this section put emphasis on how these phrases can be used with their translations in the field of expertise.

The final part of the study covers most common **Acronyms and Abbreviations** in the field of International Relations, Political Sciences together with some military and economic ones. The acronyms and abbreviations in any area of study are difficult entries to find their representations very easily while doing some research and study. Hence, this part may be very helpful for the learners and users in order to enable them to comprehend some passages and articles in their field of study.

All in all, the rationale behind preparing such a dictionary is not to teach the English language but to help learners, students and users improve thier terminological background in the above mentioned fields of their study.

We sincerely hope that this study may help all researchers, learners and students in International Relations, Political Sciences and Law departments as well as those who work in foreign affairs.

Terms and Expressions

(English-Turkish)

Aa

ability to treat self and others fairly: *kendine ve başkalarına adil davranabilme.* To treat oneself and others equally, justly, and respectfully.

absolute advantage: *uluslararası ticarette şirketlerin başka bir ülkedeki rakip şirketlerden daha düşük maliyette mal ve hizmet üretebilmesi.* In international trade, this is the ability of companies in one country to supply goods and services at lower cost than competitors in other countries. Most world trade emanates from this ability, as in the case of Japan's exports of automobiles. America's exports of wheat, or France's export of prime table wine.

absolute theory of sovereign immunity: *ikinci bir ülkenin mahkemelerinde başka bir ülkeye karşı dava açılması.* Historical theory precluding law suits against one nation in the courts of a second nation, even when the first was engaged in a commercial enterprise.

Accelerated Reduction/Elimination of Toxics (ARET): *sanayi atıkları azaltma programı.* A departmental voluntary program to reduce toxic pollutant releases by industries.

accreditation: *diplomatik güven mektubu.* General term describing the process of exchanging diplomats. Foreign diplomats thereby present their credentials to the appropriate representative of the host government.

accretion: *yavaş ve belli belirsiz değişimi gerçekleştirmeyi yasal olarak elde etme yöntemi.* A method for obtaining legal title to land through slow or imperceptible change. Avulsion, or a sudden change caused by natural events, does not affect the prior legal boundaries of the affected territory.

acculturation: *değişik kültüre uyum.* To adapt to a different culture on fairly equal terms. During this process, individuals or groups adopt certain aspects of another culture in respectful, unforced ways. This term is different from *assimilation,* which is forced and one–sided.

acephalous society: *kral ve şef benzeri kurumsal yöneticisi olmayan toplum; başsız toplum.*

A society in which political power is diffused to the degree that there are no institutionalized political leadership roles such as chiefs and kings. Bands and tribes are acephalous. Most foragers and simple horticulturalists have highly egalitarian, acephalous societies. The word "acephalous" is Greek for "without a head."

acid rain: *asit yağmuru.* Rain containing acids that form in the atmosphere when industrial gas emissions combine with water

Act of State Doctrine: *mahkemelerin uluslararası yasaları ihlal eden bir başka devletin yargılamasını yapamayacağına dair uygulama.* Practice whereby the courts will not sit in judgment of another State that has allegedly violated International Law. Under the "Hickenlooper Amendment" to the US Foreign Assistance Act, courts are expected to hear such cases unless the president intervenes to request that the case be dismissed for political reasons.

act: *kanun maddesi.* A bill or measure passed into law. Also used to describe a comprehensive piece of proposed legislation with multiple components.

active listening: *dikkatli ve anlamak için dinleme.* The active process of hearing and understanding what someone is saying. To be a good listener, one must learn to empathize with the speaker(s) by trying to put oneself into another person's place in order to understand his or her perspective(s) and stories.

activist: *uluslararası düzeyde değişiklik için çalışan kişi.* A person who intentionally acts to bring about civic, cultural, economic, political, or social change. This person's actions support or oppose one side of a controversial argument. Activism may refer to a variety of actions, including protest, writing letters to newspapers or politicians, participating in rallies and street marches, and many other tactics to bring about change that promotes and protects human rights.

ad valorem duties: *bir tür gümrük vergisi (navlun).* These are taxes on imported goods that are levied as a percentage of assessed value. Although there are administrative problems in establishing just what assessed value might be, it is easier to record tariff rates by tracing changes in the percentage of duties across time than to work with specific duties.

adjourn Sine Die: *kongrede oturumu sonlandırma.* To end the congressional session.

adjourn: *bir yasama gününü sonlandırma.* To end a legislative day.

administered prices: *yönetimin belirlediği fiyatlar.* This term

refers to the belief that prices are set by the decision of executives in firms with monopolistic power rather than by the operation of supply and demand in an impersonal market. Proponents of the idea of free markets deny that administered prices exist.

administration: *yönetim, idare, bürokrasi.* The organized apparatus of the state for the preparation and implementation of legislation and policies, also called bureaucracy.

Administrative Assistant (AA): *idari yardımcı.* The Congressperson's chief of staff.

Administrative Law Judge (ALJ): *idari yargıç.* Approximately 1,200 people serve as hearing examiners in federal agencies and are important officials in independent regulatory commissions.

advisory jurisdiction: *uluslararası davalarda danışma jürisi.* An alternative form of jurisdiction exercised by international tribunals, typically in response to an organization's request for guidance on some general question of International Law when there are no contentious parties before the court.

affirmative action: *olumlu girişim eylemi.* Action taken by a government or private institution to make up for past discrimination in education, work, or promotion on the basis of age, birth, color, creed, disability, ethnic origin, familial status, gender, language, marital status, political or other opinion, public assistance, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation.

age grades: *kültürlerin belirlediği yaş gruplaması.* Age-based categories of people recognized by a culture. In North America, for example, we generally label people as children, teenagers, adults, middle aged, and elderly or senior citizens. See age sets.

age sets: *belirli gruptaki insanların yaşlarına göre tasnifi, ayrımı.* Age grades that are clearly recognized in a culture as distinct identifiable groups of people. They consist of people of similar age and usually of the same gender who share a common identity and maintain close ties throughout their lives. They also pass through age-related statuses together as a group. The transition between these statuses is usually marked by a rite of passage.

agenda-setting: *toplumun dikkatini bir konuya odaklama.* Controlling the focus of attention by establishing the issues for public discussion.

aggregate demand: *tüketim, devlet ve net ihracat harcamaları toplamı.* An important concept in Keynesian economics, aggregate demand is the sum of spending for consumption, investment,

government, and net exports (or exports minus imports): $D = C + I + G + (X - M)$.

agora group: *demokrasi ve barış için genç İngiliz girişimcileri grubu.* UK-based organization which aims to involve youth and young people in policymaking in democracy and peace building. Provides project news, staff biographies, and event information. Available in English and Portuguese.

amendment: *yasa teklifi.* A proposal to change, or an actual change to, a given piece of legislation.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO): *Amerikan iş Federasyonu ve Endüstriyel Kuruluşlar Kongresi.* A large labor organization, whose members are themselves national unions, founded in 1886; it merged with its offshoot, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to create the AFL-CIO in 1955.

American plan: *Amerikan planı.* An aspect of anti-unionism of the 1920s, this saw unions as antithetical to the individual's freedom of contract. Employees should be happy to succeed on their own merits, so incentives were offered for the purchase of company stock while demands were extracted that employees would not join unions.

anarchic order: *otorite boşluğu, anarşik düzen.* Order resulting from mutual coordination in the absence of a higher authority.

anarchism: *kişisel özgürlüğü serbest kılan devletsiz toplum..* A stateless society that allows total individual freedom.

anarchy: *uluslararası otorite boşluğu.* The absence of an international authority

anomic group: *bir konuda oluşturulan ihtisas grubu.* Spontaneously formed interest group with concern over a specific issue.

anticipatory self-defense: *saldırgan bir devlete karşı kendini savunma hakkı.* Rrather than awaiting an "armed" attack (per the 1945 UN Charter requirement), a State takes what, it characterizes as "defensive" action designed to avoid the aggressive conduct of another State.

apathy: *ilgisizlik, kayıtsızlık.* Lack of interest or concern; indifference.

appropriation: *onama, tasdik etme.* Legislation to provide specific funding for an authorized program.

approved reference levels: *hazinece belirlenen politika ve programlara ilişkin kaynakların onanması.* The amount of resources approved by Treasury Board to carry out approved policies and programs.

aquatic foraging: *belirli deniz ürünlerinin avlanması.* A specialized subsistence pattern that concentrates on fish and/or marine mammal hunting. Aquatic foraging is usually a far more reliable and productive strategy for obtaining food than the diversified hunting and gathering of most foragers who live away from the coasts and major rivers. The most well known aquatic foragers lived on the Northwest Coast of North America from the Klamath River of California to the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. These societies specialized in salmon fishing along the rivers and hunting seals and whales off the coast.

arbitration: *anlaşmazlık çözümlerinde üçüncü taraflar.* A third-party dispute-resolution mechanism whereby States appoint an experienced arbitrator or panel to decide their dispute.

area: *kıta sahanlığı dışında kalan ortak kullanımı olan okyanus tabanı.* Under the Law of the Sea Treaty, "the Area" is the ocean floor and its subsoil beyond the limits of national jurisdiction-that is, the deep seabed area under the oceans that does not otherwise fall within any other coastal zone. Its resources are the common heritage of all humankind.

aristocracy: *aristokrasi, yöneten sınıf.* A form of government in which a minority rules under the law.

arms control: *devletler arası silahların kontrolü.* Agreements among states to restrict the research, manufacture, or deployment of weapons systems and certain types of troops

as a level of analysis: *uluslararası sistemden çok devlet düzeyinde açıklama.* The unit level is often referred to as the state level, as it locates its explanation at the level of the state, rather than the international system.

assimilation: *asimilasyon, bir azınlık grubunu çoğunluğa benzetme.* To be structurally and/or culturally absorbed by a dominant group. During this process, an individual or a group is largely forced to shed its own culture and take on the culture of the dominant group. *Assimilation* may not be done on equal terms and thus is one–sided.

Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA): *uluslararası işler meslekî okullar birliği.* Dedicated to the improvement of professional education in international affairs. School search, FAQ, admissions and career resources, publications, and member roster provided.

associational group: *resmi ortak işler için oluşturulan grup.* Formally organized group which articulates the interests of its

members over long periods of time.

asymmetrical federalism: *güçlerin dengesiz dağılımına dayalı federal sistem.* A federal system of government in which powers are unevenly divided between provinces, i.e. some provinces have greater responsibilities or more autonomy than others.

auction politics: *devlet gücünün daha çok ödeyen gruplara devri anlamında tehlikeli siyaset.* a danger in democratic politics in which state power may be "sold" to the highest bidding groups.

auditor general: *yasal olmayan ve düşüncesizce yapılan devlet harcamalarını rapor eden resmi parlamento çalışanları.* The official of Parliament whose staff audit the expenditures of government departments and who provides an annual report on instances of funds being unlawfully or unwisely spent.

Australian ballot: *oy verenlerin kötüye kullanımını ve husumetini azaltmayı amaçlayan reform.* Designed to reduce corruption and intimidation of voters, this reform of the 1890s required that the government would print all the ballots and that voting would be done in secret. It was one of a number of electoral reforms that weakened political party organization.

authoritarianism: *liderleri seçimle belirlenmeyen otoriter rejim.* A system of government in which leaders are not subjected to the test of free elections.

authority: *otorite, yetki, selahiyet.* A form of power based on consensus regarding the right to issue commands and make decisions.

authorization: *yetkilendirme, otoriter kılma.* Authorizes a program, specifying its general purpose and, broadly, how that purpose is to be achieved, and sets a funding ceiling for the program

automatic stabilizers: *hükümet müdahalesi olmadan iş dünyasındaki değişikliklere cevap veren mali tedbirler, otomatik istikrar unsurları.* Built-in nondiscretionary fiscal measures respond to changes in the business cycle without direct governmental intervention. Spending for unemployment compensation and for welfare rises automatically during downturns without congressional action.



backbencher: *kabine üyesi olmayan milletvekilleri.* Members of Parliament on the government side who sit on the backbenches and are not in cabinet, or those

similarly distant from shadow cabinet posts in opposition parties.

balance of payments: *ödemeler dengesi.* The flow of money into and out of a country from trade, tourism, foreign aid, sale of services, profits, etc., for a period of time

balance of power policy: *güçler dengesi siyaseti.* The active prevention of any one state becoming too strong by the major powers in the system.

balance of power: *güçler dengesi.* The distribution of power among nations so that no one state may overwhelm others. It is usually made effective through the forging of alliances to enable states to advance or protect their interests in competition with other states.

band: *bir toplumda siyasal gücü elinde bulunduran ailelerin birliği.* The level of political integration in which a society consists only of an association of families living together. Bands are loosely allied by marriage, descent, friendship, and common interest. The primary integrating mechanism is kinship ties. There is no economic class differentiation. All adults of the same gender are more or less equal as far as community decision making is concerned. However, some individuals in a band may stand out for their skills and knowledge. These often are the people who have the best memories, are the best hunters, most successful curers, most gifted speakers, etc. Such people become informal leaders. Most often they are given authority by community consensus arrived at through casual discussion without the need for a formal vote. Leaders generally have temporary political power at best, and they do not have any significant authority relative to other adults within their band. Subsequently, bands are essentially acephalous societies. The total number of people within these societies rarely exceeds a few dozen. Bands are found among foraging societies.

Bank of the United States: *ilk Amerikan bankası.* The first Bank of the United States was chartered for twenty years by Congress in 1791 at the behest of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton. Partly public and partly private, it was America's first experiment with central banking and was allowed to die at the expiration of its charter. A similar Second Bank (1817-1837) expired after vitriolic conflict between its head, Nicholas Biddle, and President Andrew Jackson.

Baruch plan: *Bernard Baruch tarafından Birleşmiş Milletlere sunulan nükleer silahların kontrolünü anlatan planı.* A plan

submitted shortly after WWII to the UN Atomic Energy Commission by the US diplomat, Bernard Baruch, outlining how there could be UN control over nuclear weapons. The Plan was not put into effect because of Soviet opposition to a UN subservient to the USA.

baseline: *kıyı şeridi.*The low-water line along the coast as marked on charts officially recognized by the coastal State. It marks the inner boundary of the various coastal sea zones.

basis points: *yüzdenin 1/100'ü.* 1/100th of a percentage point. These tiny fractions long have been used in the bond markets but have recently entered the vocabulary of monetary policy. Apparently it is cooler to say that the Federal Reserve is raising the discount rate by "25 basis points" rather than by one quarter of a percentage point.

bay: *körfez.* A well-marked indentation of internal water whose penetration constitutes more than a mere curvature of the coast. The indentation must be at least as large as a semicircle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation. A historic bay may be larger, thus excluding any international waters, if State practice has honored the coastal State's territorial claim over the entire body of water.

bear/bull market: *fiyatların düşüşte olduğu borsa veya diğer pazarlar.* Any stock or other market where prices are in a declining trend. Over a significant period of time. A bull market, by contrast, is one with rising prices.

behavioralism: *siyaset biliminde 2.dünya savaşı sonrası çıkan, siyasi kuruluşlardan çok siyasi aktörlere önem veren hareket.* a post-World War II movement to make the study of politics scientific; it emphasized quantification, computer analysis of data, a focus on individual political actors rather than on political institutions, and the need for explanatory empirical theory. Compare this process with positive economics.

behavioural revolution: *hükümet ve siyaset çalışmalarında deneysel analizlere giriş.* The introduction of more empirical analysis into the study of government and politics.

belief system: *siyasetlerin belirlenmesinde inanç ve değerler sisteminin tümü.* The organized and integrated perceptions of individuals in a society, including foreign-policy decisionmakers, often based on past history, that guide them to select certain policies over others.

bicameralism: *yasamanın alt ve üst şeklinde ikiye ayrıldığı hükümet sistemi.* A system of government in which the legislature is divided into two chambers, an upper and lower house.

bill: *yasa, yasa teklifi.* A piece of legislation under consideration by a legislative body.

bimetallism: *19 yy. da ortaya çıkan altın ve gümüşle para rezervini sağlama alma hareketi.* Late nineteenth-century movement of westerners and populists aimed at expanding the supply of money by backing it with silver as well as with gold.

binational state:*ortak hareket eden iki toplumlu devlet.* Two nations co-existing within one state.

bioaccumulation: *organizmalar ve kimyevi madde içeren yiyeceklerin tüketimiyle kimyevi maddelerin yok edilmesi.* General term describing a process by which chemical substances are ingested and retained by organisms, either from the environment directly or through consumption of food containing the chemicals.

biodiversity/biological diversity: *biyolojik değişim.* The variability among living organisms, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

biosafety: *biyoteknoloji vasıtasıyla canlı organizmaların güvenliğinin sağlanması.* Safe handling, transfer and use of living organisms modified through biotechnology.

bipolar: *iki kutuplu.* The division of the international system into two parts or sides, e.g. the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies.

bipolarity: *iki güçlü ülkenin uluslararası sistemi iki kutuplu hale getirmesi, iki kutupluluk.* A form of organization and distribution of power in the international system where two roughly equal actors or coalitions of actors (countries) divide the international system into two camps or "poles." The most famous and durable example of a bipolar international system was the two poles—one led by the United States, the other by the USSR—prevailing during the Cold War (roughly 1945-1990).

Black Thursday: *Kara Perşembe, borsanın çöküşü.* ınvestors typically refer to a particularly bad day on the stock exchange as "black"; but Thursday, October 24, 1929, was the day that stocks fell precipitously on Wall Street and the Great Depression began.

bourgeoisie: *burjuvazi.* A Marxist term referring to those who own the means of production.

Brackish: *deniz ve kara suyunun karışımı.* Containing a mixture of seawater and fresh water

Bretton Woods agreement: *Uluslararası Para Fonu ve Dünya Bankasının kuruluş antlaşması.* At the U.N. Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944, forty-four nations established the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Brezhnev Doctrine: *Sovyet Blokuna üye olan ülkelere müdahale edilmesini sağlayan Brejnew Doktrini.* Asserted that the USSR could intervene in the domestic affairs of any Soviet bloc nation if Communist rule was threatened

budget: *mali bütçe.* An annual proposal that outlines anticipated Federal revenue and designates program expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year.

bureaucracy: *devlet işlerinin çok kişi ya da kuruluşla yürtülmesini öngören ve aksamaya sebep olan sistem, bürokrasi.* An administrative system that divides governing tasks into specific categories carried out by different individuals and/or departments. Members of a bureaucracy are referred to as bureaucrats.

bureaucratic politics: *siyaset bürokrasisi.* Looks at the role of the bureaucracy in decision making, and sees decisions as a result of bureaucratic in-fighting, and as having been shaped by various constraints.

business cycle: *iş seviyesindeki akış.* It encompasses the length of time from peak business activity through the following trough and back to the next peak. So-called Kitchin cycles average about forty months in duration, but there are also very long Kondratieff cycles of perhaps sixty years. The private National Bureau of Economic Research is the official arbiter of the beginning and ending of business cycles in America.

Cc

cabinet solidarity: *kabine üyelerinin sıkı dayanışması.* A convention that all cabinet ministers publicly support whatever decisions the cabinet has taken, regardless of their personal views.

balendar: *görüşülecek kanun taslakları ya da çözümler.* The list of bills or resolutions to be considered by committees, or by either chamber.

Calvo Clause: *yabancı girişimlerin bulunduğu ülkede oranın yerlisi gibi işleme tabi tutulması.* Foreign enterprises are treated as if they were citizens of

the host State, thus depriving them of the special protection afforded aliens under International Law. Foreign nationals must thereby rely exclusively on local remedies for the resolution of disputes, usually over compensation for a nationalization, thereby waiving their right to diplomatic intervention on their behalf.

canons of taxation: *vergilendirmede 5 ana unsur.* Adam Smith's five desiderata for a prudent system of taxation were adequacy, certainty, efficiency, ease of administration, and equity.

capital gains: *maddi kazançlar.* The difference between the price at which an asset was originally purchased and the higher price that it brought when it was finally sold. . Economic conservatives usually believe that, for several reasons, capital gains should not be taxed; liberals usually favor taxing them because they were earned by human physical effort.

capital markets: *paranın kullanım alanları.* Processes for organizing, mobilizing and converting the savings of individuals into services to meet the financial needs of other individuals, businesses, governments, and other economic actors.

capitalism: *özel mülkiyete ve pazara dayalı kararı öngören ekonomik sistem, kapitalizm.* This economic system is premised on private ownership, market-based decision making by large numbers of buyers and sellers, and reinvestment of profits into the firm. The term *free-enterprise system* is preferred today.

captured agency: *görevli bir ajans ile özel girişimler arasındaki ilişkiyi gösteren teori.* A theory describing the relationship between an executive agency and the private interests that it regulates as one where private entities "capture" the agency by being the strongest voice of influence in its decisions. The theory suggests the result that agencies often serve private interests rather than the public interest.

The Commons: *kamuya açık ortak kullanım ve faaliyet kaynakları.* Resources openly available to all. Examples include air, the ocean, and public parks. The existence of a Commons is a policy issue: should particular resources be owned by private entities or by the public? Regulation of the Commons also presents policy dilemmas: should one individual be restricted in his or her use of the Commons, or allowed unregulated access, in which case the resource could be used up, or conflicting uses (e.g., two or more people using the same radio frequency for

broadcasts) could make the Commons unusable.

Carnegie Council on Ethics & International Affairs: *ahlaki değerler ve uluslararası siyeset alanında bağımsız eğitim ve araştırma formu.* Independent forum for research and education in ethics and international policy through programs, conferences, and publications. Resource library, classroom tools, and reports from current projects available online.

Caucus: *siyasi party grup toplantısı.* A meeting of legislators of any one party to discuss parliamentary strategy and party policy.

Center for Studies in Democracy and Culture: *demokrasi ve kültür çalışmaları merkezi.* News and event information for a University of Oklahoma group which promotes interest and study of the comparative cultural qualities of the world's societies.

Center for the Study of International Relations and Integration (NERINT): *uluslararası ilişkiler ve entegrasyon çalışmaları merkezi.* A Brazilian center for the multidisciplinary study, teaching and research in international relations and integration studies. English description; most content in Portuguese.

central agency: *merkezi teşkilatlar.* Government agencies such as the PMO, the PCO, the Treasury Board, and the Finance Department that have certain coordinating functions across the whole federal public service.

Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalization: *küreselleşme ve bölgeselleşme çalışma merkezi.* Based at the University of Warwick this is the main centre on globalization for the Economic and Social Research Council (UK).

cession: *uluslararası antlaşmalara göre bir bölgenin başka bir devlete verilmesi.* The deeding of territory by one nation to another via international treaty. The grantee nation's right to title is thus derived from an agreement of the nations involved in the transfer.

chairperson: *toplantıya başkanlık eden kişi, başkan.* Member of the majority party who presides over the work of a committee or subcommittee.

chambers: *uluslararası adalet divanının üç üyeli kurulu.* Typically, a three-judge panel of the International Court of Justice, providing the option of proceeding without a decision by all fifteen members of the Court.

Charge d'Affaires: *yardımcı diplomat.* Normally the second-ranking official in an embassy's delegation who takes charge of

the mission and premises in the absence of the primary diplomat.

charismatic authority: *karizmaya dayalı otorite, yetki.* Authority based on the admiration of personal qualities of an individual.

checks and balances: *gücün yasama, yürütme, yargı arasında yetki paylaşımına dayalı devlet sistemi.* A system of government in which power is divided between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, and these powers check and balance each other.

chiefdom: *profesyonel yöneticilerin bürokrasisi olmayan tek şeflik sistemine dayalı siyasi bütünlük.* The level of political integration in which a society has a more or less permanent political leader (i.e., a chief) but no bureaucracy of professional administrators. The chief provides direction and authority for the society as a whole. Sometimes there is an advisory council as well. In a few of the more complex chiefdoms in Africa and Hawaii, there have been paramount chiefs and lesser chiefs who perform some administrative functions. Chiefs and their families generally have a higher standard of living than ordinary people within their society. What makes this possible is that chiefs usually perform a society wide economic redistribution function that is cloaked in the guise of ritual gift giving. This essentially siphons off surplus agricultural products from farmers and then redistributes them throughout the society. In the process, a small amount is held back in order to support the chief's somewhat more lavish lifestyle. The ritualized redistribution of surplus food and other commodities in chiefdoms is, in a sense, the rudimentary beginnings of a taxation system. It is tolerated by people because of the economic advantages that it can provide in addition to social stability. The larger territorial size of chiefdoms often encompasses diverse environmental zones with somewhat different products. The redistribution of agricultural surpluses can serve as a method of providing greater food variety for the populace as a whole. Chiefdoms commonly have a population of tens of thousands of farmers. The large population size generally means that the people have less in common than do those in the smaller societies of bands and tribes. Disputes inevitably arise that cannot be settled by informal means based on kinship and friendship. A chief usually functions as an arbitrator and judge in these cases.

child exploitation and slavery: *çocukların kötüye kullanımı ve esareti.* According to the Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, the worst forms of child labor include, "...all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.

citing evidence in support of ideas: *bir görüşü doğrulayan sözlü ya da yazılı beyan.* To express, in oral or written form, information that confirms a particular view.

citizenship: *vatandaşlık, yurttaşlık.* Legal membership in a community known as a nation-state.

city central unions: *merkezi kent birlikleri.* In a number of cities during the 1820s and 1830s, individual craft unions found it useful to band together to form a single city-wide workingmen's organization. These city-based central unions were the step between the isolated craft unions of the early national period and the emergence of national unions in the 1850s.

civic engagement: *toplumsal nayatı iyileştirmek için ortak faaliyetlere katılmak.* To participate in public life, encourage other people to participate in public life, and join in common work that promotes the well–being of everyone.

civic nationalism: *geniş siyasi fikirleri ve kuruluşları oluşturmayı amaçlayan bir tür toplumsal millîyetçilik.* A form of nationalism that bases its appeals on loyalty to a set of broad political ideas and institutions that are perceived as just and effective. It is an inclusionary form of nationalism that emphasizes birth or long-term residence within a nation's territory. During transitions to democracy, civic nationalism tends to emerge when elite interests are not threatened by democratization and representative and journalistic institutions are already well-established before the opinions of the population gain political power. There are three other forms of nationalism discussed by Jack Snyder in his book *From Voting to Violence*: ethnic, counterrevolutionary, and revolutionary.

civil and political rights: *özgürlük ve eşitlik hakları.* The rights to liberty and equality. Such rights include freedom to worship, to express oneself, to vote, to take part in political life, and to have access to information.

civil war: *iç savaş.* Armed conflict within a state between factions that wish to control a government or exercise jurisdiction over territory; may have international repercussions with the flow of armaments and refugees, often leading to intervention by other states

class: *aynı ekonomik ve sosyal statüyü paylaşan insanlar topluluğu.* A group of people in a society who share the same social and economic status. In state level societies of the past, the most important class distinction was between the ruling elite and the commoners. Bands, tribes, and early chiefdoms did not have classes, though individuals were often ranked relative to each other.

classical economics: *işletmecilik çalışmalarını bir araya toplayan ilk yazarlar grubu.* It comprises early writers who first molded the study of economics. The classical period begins about 1776 with Adam Smith; embraces Thomas Malthus, Jean-Baptiste Say, and David Ricardo; and concludes about 1860 with John Stuart Mill.

classical liberalism: *gelenek, kilise ve hükümet lerden bağımsız ve daha çok bireyi hedef alan liberalizm.* Coming from *libertas*, meaning "liberty" or "freedom", this concept refers to freedom from control by government, tradition, or an established church. It typically celebrates the potential of the individual and is more the antecedent of today's conservatism than of New Deal liberalism.

classism: *üstün sınıfın bir alt sınıfa karşı tutumunu içeren hareket ve kurumsal uygulamalar.* Attitude, action, and institutional practices that subordinate one class to a dominant class.

Clayton Act of 1914: *1914 Clayton kanunu.* As an outgrowth of the Pujo Committee investigations, this progressive-era legislation sought to supplement the Sherman Antitrust Act's antimonopoly provisions and to outlaw a wide variety of anticompetitive business practices.

coalition government: *koalisyon hükümeti.* A parliamentary government in which the cabinet is composed of members of more than one party.

coalition: *iki ya da daha çok siyasi partinin oluşturduğu hükümet .* An alliance between two or more political units in response to opposing forces.

code civil: *medeni hukuk.* The unique system of civil law used in Quebec.

code of federal regulations: *federal düzenlemeler yasası.* This code organizes thousands of administrative rules into fifty "titles" issued by the various

departments and agencies of the federal government.

code of law: *hukuki düzenlemeler.* A comprehensive set of interrelated legal rules.

codification (codify): *yasalaştırma.* The process of transforming principles or practices into written legal form.

coercion: *korku ve yıldırmaya dayalı bir güç şekli.* A form of power based on forced compliance through fear and intimidation.

cognitive consistency: *önceden bilineni doğru kabul etme, ikrâr, idrak etme.* The tendency of individuals to accept information that is compatible with what has previously been accepted, often by ignoring inconsistent information; linked to the desire of individuals to be consistent in their attitudes

cold war: *soğuk savaş.* The era in international relations between the end of World War II and 1990, distinguished by ideological, economic, and political differences between the Soviet Union and the United States

collective defence: *ortak savunma.* An alliance among states against external threats.

collective goods: *ortak kullanım alanları.* Public goods that are jointly provided for—the air, the oceans, or Antarctica—but that no one owns or is individually responsible for; with collective goods, decisions by one group or state have effects for other groups or states

collective property: *ortak mülkiyet, toprak, mal.* Something that belongs to everyone, but restrictions can be placed on its use, such as a public park or a government building.

collective security: *ortak güvenlik.* The theory behind the formation of the UN. The idea that international security can only be attained through collective action to prohibit, restrain, and repulse aggression. In this view, aggression against one member of a community - such as the UN- is aggression against every member of that community, and must be defeated by the collective action of all.

collective self-defense: *ortak nefsi müdafaa, savunma antlaşması.* A treaty provision whereby an armed attack on one member of the particular organization of States constitutes an attack on all, thus resulting in a collective response.

colonialism/imperialism: *kolonileştirme, emperyalizm.* The extension of a nation's sovereignty over territory and people outside its own boundaries in order to facilitate domination over natural resources, labor, and markets. The term also refers to a set of

beliefs used to legitimize or promote this system, especially the belief that the mores of the colonizer are superior to those of the colonized.

cominform: *komünist büro.* "Communist Information Bureau"; an international communist organization after World War II.

comintern: *uluslararası komünizm.* "Communist International"; also known as the Third International, the communist international organization between the two World Wars.

commerce: *ticaret.* Exchange of goods/commodities that have to be transported from one place to another.

committee on industrial organization: *endüstriyel kuruluşlar komitesi.* This committee was formed within the AFL in late 1935 in an attempt to organize along more "industrial" lines. Disagreement ensued, and most of its leaders either resigned from the parent union or were expelled by 1938, when it was reconstituted as the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). The CIO and AFL merged in 1955.

committee report: *komite raporu.* A committee's written statement about a given piece of legislation. Committee reports are especially important because they often contain implementing and enforcing language for the legislation.

common law: *örf ve adet hukuku.* The accumulation of judicial precedents as the basis for court decisions.

communications (mass) media: *kitle iletişim araçları.* A general term for all modern means of conveying information.

communism: *komünizm.* A political ideology characterized by a belief in eliminating exploitation through public ownership and central planning of the economy.

community: *toplum, topluluk.* A group of people who identify with each other, have common interests, or are viewed as forming a distinct segment of society. The word community can also mean a society as a whole. A Human Rights Communityis a community based on human rights, where respect for the fundamental dignity of each individual is recognized as essential to society.

community service: *kamu hizmeti.* Service that is designed to assist in addressing community problems such as housing, poverty, government, recreation, employment, youth opportunities, transportation, health, and land use.

comparative advantage: *yeterince üretilemeyen bir malı iyi üretilen bir mal karşılığı daha*

çok üreterek satın almak, karşılıklı menfate dayalı ticaret uygulaması. A theory in trade economics stating that in order to profit from international trade, specialization of each country is required. In other words, if a country is better at making wine than wool then it should make more wine over wool and use the profits from exporting wine to import wool. This principle is true even if this country is the world's best wool producer since only by specialization can a country have more of everything. A country does not have to be the best in something in order to specialize, instead each country has to specialize in the product it makes best or least worst.

comparative law: *mukayeseli/ karşılaştırmalı hukuk.* The comparative study of the internal law of States having varied legal systems. Rather than attempting standardization, it "compares the variances in legal relationships in different legal systems.

comparative politics: *mukayeseli/karşılaştırmalı siyaset.* An area of political study concerned with the relative similarities and differences of political systems.

compellence: *zorlama, cebir uygulama.* The policy of threatening or intimidating an adversary to take or refrain from taking a particular action

competition: *rekabet.* Two or more economic actors vying against each other in the marketplace for access to a scarce resource such as customers. According to standard economic theory, competition among companies and other economic actors keeps prices down and quality up.

complex interdependence: *uluslar ve vatandaşları arasında sosyal, ekonomik ve siyasi sonuçlar yaratmadan oluşturulan çoklu ilişkiler bütünü.* The effect of multiple relationships among nations and their citizens that prevent national governments from taking independent action in one area without creating political, economic and social consequences for themselves and their citizens in other areas.

compulsory jurisdiction: *davalı ülkenin mahkemeye başvurmadan önce anlaşmazlığı halletmesini zorunlu kılan uluslararası yargılama yeteneği.* The ability of an international tribunal to require a defendant State to litigate a dispute before the court. Conciliation. A commission of persons who clarify the facts in an attempt to facilitate a resolution, typically through a report that contains proposals for settlement.

confederation: *konfederasyon; federal hükümet sistemi.* A federal system of government in which sovereign constituent governments create a central government but balance of power remains with constituent governments.

confidence: *parlamento desteği.* Support for the government by the majority of the members of parliament.

conflict resolution: *insan hakları konusunda anlaşmazlık çözümünde ortak çabalar.* Reconciling opposing perspectives, stories, or experiences and deciding on a response that promotes and protects the human rights of all parties concerned.

conflict solutions international: *anlaşamazlıkların çözümüne çalışan uluslararası sivil toplum örgütleri.* NGO in the field of conflict resolution which conducts investigations, advocacy, mediation, legal assistance, and other IR work.

congress: *kongre (ABD).* Refers to the 2-year cycle of activities of the legislative branch. For example, the '101st Congress' began January 3, 1989 and included a 1989 and a 1990 'session.' Proposed legislation introduced during a 2-year Congress may be taken up at any time during that period, but once the Congress has ended, pending measures are no longer viable and must be introduced anew in the next Congress in order to be considered.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO): *Kongre Bütçe Dairesi.* Created in the Budget Act of 1974, it provides Congress with its own alternative, legislative branch-based fiscal policy projections and estimates.

congressional casework: *kongrede kanun taslağı üzerinde çalışma, çalışanlar.* One of the activities of members of Congress and their staffs is working to solve the problem of their constituents. These efforts help to ingratiate members to the voters and are one of the reasons that most incumbents are reelected most of the time.

congressional research service: *kongre üyelerine çeşitli bilgi ve siyasi analizleri sağlayan birim.* Congressional support agency that provides political analysis and information at the request of individual members of Congress.

congressional-executive agreement: *kongre ve senato arasında sağlanan idari uyuşma.* Under US treaty practice, the president requests the consent of both houses in a joint resolution of Congress-rather than seeking the consent of just the Senate under the federal Constitution's Treaty Clause.

conquest: *zaptetmek, ele geçirmek.* The forcible taking of another State's territory that is no

longer an acceptable basis for acquiring title to land under contemporary International Law.

consent of the governed: *toplumun kendini yöneten idare biçiminden memnuniyeti.* People's acceptance of the form of government under which they live.

conservationism: *doğal kaynakların kullanımından uzun vadede kâr elde etmeyi amaçlayan teşebbüs.* The attempt to manage natural resources in order to maximize benefits over a long period of time.

conservatism: *ekonomide ve toplumda bireyselliğe ve hükümet lerin daha az müdahalesine dayalı siyasi ideoloji.* A political ideology generally characterized by a belief in individualism and minimal government intervention in the economy and society; also a belief in the virtue of the status quo and general acceptance of traditional morality.

consociationalism: *toplum katmanları arasındaki uyumu sağalayan üst tabakanın belirgin rolü ve organize işbirliğinin gücüne dayalı demokrasi biçimi.* A form of democracy in which harmony in segmented societies is maintained through the distinctive roles of elites and the autonomy of organized interests.

constituency: *temsilciyi belirlemek için oy kullanan bir grup seçmenin bulunduğu seçim bölgesi.* An electoral district with a body of electors who vote for a representative in an elected assembly.

constitution: *anayasa.* The fundamental rules and principles by which a state is organized.

constitutionalism: *hükümetlerin anaysada belirlenen kural ve prensiplere bağlılığını gösteren inanç.* The belief that governments will defer to the rules and principles enshrined in a constitution and uphold the rule of law.

constitutive theory of recognition: *anayasal tanıma teorisi.* Other States must recognize an entity's statehood before it is entitled to de jure status as an international legal person.

constructive vote of confidence: *yapıcı güven oylaması.* A system in which the majority in the lower house can bring down the government, but not until that majority approves another government (e.g. in Germany).

constructivism: *devletin kimliğini ve ilgi alanlarını şekillendiren oluşum, kuruluş ve fikirleri öne süren alternatif uluslararası ilişkiler teorisi.* An alternative international relations theory that hypothesizes how ideas, norms, and institutions shape state identity and interests. Constructivism in IR can be

divided into what Hopf (1998) calls 'conventional' and 'critical' constructivism. Common to all varieties of constructivism is an interest in the role that ideational forces play. Constructivism's most famous scholar, Alexander Wendt noted in a 1992 article in International Organization (later followed up by a book, Social Theory of International Politics (1999)), that "anarchy is what states make of it". By this he means that the anarchical structure that neorealists claim governs state interaction is in fact a phenomenon that is socially constructed and reproduced by states. For example, if the system is dominated by states that see anarchy as a life or death situation (what Wendt terms a "Hobbesian" anarchy) then the system will be characterised by warfare. If on the other hand anarchy is seen as restricted (a "Lockean" anarchy) then a more peaceful system will exist. Anarchy in this view is constituted by state interaction, rather than accepted as a natural and immutable feature of international life as viewed by neorealist IR scholars.Critics, however, abound from both sides of the epistemological divide: Post-positivists say the focus on the state at the expense of ethnicity/race/class/gender makes social constructivism yet another positivist theory. The use of implicit rational choice theory by Wendt has also raised criticisms from scholars such as Steven Smith. Positivist scholars of (neo-)liberalism/realism hold that the theory forgoes too many positivist assumptions for it to be considered positivist.

consul: *diplomat özelliği taşımayan temsilci gönderen devletin görevlisi, konsül.* Official agent of the sending State who is not "accredited" like a diplomat. Consular officers often conduct "diplomatic" negotiations in international trade matters.

containment: *bir devleti genişlemesini önlemek için kendi sınırları içine hapsetme, yayılmasını önleme.* A foreign policy designed to prevent the expansion of an adversary by blocking its opportunities to expand, by supporting weaker states through foreign aid programs, and by using coercive force against the adversary to harness its expansion; the major U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union during the Cold War era

contaminant: *suyu kirletici madde.* A substance that pollutes water

contiguous zone: *denize kıyısı olan ülkeye ait 24 deniz millik alan.* Ttwenty-four-nautical-mile zone of water adjacent to coastal

State wherein it may exercise certain limited authority, such as when deterring contraband or illegal entry.

continental shelf: *kıta sahanlığı.* The coastal State's seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas extending beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory. Its range varies from 200 nautical miles from the coastal baseline to 350 nautical miles, depending on the natural extension of the coastal State's underwater land mass.

continuing resolution: *devlet kuruluşlarına kongrenin sağladığı devamlı ortak destek çözümü.* A joint resolution of Congress to provide continued funding for government agencies, generally at the same rate as the previous year's appropriation, that have not yet been funded through the enactment of regular appropriations bills.

contracting out: *kamu hizmetlerini yürütmek için özel kuruluşların kiralanması.* The hiring of private organizations to provide public services.

contractual treaty: *antlaşma kontratı ve hükümleri.* Merely restates existing norms deemed to expressly apply between the contracting nations; does not create new norms of International Law.

convention: *devletler arasında insan haklarını korumayı amaçlayan antlaşma.* A legally binding agreement between nations designed to protect human rights (used interchangeably with *treaty* and *covenant*). *Conventions* are considered to have more legal force than *declarations* because governments are legally bound to enforce the agreements that they have ratified. When the *UN General Assembly* adopts a *convention*, it creates international standards for action and behavior. Once a *convention* is adopted by the *UNGeneral Assembly*, *Member States* can then ratify it, thereby promising to uphold it. Governments that violate the standards set forth in a *convention* can then be censured by the UN and by governments.

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW or Women's Convention; adopted 1979, entered into force 1981): *kadınlara karşı cinsiyet ayrımının her türünü yasaklayan uluslararası antlaşma.* The most comprehensive legally binding international convention prohibiting discrimination against women and obligating governments to take affirmative steps to advance the equality of women.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (Children's Convention; adopted 1989, entered into

force 1990): *1990 da yürürlüğe giren Çocuk Hakları Konvansiyonu.* Convention setting forth a full spectrum of civil, cultural, economic, social, and political rights for children.

convention: *konvansiyon, uygulamalar.* A practice or custom followed in government although not explicitly written in the constitution or in legislation.

conventions: *çok taraflı, katılımlı yasa yapma antlaşması.* Typically a multilateral lawmaking treaty, although sometimes used to describe bilateral contractual (as opposed to lawmaking) treaties.The former category of convention is a primary source for ascertaining the content of International Law (see Treaty).

corporatism: *devletin egemen olduğu liberal demokrasilerde bir kuruluş.* The organization of liberal democracies in such a way that the state is the dominant force in society and the activities of all interests in society are subordinate to that force.

counter-intervention: *dışardan karşı müdahale.* External intervention in one or more country's affairs prompted by previous intervention

countermeasures: *karşı tedbirler, yaptırımlar.* Sanctions taken in response to another State's conduct; not necessarily undertaken as justifiable self-defense. Like other forms of force, the unilateral use of countermeasures is outside the scope of the UN Charter's objective of limiting the use offeree to the UN Security Council.

counterrevolutionary nationalism: *karşı devrimci millîyetçilik.* A form of nationalism that bases its appeals on resistance to internal factions that seek to undermine the nation's traditional institutions. This exclusionary form of nationalism attempts to label as "enemies of the state" any social class, religion, cultural group, or particular political ideologies that threaten the elites' power. During transitions to democracy, counterrevolutionary nationalism is likely when elite interests cannot adapt to full-scale democracy and representative institutions remain weak, while the elites maintain leverage over strong administrative structures and the media. There are three other forms of nationalism discussed by Jack Snyder in his book *From Voting to Violence*: civic, ethnic, and revolutionary.

countervailing duty: *yasal olmayan yolla ithal edilen mallara uygulanan ve rekabeti önlemek amaçlı vergi.* An offsetting tax on an imported product suspected of being "dumped" on the market; designed to eliminate the anti-competitive conduct of dumping.

coup d'état: *darbe.* A forceful and unconstitutional change of government, often by a faction within the military or the ruling party.

covenant: *devletler arası antlaşma.* Legally binding agreement between nations (used synonymously with *convention* and *treaty*). The major international human rights *covenants*, both adopted in 1966 (and entered into force in 1976), are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

craft unions: *becerilerine göre sınflandırılmış işçi sendikaları.* Workers are organized according to their skills rather than to the industries that employ them. Machinists, for example, might be employed by railroads in the transportation industry or by camshaft makers in engine manufacturing. Craft unions are descendants of medieval guilds. The AFL's craft union members were inhospitable to lower-skilled workers, who clamored for industrial unions during the 1930s and who split off to form the CIO.

credit: *kredi.* Any transaction which brings money into the country (e.g. payments for the export of goods).

creed: *akide, inançlar toplamı, itikat.* A set of fundamental beliefs or guiding principles. A creed can be either religious or secular.

critical international relations theory: *hassas uluslararası ilişkiler teorisi.* the application of 'critical theory' to international relations. Proponents such as Andrew Linklater and Robert Cox focus on the need for human emancipation, through a reduced role of the state as the provider of services and security to individuals. Hence, it is "critical" of mainstream IR theories that tend to be state-centric.

critical load: *tehlikeli madde, yük.* A target for reductions of wet sulphate deposition in Eastern Canada, designed to protect moderately sensitive freshwater systems (20 kg/ha/yr).

critical period: *kritik, hassas dönem.* This period refers to the years between the end of the American Revolution and the beginning of the new government under the Constitution (1783 to 1789). The nation was governed by the Articles of Confederation during this period, and although many textbooks recount a long list of public ills of that time, it was a period of accomplishment as well.

critical thinking: *geçmiş, mevcut ve gelecekle ilgili deneyimleri bütünüyle irdeleyen düşünme biçimi.* analyzing and

contemplating past and present experiences, as well as future possibilities, by taking into account multiple perspectives on a story or narrative..

critically analyzing history: *tarihi bir olayı ve dönemi her şeyi kapsayan şekilde analiz etmek.* Analyzing a historical event or era from different cultural perspectives, including birth, gender, language, national or social origin, political or other opinion, property, or other status..

crown corporation: *özel şirket mantığıyla devletçe yönetilen şirketler topluluğu.* Corporations owned by the government that assume a structure similar to a private company and that operate semi-independently of the cabinet.

cultural globalization: *kültürel küreselleşme.* The growing cultural interaction of previously national or regional cultures. Characterized by both: * spread of North American / Western cultures through commercial and entertainment media to non-western cultures ("McWorld") * spread of non-Western cultures through migrations, new technologies (e.g. internet) in ways that may parallel, complement or contest Western cultural norms.

cultural imperialism: *kültür emperyalizmi.* A form of cultural domination allowing some states to impose world views, values, and lifestyles on others. Many use this term to criticize Western countries of trying to impose their ideology of consumerism, popular culture, women rights, or a particular model of free-market society on the developing world.

cultural relativism: *insan hakları, etik ve ahlaki değerlerin kültür ve tarih ile belirlendiği inanç sistemi.* The belief that human rights, ethics, and morality are determined by cultures and history and therefore are not universally applicable

cultural rights: *kültürel haklar.* The right to preserve and develop one's cultural identity, as well as the right to protect endangered cultures.

current account: *devletler arası serbest ticaret akışı.* It is a statement of a nation's trade with other nations at any particular time.

current accounts surplus: *aldığından çok satan bir devlet.* A state selling more to the world than it is buying.

custom: *gümrük.* A generally accepted practice or behaviour developed over time.

Customary International Law: *ulusları bağlayan geleneksel uluslararası kanun.* Law that becomes binding on nations through general acceptance as a matter of legal obligation. When enough states have begun to

behave as though some principle is law, it becomes law "by use"; this is one of the main sources of international law.

customary law: *mutat, geleneklere dayalı yasa.* Rules of conduct developed over time and enforceable in court.

customary: *uygulamalardan doğan teamüllere dayalı yasa.* Customary law refers to establishment of legal standards through practice, rather than through formal agreement or instrument, decree, or declaratory body. International law is largely customary since it is shaped by the conduct and customary practices of states.

cynicism: *ahlaka ve iyiliğe inanmama.* Sornful or jaded negativity, especially a general distrust of the integrity or professed motives of others.

Dd

***de- jure* discrimination:** *yargıda sabit olarak beliren ayrımcılık.* Refers to discrimination that is fixed in legislation.

debit: *cari açık, ihracata ödenen para.* Any transaction which sends money out of the country (e.g. payments for the import of goods).

declaration: *ilan, deklerasyon.* A document comprising standards that nations agree upon, but which are not legally binding like treaty provisions. UN conferences, such as the 1993 UN Conference on Human Rights in Vienna and the 1995 World Conference for Women in Beijing, usually produce two sets of declarations: one written by government representatives and one written by *Nongovernmental Organizations* (*NGOs*). The *UN General Assembly* often issues influential declarations.

Declarative Theory of Recognition: *bir devleti uluslararası yasalar çerçevesinde kabul etme, tanıma.* Once the elements of statehood are achieved, formal recognition by other States merely acknowledges the previously existing de facto status of the territory as an international person.

deep ecology: *insan mutluluğunu esas alan derin ekolojik anlayış.* A form of environmentalism holding that nature and the natural order should be valued over individual human happiness.

***de-facto* discrimination:** *belirgin ayrımcılık.* Discrimination is a form of behavior that shows prejudice. Discrimination is the failure to treat people in the same

way because of a partiality toward some of them as a result of some feature - such as gender, race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability - which is unrelated to their suitability for something (e.g., to occupy housing or to perform a job). De-facto discrimination refers to practices of discrimination that are part of society's norms but not laws.

deficit: *bütçe açığı.* It refers to the difference that results when outlays exceed revenues for any single year. The national debt is the aggregation of these annual deficits.

deindustrialization: *endüstrileşmede düşüş.* This is the decline in the manufacturing sector and rise of the services sector of the economy. Since manufacturing jobs pay well, one consequence of deindustrialization is a decline in wages and the average standard of living.

delegate: *delege, temsilci.* A representative role in which the individual subordinates his/her views to those of their constituents.

democracy: *demokrasi, halkın kendi iradesiyle kendini idare şekli* . (1) from the Greek words for "people" (*demos*) and "power" (*kratos*), this concept has no single meaning. Theorists distinguish between "procedural" democracy (which is concerned with activities like political participation, elections, and ways of taking power) and substantive policy outcomes (which are concerned with the educational, health, and economic consequences that government produces). (2) a system of government in which people's views are reflected and the right of political participation is guaranteed. Such a form of government involves the principles of promoting and protecting human rights, social equality, and respect for the individual within a community.

democratic centralism: *demokratik merkeziyetçilik.* The concentration of power in the leadership of the communist party, which in theory acts in the interests of the people.

Democratic Peace Theory: *demokratik barış teorisi.* A theory that suggests that the nature of democracy means that democratic countries will not go to war with each other. The justifications for this are that democracies externalise their norms and only go to war for just causes, and that democracy encourages mutual trust and respect.

democratic peace: *demokratik barış.* The classical theory now being empirically tested that democratic states are least likely to wage war against each other

democratization: *demokratikleşme.* The process of adopting

democratic characteristics. A country is considered to be democratizing when it adopts one or more of the following features: (a) government policy is made by officials chosen through free, fair, and periodic elections in which a substantial proportion of the adult population can vote; (b) actions of officials are constrained by constitutional provisions and commitments to civil liberties; and (c) government candidates sometimes lose elections and leave office when they do. Freedom of speech, freedom to organize, to contest elections, and to present varied viewpoints in the media are preconditions for fair elections.

demographic transition: *demografik geçiş.* The situation where increasing levels of economic development lead to falling death rates, followed by falling birthrates

department of finance: *maliye bakanlığı.* The government department that has overall responsibility for the government's finances and its role in the economy.

dependency: *bağlılık, bir şeye, bir yere, fikre ait olma.* Dependency theory is a theory most commonly associated with Marxism, stating that a set of Core states exploit a set of weaker Periphery states for their prosperity. Various versions of the theory suggest that this is either an inevitability (standard dependency theory), or use the theory to highlight the necessity for change (Neo-Marxist).dependency theory derived from radicalism, an explanation of poverty and underdevelopment in developing countries based on their historical dependence and domination by rıch countries

depression: *ekonomik çöküntü, kriz, düşüş.* A period of severe economic decline, including a decline in production, increases in unemployment and in business bankruptcies, and falling prices (due to decreased demand).

deputy minister: *bakan yardımcısı.* The Canadian public servant who heads each government department, manages the department, and advises the minister.

deregulation movement: *ekonomik kuralların ortadan kaldırılma hareketi, eylemi.* More often served the interests of the regulated industries than those of the public. This belief, plus the uneconomic consequences of centralized route planning in the face of fuel shortages and inflation, caused both liberals and conservatives to dismantle many New Deal-era economic regulatory rules.

deregulation: *hükümet in pazar faaliyetlerinde kuralları ortadan kaldırması.* A government policy

designed to remove regulations on market activity.

descent: *nesil, soy, aile bağları.* Socially recognized links between ancestors and descendents, such as the bond between children and their parents.

desertification: *iklim ve tahribatla toprağı çölleştirmek.* Land that is transformed from good usable land to desert, by a change in climate or destructive use

despotism: *despot davranış, kanunsuzca ve zor kullanarak yaptırma.* An individual ruling through fear without regard to law and not answerable to the people.

détente: *antlaşma ve görüşmeler yoluyla ülkeler arasındaki sorunun halli, çözümü, rahat· nefes alma.* Literally means a relaxation between countries as by negotiations or agreements. The Cuban missile crisis during the Cold War led to a détente, a turning point in the war toward less dangerous relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

deterrence: *caydırma, vazgeçirme* The policy of maintaining a large military force and arsenal to discourage any potential aggressor from taking actions; states commit themselves to punish an aggressor state.

devolution: *merkezi yetkilerin bölgesel hükümet lere dağıtımını içeren hükümet sistemi.* A system of government in which the sovereign central government devolves (delegates) power to regional governments.

dictator: *diktatör.* In Roman Law, an appointed individual given exceptional powers in times of crisis.

dictatorship of the proletariat: *proletar diktatörlük.* A revolutionary seizure of power by the "vanguard" of society, the communist party, which then rules in the name of the working class.

dioxins and furans: *klorlanmış organik bileşimler.* Popular names for two classes of chlorinated organic compounds, formed either as by-products during some types of chemical production that involve chlorine and high temperatures, or during combustion where a source of chlorine is present.

diplomacy monitor: *diplomatik iletişim ve dokümanların milletlerarası dagıtımı, aktarımı.* St. Thomas University School of Law site which tracks diplomatic communiques and related official documents globally, with breakouts by topic and nation-to-nation interaction. Subject areas include human rights, international trade, humanitarian aid and health.

diplomacy: *diplomasi.* The practice of states trying to influence the behavior of other

states by bargaining, negotiating, taking specific noncoercive actions or refraining from such actions, or appealing to the public for support of a position

diplomatic asylum: *diplomatik sığınma talebi.* Protection from arrest or extradition, typically given to a host States political refugee by a foreign State's diplomat.

diplomatic or consular immunity: *evsahibi ülke kanunlarınca korumaya dayalı genel antlaşma.* General treaty-based protection from host State laws and lawsuits. The "diplomatic bag" is thus immune from search and seizure, as are the premises of the mission and key diplomatic personnel.

diplomatica: *jeopolitik konularda ABD, İngiltere ve AB odaklı internet kayıtları.* A weblog on geopolitics, with a focus on US, UK, and EU relations.

direct action: *doğrudan müdahale, eylem.* Those tactics that can be undertaken by people themselves, without the help of government agencies, lawyers, or other institutions. Examples include picketing, work slowdowns, strikes, occupation of buildings, and marches.

direct democracy: *halk oylaması sonuçlarına dayalı hükümet sistemi.* A system of government based on public decisions made by citizens meeting in an assembly or voting by ballot.

disallowance: *federal hükümet lere verilen yetki, güç.* A power given to the federal government in the Constitution Act, 1867, under which the cabinet can nullify any provincial law, even though it has received royal assent from the lieutenant-governor of the province.

disarmament: *silahsızlanma.* The policy of eliminating a state's offensive weaponry; may occur for all classes of weapons or for specified weapons only; the logic of the policy is that fewer weapons leads to greater security (156)

discount rate: *indirim oranı.* The percentage of interest that any of the twelve regional federal reserve banks charges to its member commercial banks for a short-term loan is called the discount rate because the lending institution's return already has been deducted, or "discounted," before the loan arrives. Given a loan for $100,000 at 6 percent, for example, the recipient would receive only $940,000.

discretion: *geniş kurallar çerçevesinde bir şey üzerinde serbest karar verebilme.* The flexibility afforded government to decide something within the broader framework of rules.

discrimination: *ayrımcılık.* Distinction between individuals

not based on legitimate terms; arbitrary bias for or against an individual or a group that fails to take true account of their characteristics or treat an individual or a group in a just and equitable manner. Discrimination can be based on age, birth, color, creed, disability, ethnic origin, familial status, gender, language, marital status, political or other opinion, public assistance, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation.

Distinguishing Between Fact, Opinion, and Reasoned Judgment: *gerçek, düşünce ve iyi düşünülmüş yargı arasındaki ayrışım. Fact* can be defined as knowledge or information based on real occurrences or empirical evidence, while *opinions* are beliefs or conclusions held with confidence but not substantiated by positive knowledge or proof. Judgment means discernment, assessment and/or comparison of ideas to arrive at a conclusion. *Reasoned judgment* is any belief or conclusion reached on the basis of careful thought and reflection, distinguished from mere or unreasoned opinion on the one hand, and from simple fact on the other.

Distinguishing Between Wants, Needs, and Rights: *istekler, gereksinimler ve haklar arasındaki ayrışım.* A *want* is a desire, whereas a *need* is a necessity and *rights* constitute entitlements. *Human rights* are mutual, equal, universal, non–discriminatory, inalienable, indivisible, and interdependent.

distributive laws: *toplumdaki bireyler için kamu mal ve hizmetlerinin ayrımını düzenleyen yasalar.* Laws designed to distribute public goods and services to individuals in society.

diversity: *çoklu grupların büyük grup, toplum ya da alan içindeki temsili.* The representation of multiple groups within a larger group, community, or area, such as a school or a workplace.

divided government: *bölünmüş hükümet* . The phenomenon of Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses has been common since 1953. This division in party control was blamed for the policy-making gridlock in Washington and in some state capitals as well.

domino effect: *domino taşlarının düşüşüne benzer şekilde bir eyaletin diğer eyalet üzerinde etkisinin azalması, kaybolması.* A metaphor that posits that the loss of influence over one state to an adversary will lead to a subsequent loss of control over neighboring states, just as dominos fall one after another. Used by the United States as a justification to support South Vietnam, fearing that if that

country became communist, neighboring countries would also fall under communist influence

domino theory: *bir ülkenin komunist olmasıyla diğer komşu ülkeleri de kendine benzeteceği fikri.* The idea that if one country fell to communists, then surrounding countries would soon fall, like dominoes. This theory was implied by Eisenhower, President Johnson during the Vietnam war, and Reagan in dealing with Central America.

Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA): *Dow Jones endüstriyel çıkar göstergesi.* An index of market performance comprised of thirty corporate stocks. In the 1880s it was computed by adding the value of its component stocks and dividing by thirty; but because of dozens of stock splits over the years and changes in the set of companies themselves, the divisor has changed from 30 to about 0.3 today.

downsizing: *hükümet in etkisini azaltma, küçültme.* Reduction of the size and scope of government.

doxa: *bir fikrin kısmen doğru fakat tam olarak açıklanmamasını belirten Yunanca terim.* Greek word for an opinion that may be at least partly true but cannot be fully expounded.

dualism: *ikili sistem.* under this view of the legal relationship between national and International Law, each is a distinct legal system representing two separate legal orders-one binding the individual, and the other binding the State.

due process of law: *ABD anayasasında millî hükümet tarafından yapılan adaletsiz uygulamayı garanti altına alan 5. madde.* This is a right guaranteed in the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution against unfair action by the national government and later extended by the Fourteenth Amendment against unfair state action. Initially it referred to certain prescribed *procedures* that had to be followed in arriving at a governmental action; but after the Civil War it came to mean that the very *substance* of a regulatory action had to meet some standard of fairness as well.

dumping: *yabancı mallarda indirim.* A foreign good sold at a price below fair-market value as part of a market strategy a) to capture the market and b) to eliminate competition in that market to achieve a dominant market position.

Ee

EcoAction 2000: *Kanadalılara yardım ve sağlıklı çevre hareketlerini desteklemek için*

kurulan program. A departmental funding program that helps Canadians take action in support of a healthy environment. It provides financial assistance to non-profit Canadian groups that wish to undertake local environmental projects.

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations: *Birleşmiş Milletler Ekonomik ve Sosyal Kalkınma Konseyi.* Promotes observance of human rights and the general welfare of the individual. ECOSOC thus conducts studies and issues reports on economic, social, cultural, educational, and health matters.

economic determinism: *tüm siyasi mesele ya da sorunların kişiler arası anlaşmazlık, ırk, etnik azınlık, din, bölgesel rekabet ve sosyalleşme gibi hususların ekonomik olmasını göz ardı eden sebeplerin neden olduğunu belirten inanış.* The belief that all political issues or problems are caused by factors that are ultimately economic fallaciously ignores the independent effects of interpersonal conflict, race and ethnicity, religion, regional rivalry, or socialization.

economic globalization: *ekonomik küreselleşme.* The continuing integration of markets through global trade by way of trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), trade organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), and regional economic blocs, such as the European Union (EU). *Economic Globalization* is the subject of heated debate: Supporters argue that globalization generates wealth, increases trade, and spurs development, while critics argue that globalization leads to environmental degradation, exploitation of the poor by powerful states and companies, and does not support sustainable development.

economic growth: *ekonomik büyüme.* Increase in the value of goods and services produced in an economy, over a given time period. For instance, growth in the American economy is calculated quarterly and annually, by using various indexes, such as estimates of gross domestic product which include measures of private consumption, capital investment, and the like).

economic instruments: *ekonomiye etki eden enstrümanlar.* Foreign aid, trade treaties, inducements, tariffs, boycotts, sanctions

economic indicators: *ekonomik göstergeler.* Being able to manage the economy implies the availability of useful and timely indexes of performance. Although there are hundreds of such measures, they are usually

categorized as leading, coincident, and lagging indicators of performance.

economic justice: *ekonomik adalet.* Fairness and equity in economic affairs, by establishing laws, governments, and institutions that treat people equally and avoid favoring particular individuals or groups while providing opportunities to those living in poverty.

economic policy: *ekonomi politikası.* Actions (or inaction) by government affecting economic activity or having economic consequences for individuals or groups.

economic regulation: *ekonomik düzenleme.* This regulation is designed to affect the price or availability of goods or services while leaving the production itself in private hands. After the Civil War it began with the regulation of railroads, then spread to banking and trade practices in the early part of the twentieth century. Economic regulation was the special target of the deregulation movement of the 1970s and 1980s.

economic sanctions: *ekonomik yaptırımlar.* Penalties imposed by one/several countries or the UN on another country to persuade or coerce that country to revise its behavior, or for other strategic goals.

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: *Ekonomik, Sosyal ve Kültürel Haklar.* Rights that concern the production, development, and management of material for the necessities of life. These rights also include the right to preserve and develop one's cultural identity, as well as rights that give people social and economic security, sometimes referred to as security-oriented rights. Examples of such rights include the rights to adequate education, food, shelter, and health care.

ecosystem: *ekosistem, canlı ve cansızların tümü.* An integrated and stable association of living and non-living resources functioning within a defined physical location.

effects doctrine: *bölgesel yargı hükümlerinin uygulanması.* Application of territorial jurisdiction whereby a State may regulate conduct occurring abroad when that conduct has the requisite effect within the State.

Eighty-ninth Congress (1965-1966): *seksen dokuzuncu kongre.* A liberal, activist Congress was elected in the 1964 landslide defeat of conservative Republican Barry Goldwater. This was the Congress that enacted most of the Great Society social programs of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

electoral college: *resmi olarak ABD başkanını seçen kurul.* The

body which formally chooses the president of the United States.

elite theory of politics: *siyasi gücün piramidin tepesindeki bir kaç seçkin kişi tarafından elinde bulundurma gücüne sahip olma fikri.* This is the idea that political power is held by a few influential people at the top of the social pyramid. In some conceptualizations this elite position derives from inheritance or some other nonmeritorious factor; in others it is derived from some institutional position and may be associated with merit. Either way, the decisions of elites do not reflect the wishes of those who are ruled.

elite theory: *elit tabakanın Amerika'yı yönetme teorisine dayalı sosyolojik ve siyasi anlayış.* A sociological/political theory holding that power in American society (government and economics) is wielded by a relatively small group of people who are not only from the upper classes, but who share values and interests. Elite theory suggests that policy outcomes are tilted toward the elite.

elite: *elit tabaka, üstün sınıf.* A small group of people with a disproportionate amount of public decision-making power.

embassy: *konsolosluk.* Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the function or position of the ambassador; used as a common reference to the building where diplomatic functions are carried out.

empirical: *düşünce ve fikirlerin aksine gözlemlenen bilgiye ve gerçeklere dayalı siyasi analiz.* Political analysis based on factual and observable data in contrast to thoughts or ideas.

Employment Act of 1946: *başkanı, enflasyonu azaltan ve görevlendirmeleri yapmak amacıyla ekonomiyi yönetmekle görevlendiren yasa.* This statute charged the president with managing the economy in order to attain full employment while minimizing inflation. The Council of Economic Advisers was created by this law to help meet these conflicting goals.

endangered species: *nesli tükenmek üzere olan canlılar.* A species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.

endocrine-disruptive substances (or endocrine disruptors): *balıkların ve yaban hayatındaki canlıların büyümesini ve gelişmesini etkileyen tabi hormonlar yerine geçebilen kirletici maddeler.* Pollutants that mimic the effects of natural hormones, and can affect growth, development and reproduction of fish and wildlife.

energy crisis: *enerji krizi.* Often applied to chronic conditions of

low oil supplies and high oil prices, this term is especially appropriate for the seven years following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. President Carter created the Department of Energy in 1977 in response to this problem, but the high cost of petroleum contributed to the stagflation that helped to defeat Carter in 1980.

entitlement programs: *belirli yükümlülüklerin yerine getirilmesiyle elde edilen hakların sahiplerine sağlanan çıkarlar.* Developed especially during the Great Society of the 1960s, these are benefits to which the recipient is entitled by right if certain criteria are met. Part of the "uncontrollable" part of the budget, most are in the welfare policy area. Their increases are said to be responsible for the increases in federal expenditures.

entitlement: *yasal hakkı olan kendini kanıtlamış yarar gruplarına haklarını sağlayan hükümet programı.* A government program to the benefits of which qualified beneficiaries have a legal right. Examples include Social Security, farm price support payments, Medicare, and veterans' benefits. In terms of the federal budget, entitlement programs obligate the government to a funding level, creating less flexibility for policymakers.

environmental degradation: *insanların yaptıklarıyla biyosfer ve ekosistemin zarar görmesi.* The diminishment of an ecosystem or a biosphere due to human activity. *Environmental degradation* occurs when natural resources (such as trees, habitat, earth, water, air) are consumed faster than they can be replenished. Sustainability requires that human activity, at a minimum, only uses nature's resources to the point where they can be replenished naturally.

environmental impact statement: *bölgesel ve küresel çevre konusunda belirlenen grubun etkinliğini dikkate alan federal kuruluşların yerine getirmesi zorunlu olan ABD yasası.* Under US law, a requirement that federal agencies prepare a report that considers the potential impact of proposed agency action on the local and global environments.

Environmental Management System (EMS): *çevresel konuları günlük eylemler ve karar aşamasına getirmek amacıyla kuruluşlar için sistemli yaklaşımlar.* A systematic approach for organizations to bring environmental considerations into decision making and day-to-day operations. It also establishes a framework for tracking, evaluating and communicating environmental performance. An

EMS helps ensure that major environmental risks and liabilities are identified, minimized and managed.

Environmental, Cultural, and Developmental Rights: *çevresel, kültürel ve gelişime dayalı haklar.* These rights recognize that people have the right to live in a safe and healthy environment and that groups of people have the right to cultural, political, and economic development.

episteme: *mantıklı argümanlarla ortaya konulabilen bilgiyi tanımlayan Yunanca sözcük.* Greek word for knowledge that can be demonstrated by logical argument from first principles.

Epistemology and IR theory: *epistemoloji ve uluslararası ilişkiler kuramı.* IR theories can be roughly divided into one of two epistemological camps: "positivist" and "post-positivist". Positivist theories aim to replicate the methods of the natural sciences by analysing the impact of material forces. They typically focus on features of international relations such as state interactions, size of military forces, balance of powers etc. Post-positivist epistemology rejects the idea that the social world can be studied in an objective and value-free way. It rejects the central ideas of neorealism/liberalism, such as rational choice theory, on the grounds that the scientific method cannot be applied to the social world and that a 'science' of IR is impossible.A key difference between the two positions is that while positivist theories, such as neorealism, offer causal explanations (such as why and how power is exercised) postpositivist theories focus instead on constitutive questions, for instance what is meant by 'power'; what makes it up, how it is experienced and how it is reproduced. Often, postpositivist theories explicitly promote a normative approach to IR, by considering ethics. This is something which has often been ignored under 'traditional' IR as positivist theories make a distinction between 'facts' and normative judgments, or 'values'.During the the late 1980s/1990 debate between postivists and post-positivists became the dominant debate and has been described as constituting the Third "Great Debate" (Lapid 1989).

equality: *eşitlik.* This human rights principle mandates the same treatment of persons. The notion of fairness and respect for the inherent dignity of all human beings, as specified in Article 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

equality of opportunity: *fırsat eşitliği.* The equalization of life chances for all individuals in society, regardless of economic position.

equality of result: *sosyal ve ekonomik olgulardan elde edilen hasılanın eşitlenmesi.* The equalization of outcomes of social and economic processes.

equality rights: *eşitlik hakları.* A section of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms (s.15) that prohibits governments from discriminating against certain categories of people.

ethnic group: *etnik grup.* A group of people with a distinctive collective consciousness based on a common language or culture, myths of common ancestry, or a common historical experience. This type of group is distinct from the term nation.

ethnic nationalism: *etnik, ırka dayalı millîyetçilik.* A form of nationalism that bases appeals for national action on common culture, language, religion, shared history or myth of shared kinship and uses these criteria to exclude people from the nation. This exclusionary form of nationalism tends to emerge during transitions to democracy where administrative and representative institutions are weak and elite interests are inflexibly tied to a cultural identity. There are three other forms of nationalism discussed by Jack Snyder in his book *From Voting to Violence*: civic, counterrevolutionary, and revolutionary.

ethnocentrism: *kendi kültürünün diğer kültürlerden üstün olduğu inancı.* The deep felt belief that your culture is superior to all others. Being fond of your own way of life and condescending or even hostile toward other cultures is normal for all people. Alien culture traits are often viewed as being not just different but less sensible and even "unnatural." Ethnocentrism is normal for all people in the world.

ethnograph: *diğer toplumların kültürleri hakkında bilgi toplamak için yapılan antropolojik araştırmalar.* Anthropological research in which one learns about the culture of another society through fieldwork and first hand observation in that society. Ethnography is also the term used to refer to books or monographs describing what was learned about the culture of that society.

ethnonationalist movements: *etnik kökene dayalı millîyetçilik hareketleri.* Self-conscious communities sharing an ethnic affiliation that decide to participate in organized political activity; some movements seek autonomy within an organized state; others desire separation and

the formation of a new state; still others want to join with a different state

Euro: *Avro, Yuro.* New monetary unit used by eleven of the fifteen European Union member States as common currency.

European Community Law: *Avrupa Birliği Yasaları.* The European Union's body of rules and regulations that govern community legal relations on a regional basis. The sovereign members have given EU organs the power to require State compliance with Community Law.

European Union (EU): *Avrupa Birliği.* A union of fifteen European states, formerly the European Common Market. Designed originally during the 1950s for economic integration, but since expanded into a closer political and economic union

evoked set: *önceden olan durumlara bakarak mevcut durumda detayları arama eğilimi.* Tendency to look for details in a contemporary situation that are similar to information previously obtained; leads to outcomes that are similar to those of the past

examining assumptions: *bir toplumda ya da düşünce ekolünde kabul edilen fikirlerin temelini irdeleme ve yeniden yapılandırılması.* Process of deconstructing and analyzing the bases of ideas generally taken for granted in a given society or school of thought. An assumption is something taken for granted or accepted as true without proof, and can be a generalization based on limited or nonexistent experience. Identifying and considering the validity of assumptions are critical thinking skills.

exclusive economic zone: *dışa açınımı olan ekonomik bölge.* The economic zone that overlaps the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zones, but extends coastal State authority as far out as 200 nautical miles from the baseline. Other States are therein subject to coastal State regulation of their economic activities, including fishing and deep seabed mining.

executive agreement: *ABD antlaşmaları kontrolünde olan ve senatonun onayı ve tavsiyesi olmadan başkan tarafından sonuçlandırılan uluslararası antlaşma.* Under US treaty practice, an international treaty concluded by the president without the advice and consent of the Senate. US practice thus distinguishes such agreements from the US Constitution's treaty provision that requires the Senate's consent to (certain) treaties.

executive federalism: *federal sisteme dayalı yönetim olgusu.* A

federal process directed by extensive federal-provincial interaction at the level of first ministers, departmental ministers, and deputy ministers.

executive: *politikaları belirlemeden sorumlu olan seçilmiş bir grup devlet görevlisi.* A small group of elected officials who direct the policy process, and oversee the vast array of departments and agencies of government.

exhaustion of local remedies: *bölgesel iyileştirme yollarının sona ermesi, tükenmesi.* Requirement that an individual or corporate entity first seek redress in the courts of the State that allegedly violated International Law prior to resorting to international remedies.

externalities: *ekonomide olumlu ve olumsuz sonuçları olabilecek nedensiz yan etkiler.* In economics, unintended side effects which can have positive or negative consequences

extractive laws: *yasal harcamaları karşılamak için vatandaşlardan vergileri toplamak için çıkarılan yasalar.* Laws designed to collect taxes from citizens to pay for governing society.

extradition: *bir kişinin tutuklanıp bir devletten başka bir devlete götürülmesi.* The arrest and transfer of an individual from one State to another, typically based on a bilateral treaty containing a schedule of extraditable crimes.

extraterritorial Jurisdiction: *kendi sınırları ötesinde bir devletin davranışını düzenlemesini ve yürütmesini içeren yasal gücü.* (1) the State's legal ability to act or regulate conduct beyond its territorial borders; (2) alternatively, a State's illegal exercise of sovereign power beyond internationally recognized limits.

Ff

faction: *hükümet in faaliyetlerini kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda baskı yaparak değiştirmeyi amaçlayan baskı grubu.* An association of individuals organized for the purpose of influencing government actions favourable to their interests, now known as interest groups.

fascism: *faşizm, dikta rejimi.* An extreme form of nationalism that played on fears of communism and rejected individual freedom, liberal individualism, democracy, and limitations on the state.

federal funds: *federal kuruluşlarca belirlenen faiz oranları.* The rate of interest that member banks of the Federal Reserve System change to other member banks for overnight loans. This percentage rate is fixed by the Federal Reserve

Board and is one of the mildest tools for effecting monetary policy.

federal register: *federal hükümet lerin günlük yayınları.* This is a daily publication of the federal government that reports forthcoming agency hearings, solicits requests for proposals from possible contractors and vendors, and publishes rules issued by administrative agencies.

Federal Reserve Board: *para politikalarını belirleyen federal kuruluş.* The federal independent regulatory commission in charge of the nation's monetary policy. Known by the nickname "the Fed," it affects economic behavior by expanding or contracting the supply of money. It does so by adjusting banks' reserve requirements and setting discount rates that will be charged to its member banks thus affecting interest rates paid by borrowers and consumers.

federalism: *federal sistem.* A system of government in which sovereignty is divided between a central government and several provincial or state governments.

Fellow Servant Doctrine: *bir çalışana başka çalışanın sebep olduğu kazalardan işverenin sorumlu olmaması prensibi.* The principle that employers are not liable for injuries to an employee if the cause were the negligent action of a second employee. This doctrine has been largely superseded by workmen's compensation laws, under which costs for job-related injuries are paid from a state-administered fund regardless of who is at fault.

feminism: *toplumda kadının ezildiğini savunan inanış, feminizm.* The belief that society is disadvantageous to women, systematically depriving them of individual choice, political power, economic opportunity and intellectual recognition.

Feudalism: *toprak ve mülk ağalığına dayanan ekonomik ve siyasi sistem.* An economic and political system based on a network of allegiances and obligations that is generally established at birth and by title or property. Developed after the fall of the Roman Empire, feudalism was the dominant system through the Dark Ages up until the middle of the nineteenth century.

FIRST (Facts on International Relations and Security Trends): *uluslararası askeri ve diplomatik bilgi sistemlerinin bir araya gelerek oluşturduğu toplumsal bağımsız veritabanı sistemi.* Free public database system, providing integrated searching of a number of international military and diplomatic information systems.

fictive kinship: *evlilik ve soya dayalı olmaktan çok, arkadaşlık ve diğer kişisel ilişkilere dayalı*

dostluk. A socially recognized link between individuals created as an expedient for dealing with special circumstances, such as the bond between a godmother and her godchild. Fictive kinship bonds are based on friendship and other personal relationships rather than marriage and descent.

first generation human rights: *sivil toplum ve bireyin özel yaşamına devlet müdahalesini önlemeye dayalı sivil ve siyasi vatandaşlık hakları.* Political or civil rights of citizens that prevent governmental authority from interfering with private individuals or civil society (negative rights).

First Hundred Days: *iktidarların ya da devlet başaknlarının ilk yüz günlük icraatları.* A whirlwind of legislative activity that occurred in a special session of Congress was called by newly inaugurated President Franklin D. Roosevelt, March 9 to June 16, 1933. New legislation dealt with banking, labor and unemployment, agriculture, and the securities market, among many other factors, and laid the foundation for the first New Deal. More recently, observers have closely watched the first one hundred days of every new president to gain a sense of his administration.

first international: *işçi sendikaları ve sosyalist partilerin oluşturduğu birlik.* A loose association of socialist parties and labour unions in Western Europe, organized in 1864.

fiscal policy: *mali politikalar.* Taxing, spending, and borrowing practices of the federal government.

fiscal year: *mali yıl.* The financial operating year of the federal government, beginning October 1st and ending September 30th of the next calendar year.

focus on the global south*: küresel ve bölgesel siyasi analizler üzerinde çalışan sürekli uygulama ve araştırma politikaları geliştiren program.* A program of progressive development policy research and practice that works on regional and global policy analysis, micro-macro linking and advocacy work.

foragers: *doğal yaşama bağlı olarak küçük gruplar ve bölgelerde yaşayan insanlar.* People who live in more or less isolated, small societies and obtain their food by foraging wild plants and hunting wild animals. Foragers generally have a passive dependence on what the environment contains. They do not plant crops and the only domesticated animals that they usually have are dogs. Most foraging societies do not establish permanent

settlements. Rather, they have relatively temporary encampments with tents or other easily constructed dwellings. The length of time that they stay in any one location is largely determined by the availability of resources. Foragers are also referred to as hunters and gatherers.

force: *herhangi bir devletin BM tarafından yasaklanan askeri, siyasi ve ekonomik konularda güç uygulaması.* Broad term that encompasses an array of unacceptable State behavior prohibited by UN Charter principles-including military, economic, and political uses offeree.

formal–legal institutions: *anayasal kuruluşlar.* Institutions which are explicitly created by a constitution.

fragment theory: *daha büyük toplumlardan çıkan küçük koloni toplumlarını savunan kuram.* A theory (proposed by Louis Hartz) which argues that colonial societies such as Canada originated as fragments of the larger European society and that these societies have remained marked throughout their history by the conditions of their origin.

free rider: *bazıları için değerli ancak çoğunluk için bir şey ifade etmeyen kamu mallarının kötüye kullanımı ya da elde edilememesi.* Public goods are often spoiled or not provided at all because people can use, consume, or enjoy them without paying the associated costs. This free rider problem makes it difficult to do things of great value to everyone but of little value to any one person. Examples include the difficulties of maintaining a clean environment or a working democracy with high levels of citizen participation.

free trade area: *serbest ticaret bölgesi.* A regional agreement that eliminates trade barriers for goods and services between member countries.

free vote: *serbest oylama.* A legislative vote in which members are not required to toe the party line.

freedom: *özgürlük.* Political independence, *liberty*.

free-market environmentalism: *çevre problemlerinin mülk hakları ve ticaret yoluyla en iyi şekilde çözülebileceğini savunan görüş.* The view that environmental problems are best solved by property rights and markets.

fulfilling civic and social responsibilities: *sivil ve sosyal sorumlulukların yerine getirilmesi.* Carrying out the duties associated with *Civic Engagement* – that is, participating in public life, encouraging other people to participate in public life, and joining in common work that

promotes the well-being of everyone.

functions: *siyasi işleyişte hizmet veren özel eylem veya amaca dayalı yapılanma.* The special activity or purpose structures serve in the political process; for example interest groups to articulate interests.

futures contract: *ileri bir tarihte bir ürünün alınıp satılmasına ilişkin taahhhüt.* A promise to buy or sell a commodity at a future month or annual quarter. Futures contracts themselves are bought and sold on the futures market.

Gg

game theory: *karar aşamasındaki durumlarda yapılan seçimlerin değerlendirilmesinde siyaset bilimcileri tarafından kullanılan, ekonomistler ve matematikçiler tarafından geliştirilen bir teknik.* A technique developed by mathematicians and economists and used by political scientists to evaluate the choices made in decision situations, where one state's or individual's choice affects that of other actors; based on the assumption that each player knows its and the others' unique sets of options and the payoffs for each associated with these options. Among the various types of games is the prisoner's dilemma

gender gap: *erkekler ve kadınlar arasındaki düşünce, davranış, maaş ve eğitim farklılıkları.* Differences between men and women in opinions, attitudes, salary, and education. Regarding education and salary, men usually receive more education and have higher wages than women even when everything else (age, socioeconomic background, experience, etc.) is equal.

General Accounting Office: *genel mali işler dairesi.* Congressional support agency that reviews and evaluates the management of Federal programs and activities, primarily at the request of individual members of Congress.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): *Gümrük Tarifeleri ve Ticareti Konusunda Genel Antlaşmalar.* Originally the only global arrangement to cover import tariffs, and now one of several such agreements on services and other matters. It contains thousands of tariff "concessions" or negotiated tariff schedules within the context of the new World Trade Organization.Created in 1947 as an agreement among twenty-eight nations to lower their trade barriers for one another, the GATT now includes most trading

nations and has held ten multi-year bargaining "rounds," such as the Uruguay Round (1986-1993).

General Assembly of the United Nations: *Birleşmiş Milletler Genel Kurulu.* A deliberative body, with many associated agencies, consisting of all UN member States. The General Assembly issues studies, reports, and resolutions that are designed to implement the UN's overall objectives.

General Assembly: *Genel Kurul.* One of the major organs of the United Nations which generally addresses issues other than those of peace and security; each member state has one vote; operates with six functional committees of the whole

General Principle of International Law: *Uluslararası Hukuk Genel İlkeleri.* A norm existing in the internal law of many nations that is commonly used in all major legal systems. When such a norm has the requisite degree of usage, it may thus be a source of the substantive content of International Law.

general war: *umumi harp.* War designed to conquer and occupy enemy territory, using all available weapons of warfare and targeting both military establishments and civilian facilities

genocide: *soykırım.* A crime defined in international law as acts intended to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group of human beings.

gerrymander: *kamu oyunun oluşmasını güçlendiren ve sağlayan kişilerden ve kuruluşlardan oluşan özel bir grup.* Manipulating constituency boundaries for partisan election purposes. A specialized group of individuals, institutions and agencies which make and enforce public decisions.

Gilded Age: *hükümet in ve iş yaşamının çöküşü anlamına gelen bir deyim.* Associated with the novel published in 1873 by Mark Twain and Charles D. Warner, this term refers to the ostentation and corruption in business and government that were rampant in the twenty years after the Civil War.

gini index of concentration: *bir ulusun refahını, nüfusun refah seviyesi en yüksek unsurlarca elinde bulunduran orana dayalı hesaplama yöntemi.* This is a method for measuring the proportion of a nation's wealth that is held by the wealthiest elements of its population. Corrado Gini's index ranges between zero for a perfectly egalitarian society to 1.00 in a system in which all goods are held by a single individual.

Glasnost: *açıklık politikası. Glasnost.* Gorbachev's policy of

"openness" to the Soviet people and to other nations. Under glasnost, the Soviets would not be as secret with their political decision making.

global governance: *küresel yönetim, idare.* The rules, norms, and organizations that are designed to address international problems that states alone cannot solve

globalism (pluralism, neo-liberalism)**:** *küresellik.* An approach to international relations that emphasizes the growing interdependence of not only world governments, but also other aspects of society such as individual travelers and traders, multinational corporations and non-governmental international organizations.

globalization: *küreselleşme.* The process of increasing integration of the world in terms of economics, politics, communications, social relations, and culture

government: *hükümet* . The act or process of governing, especially the decision-making and implementation of public policy in a political unit. The authority, leadership, or agent responsible for promoting and protecting human rights.

government responsibility: *hükümet lerin yerine getirmesi gereken zorunlu faaliyetler, yükümlülükler.* The obligations that a government must fulfill. Human Rights are an integral part of these obligations. Human rights are not gifts given at the pleasure of governments, nor should governments withhold them or apply them to some people but not to others. Governments must be held accountable for promoting and protecting the human rights of all persons.

great depression: *borsanın çöküşünden kaynaklanan büyük sıkıntı.* Beginning with the Wall Street stock market crash of October 24, 1929, it continued for a much longer period than panics the country had experienced before. Although the unemployment rate fluctuated for the following decade, it was highest in the recession of 1937.

green power: *çevreye uyumlu kaynaklardan oluşan güç.* Power generated from environmentally friendly sources or in ways that do not degrade the environment (e.g., wind, solar).

greenhouse gases (GHGs): *sera etkisi yapan gazlar.* Gases in the atmosphere that trap the sun's energy and thereby contribute to rising surface temperatures. The main greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change is carbon dioxide (CO2), a byproduct of burning fossil fuels. Other greenhouse gases include methane (from agricultural sources) and nitrous oxide (from industrial sources). Ground-Level

Ozone: Ozone (O3) that occurs near the surface of the earth and is injurious to health. Its toxic effects make this pollutant a major component of smog.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): *gayri safi millî hasılanın dışında gelişen ve uluslararası para akışını vatandaşların millîyetine bakmaksızın hesaplama yöntemi.* This measure is said to be an improvement over gross national product because it disregards the problem of the nationality of residents and nonresidents in accounting for international transactions. It was recently adopted in the United States for national income accounting. The GDP for 1991 was $5.678 trillion.

Gross National Product (GNP): *Gayrisafi Millî Hasıla.* This is the value of all goods and services produced by a country per year, including overseas transactions. It varies slightly from GDP, has been more widely used in the international economic community, and has recently been adopted for most official reporting in the United States. The GNP for 1991 was $5.695 trillion.

Group of 77 (G-77): *G-77'ler grubu.* A coalition of about 125 developing countries that press for reforms in economic relations between developing and developed countries; also referred to as the South

group rights: *grup hakları.* The right of groups to protect their interests and identities.

groupthink: *bir grubun ortak düşüncesi.* The tendency for small groups to form a consensus and resist criticism of a core position, often disregarding contradictory information in the process; group may ostracize members holding a different position

gunboat diplomacy: *hücumbot diplomasisi.* A prohibited form of force whereby one State instigates a hostile or threatening act, short of war or a violation of sovereignty, that is designed to intimidate another State.



H.K's Conflict Resolution Model: *H.K itilaf çözüm modeli.* A creative and constructive model of polarity and balance for conflict resolution work. A demonstration movie of how a conflict-worker can process a conflict between the Israelites and the Palestines.

hard power: *tehdit ya da ödüllendirme yoluyla başkalarına yapmayacakları şeyleri yaptırmak.* The ability to get

others to do what they would not otherwise do through threats or rewards.

Harvard Program for Conflict Research: *Harvard itilaf / anlaşmazlık araştırmaları programı.* A project that brings policy-makers, researchers and experts together to discuss issues of human security and conflict prevention. Online conferences and research databases.

head of government: *başbakan, hükümet in başı.* The person in effective charge of the executive branch of government; the prime minister in a parliamentary system.

head of state: *devlet başkanı.* An individual who represents the state but does not exercise political power.

Heckscher-Ohlin principle: *Heckscher-Ohlin prensibi.* It is believed that nations will export those things in which they are best endowed. The United States exports agricultural commodities because of its advantage in farmland, whereas some less developed countries export ores because of their mineral deposits. Some Southeast Asian nations export electronic goods because they have cheap labor that allows them to minimize their human costs of production.

hedging: *gelecekteki muhtemel riskleri azaltılması için yatırım riskini yayma taktiği.* A tactic for offsetting an investment risk in an effort to minimize the possibility of future risk.

hegemon: *uluslararası sistemde kural ve normları yürüten ve üstünlüğü olan devlet.* A dominant state that has a preponderance of power; often establishes and enforces the rules and norms in the international system

hegemonic stability theory: *güçlü devletlerin üstünlüklerine bağlı istikrar kuramı.* Also draws upon the idea of Polarity, specifically the state of unipolarity. Hegemony is the preponderance of power at one pole in the international system, and the theory argues this is stable configuration because of mutual gains by both the dominant power and others in the international system. This is contrary to many Neorealist arguments, particularly made by Kenneth Waltz, stating that the end of the Cold War and the state of unipolarity is an unstable configuration that will inevitably change.

hegemony: *hegamonya, üstünlük.* Hegemonic country/culture is one that is extremely dominant in world affairs and also has an interest to set and enforce the agenda, rules, and norms of the international system.

Herfindahl-Hirschman index: *Pazar yoğunluğunu değerlendiren Herfindahl-Hirschman endeksi/göstergesi.* A measure for assessing the degree of market concentration, this index is useful for the administration of antitrust policy. If the sum of the squared market shares of the firms in a given market exceeds some fixed quantity, such as 1,800, further merger activity might be disallowed by antitrust administrators.

high seas: *hiç bir devletin kontrolünde olmayan deniz suları.* That portion of the oceans not subject to the control of any State due to the applicable regime of res communis.

horticulturalists: *geçimini düşük seviyede tarımdan sağlayan insanlar.* People who obtain most of their food by low intensity farming. This subsistence pattern involves at least part time planting and tending of domesticated food plants. Pigs, chickens, or other relatively small domesticated animals are often raised for food and prestige. Many horticultural societies supplement their farming subsistence base with occasional hunting and gathering of wild plants and animals. They usually practice slash and burn field clearing methods and do not add additional fertilizer or irrigate. Multi-cropping is common. They often have a partial reliance on foraging for wild foods. Their societies are usually larger and more sedentary than those of foragers but still are at a low technological level and relatively small-scale.

human dignity: *hiç bir ayrım gözetmeksizin insana insanca gösterilen saygı ve değerler manzumesi.* This principle of human rights signifies that each individual, regardless of age, birth, color, creed, disability, ethnic origin, familial status, gender, language, marital status, political or other opinion, public assistance, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation, deserves to be honored, esteemed, and respected.

human rights: *insan hakları.* The rights people have simply because they are human beings, regardless of their ability, citizenship, ethnicity, gender, language, nationality, race, or sexuality; human rights become enforceable when they are *codified* as *conventions*, *covenants*, or *treaties*, as they become recognized as *customary international law*, or as they are accepted in national or local law.

Human Rights Commissions: *Birleşmiş Milletler insan hakları komisyonları.* Departments or committees of state and local governments in the United States established to address human rights issues by promoting

human rights and investigating human rights violations.

human security: *toplumların sağlık, eğitim ve refahını amaçlayan insani güvenlik.* This differs from traditional notions of security by focusing on strengthening the health, education, and welfare of populations instead of focusing on military power.

humanitarian intervention: *bir devletin başka bir devlete insani amaçlı müdahalesi.* A claimed basis for legitimizing territorial encroachment; often misused by States to unilaterally intervene in the affairs of another State. The expressed purposes include rescuing the populace at large, certain political figures, or hostages who possess the nationality of the intruding State.

hypothesis: *ilişkileri ortaya çıkarmak ve uygulamaya dayalı sonuçlarını test etmeyi amaçlayan varsayıma dayalı hipotez.* A tentative assumption about causal relations put forward to explore and test its logical and usually empirical consequences.

Ii

ICSSA - Independent Centre for Strategic Studies and Analysis: *bağımsız stratejik araşatırmalar ve değerlendirmeler merkezi.* Independent research institution, dedicated to reducing tensions between the Muslim and the Western world. About, programs, publications and themes.

idealism (liberalism)**:** *silahlı kuvvetlerden çok uluslararası ilişkileri ve yasaları etkin kılmayı amaçlayan yaklaşım.* An approach to international relations that emphasizes international law and international organizations over military force alone. Also emphasizes the latent power of everyday citizens and grass-roots organizations. Based on the anti-nationalist idea that all human beings, regardless of their political affiliation, can belong to a single community with universal human rights. Exemplified in the United Nations Charter.

illiteracy: *cehalet, cahillik, okur yazar olmama.* The inability to read or write. Illiteracy can also refer to the ignorance of a set of terms or ideas that describe a concept. For example, human rights illiteracy is a lack of knowledge regarding human rights principles and norms.

immigration: *bir başka ülkede yerleşmeyi amaçlayan göç.* The act of moving to a country where one is not a native. Immigrants are people who come to a country

where they intend to settle permanently and many of them obtain citizenship. A legal immigrant is a person who comes to settle in a country with the legal permission of its government. An undocumented immigrant is a person residing in a country without the legal permission of its government.

impoundment: *kongre tarafından onaylanan bir uygulamayı başkanın veto etmesi.* The president refuses to allow an agency to spend monies appropriated by Congress.

inalienable: *insan hakları gibi kavramların alınıp verilemeyeceğini açıklayan terim.* Word that describes something that cannot be taken or given away. Human rights that individuals have cannot be taken away, surrendered, or transferred.

incidence of taxation: *bireysel kazanç vergisi.* This is the specification of just who ultimately pays a tax. Whereas the personal income tax falls on the individual taxpayer, the incidence of other taxes depends on the elasticity of demand. The more inelastic the demand, the more likely it is that the tax is paid by the consumer.

incrementalism: *küçük değişikliklerle toplumsal politikayı belirleme anlayışı.* This is the notion that public policy is usually brought about through small, piecemeal alterations. Called "salami tactics" by William Safire, incrementalism is said to be typical of pluralism, where the many veto groups make it difficult to enact major synoptic change.

Independent Regulatory Commissions (IRC): *bağımsız idari ve yasal düzenleme komisyonları.* Headed by the boards of five or more commissioners appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate, a dozen agencies exercise a combination of rule-making, administrative, and adjudicatory functions. The oldest existing IRC is the Interstate Commerce Commission (established in 1887). The others were mostly created during the Progressive era (e.g., the Federal Reserve System and Federal Trade Commission) or the New Deal (the Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Communications Commission). Each operates in an important area of economic policy; but one of them, the Civil Aeronautics Board, was abolished in 1985 as part of the deregulation movement.

indigenous peoples: *yerliler, bir bölgenin gerçek halkları, yerlileri.* People who are the original or natural inhabitants of a land. Native Americans/American Indians, for

example, are the *Indigenous Peoples* of the United States.

Individual or sub-unit level: *uluslararası ilişkilerde devletten bağımsız seviyede birimler.* The level beneath the unit (state) level can be useful both for explaining factors in International Relations that other theories fail to explain, and for moving away from a state-centric view of international relations.

individual rights: *bireysel haklar.* A term referring to what one is allowed to do and what can be done to an individual; the rights possessed by individuals.

individuality vs. collectivity: *bireyselliğe karşı müşeterek hareket etme. Individuality* refers to the quality or state of being allowed to form one's own identity and being allowed to sustain that identity no matter what the identities of others are. *Collectivity* is a unification that is formed by more than one individual acting together.

indivisible: *ayrılmaz, bölünemez.* Word that describes something that cannot be divided or reduced. Human rights should be addressed as an indivisible body, including civil, political, social, economic, cultural, and collective rights.

industrial unions: *endüstriyel sendikalar.* Different approaches for organizing workers were called for in very large plants that employed less skilled workers. In coal mining, automobile production, and the clothing industry, a more confrontational style seemed to be called for. Many in the craft union tradition of the AFL opposed this new style of organizing, and its Committee on Industrial Organization was forced out of the house of labor in 1938

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW): *Dünya Endüstri İşçileri Birliği.* Founded in 1893, the IWW (or Wobblies) had a particular appeal among the miners and unskilled laborers in the rural West. The execution in Utah of the Swedish immigrant organizer Joe Hill contributed to the folklore of the union, but federal prosecution of its leaders led to its end by 1920.

inflation: *enflasyon.* The prices of goods increase over a period of time. It is measured by the consumer price index (CPI) and reported monthly, quarterly, or annually. Various indexes have existed to estimate price levels since colonial times.

infrastructure: *altyapı.* These systems of transportation, communications, and public utilities are believed to be crucial to a nation's economic competitiveness.

inheritance rights: *miras hakları.* Inheritance is the practice of

passing on property, money, titles, and obligations upon the death of an individual. It has long played an extremely important role in human societies.

Initial Public Offering (IPO): *hisse senetlerinin halka ilk arzı.* The first sale of a company's stock on the NASDAQ, Amex, NYSE or other market. Because IPOs can shoot up in value, those who can secure such new stock at its opening may realize quick profits; often the average person is unable to secure any of these opening shares.

injury to aliens: *yabancılara uygulanan ayrımcılık.* A form of State responsibility incurred when governmental action discriminates against a foreign citizen on the basis of nationality. A State is thus accountable for the acts of its agents who harm aliens in a way that treats them differently from the State's own citizens.

injustice: *insan hakları konusunda tüm bireylere adil davranmamak.* Denying fair, moral, and impartial treatment of the human rights of all persons.

innocent passage: *kıta sahanlığında barışı, düzeni ve güvenliği rahatsız etmeyen geçiş güzergahı.* Passage through territorial waters that does not disturb the peace, good order, or security of the coastal State.

inquiry: *tarafsız değerlendirme yapan hükümet ten bağımsız komisyon.* A commission of individuals who are not associated with the State parties to the dispute and who attempt to provide an objective assessment of the facts of the case.

institute for international relations: *uluslararası ilişkiler enstitüsü.* Policy research organization engaged in interdisciplinary research of social and policy issues of international scope. Institute, departments, publications and news on international relations and economics. Based in Croatia.

Institute of Medicine (IOM): *kamu sağlığını ilgilendiren konuları inceleyen üyelerden oluşan ve ulusal bilimler akademisince belirlenen tıp enstitüsü.* Chartered by the National Academy of Sciences to enlist distinguished members of the appropriate professions in the examination of policy matters pertaining to public health.

institute on global conflict and cooperation online: *küresel anlaşmazlık ve işbirliği ağının oluşturduğu enstitü.* The Institute is a multi-campus research unit that serves the entire University of California system. Research is focused on averting nuclear war through arms control and confidence-building measures, regional relations, international

environmental policy, internal conflict, international migration, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

institutional economics: *pazarın yanısıra sosyal kuruluşları güçlendirmeyi hedefleyen ekonomik yaklaşım.* This approach to economics focuses on the notion that the power of social organizations needs to be emphasized as well as the nature of the market.

integrating human rights into personal awareness and behaviors: *insan hakları kavramlarının kişisel farkındalık ve davranışlara yansıtılması.* To perceive one's own existence in terms of human rights, including one's own traits, feelings, and behaviors. Self–awareness is a personal understanding of the very core of one's own identity.

intercultural literacy: *dil, tarih, siyaset ve kültürel anlayışta kültürler arası yeterlik kazanımı.* (education term) the competencies necessary for effective cross-cultural engagement such as language proficiencies, and relative historical/political/cultural understanding.

interdependence: *insan hakları kavramlarının birbirinden ayrılmazlık ilkesi.* Human rights concerns appear in all spheres of life, such as in home, school, workplace, court, and markets. Human rights violations are interconnected; the loss of one right detracts from other rights. Similarly, promotion of human rights in one area supports other human rights.

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs): *bölge devletlerinin kendi aralarında oluşturduğu kuruluşlar.* Organizations sponsored by multiple governments that seek to coordinate their efforts. Some are regional (e.g., the Council of Europe, the African Union), some are strategic alliances (e.g., the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO), and some are global or dedicated to a specific purpose (e.g., the United Nations).

interlocking directorates: *gücü tek elde tutmayı amaçlayan çeşitli firmaların üst düzey yöneticilerinin biraraya gelerek oluşturduğu yönetim kurulu.* The placement of people on the boards of directors of supposedly competing companies became an important way to coordinate the activities of such firms and to build monopoly power. Such overlapping or "interlocking" membership was prohibited by Section 8 of the Clayton Act of 1914.

internal waters: *kıta sahanlığından kara parçasının içlerine uzanan iç sular.* Waters on the landward side of the baseline that marks the inner

edge of the coastal State's territorial sea.

International Bill of Human Rights: *uluslararası insan hakları sözleşmesi.* The combination of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)* and its Optional Protocol, and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).*

International Court of Justice: *uluslararası adalet mahkemesi.* The judicial arm of the United Nations headquartered in the Netherlands. Its fifteen judges rotate and resolve contentious disputes arising under International Law and issue advisory opinions when requested from certain UN organs and agencies.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): *uluslararası sivil ve siyasi haklar antlaşması.* A treaty that was adopted in 1966, and entered into force in 1976. The ICCPR establishes that all people have a broad range of civil and political rights. One of the components of the International Bill of Human Rights.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): *uluslararası ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel haklar antlaşması.* A treaty that was adopted 1966, and entered into force 1976. The ICESCR declares that all people have a broad range of economic, social, and cultural rights. One of the components of the International Bill of Human Rights.

International Criminal Court: *uluslararası ceza mahkemesi.* A formal judicial body, also referred to as a war crimes tribunal, established by treaty (e.g., Nuremberg) or by UN resolution (e.g., the former Yugoslavia). It tries individual defendants for their violations of International Law.

International Labor Organization (ILO): *uluslararası çalışma ögütü.* Organization established in 1919 as part of the Versailles Peace Treaty to improve working conditions and promote social justice; the *ILO* became a specialized agency of the UN in 1946.

international law: *uluslararası yasalar.* A set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in relations between states and nations. International human rights law is a part of international law designed to protect people against torture, inhuman treatment, arbitrary killings, discrimination, failure to take steps to provide adequate food, shelter, healthcare, and other human rights abuses.

international minimum standard: *vatandaşları arasında yabancı ayrımı gözetmeksizin en asgari düzeyde eşitliği sağlamak.* A state may treat both aliens and its own citizens alike, but such equal treatment may nevertheless fall below the minimum level of treatment required by International Law.

International Monetary Fund (IMF): *uluslararası para fonu.* The IMF, created at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944, coordinated the value of world currencies after World War II. The value of the dollar, which was the system's basic currency, was $35 per ounce. The fund made available a reserve of gold and currency from the participating nations that could be used to help with short-term balance-of-payments problems. American abandonment of the IMF came about in the two years following the Smithsonian Conference of December 1971, when the Nixon administration finally allowed the value of the dollar to float freely in world markets.

international organization of states: *çeşitli devletlerin antlaşmalara dayalı hedefleri başarmak için bir araya gelerek oluşturdukları uluslararası kuruluş.* A governmental organization created by States to accomplish treaty-based objectives. Some organizations, including those of the European Union, have the juridical power to enforce State compliance with their decisions.

International Organizations (IOs): *uluslararası kuruluşlar.* Broad definition which includes intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the United Nations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

international personality: *devletler arasındaki konuları uluslararası seviyede ele alan resmi kurum ya da kişiler.* The legal capacity historically possessed only by States to act on the international level by bringing or defending claims between States. This legal personality, now possessed by certain organizations and individuals, yields reciprocal rights and duties that arise under International Law.

international regime: *uluslararası siyaset alanında bazı hususları düzenleyen kuruluşlar, antlaşmalar ve milletler arası faaliyetleri düzenleyen uygulamaların tümü.* A complex of norms, treaties, international organizations, and transnational activity that seeks to order some area of international politics such as human rights or the environment.

International Relations and Security Network (ISN): *uluslararası ilişkiler ve güvenlik bilgi ağı.* ISN is a one-stop information service in the fields of international relations and security. Among the services offered are: an annotated links library, a limited area search tool (ISN LASE), a selection of resources on current world affairs, and specialized fact databases.

international relations theory: *uluslararası ilişkiler kuramı.* What is explicitly recognized as international relations theory was not developed until after World War I, and is dealt with in more detail below. IR theory, however, has a long tradition of drawing on the work of other social sciences. The use of capitalizations of the I and R in International Relations aims to distinguish the academic discipline of International Relations from the phenomena of international relations. Many cite Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* as the inspiration for realist theory, with Hobbes' *Leviathan* and Machiavelli's *The Prince* providing further elaboration. Similarly, liberalism draws upon the work of Kant and Rousseau, with the work of the former often being cited as the first elaboration of Democratic Peace Theory. Though contemporary human rights is considerably different than the type of rights envisioned under natural law, Francisco de Vitoria,Hugo Grotius and John Locke offered the first accounts of universal entitlement to certain rights on the basis of common humanity. In the twentieth century, in addition to contemporary theories of liberal internationalism, Marxism has been a durable foundation of international relations.

International Security Program, John F. Kennedy School of Government: *uluslararası güvenlik programı J.F. Kenedi yönetim okulu.* Studies challenges to U.S. national security and international security. Current research and publications, alumni resources, upcoming events and activities, and related links.

international society theory: *devletlerin ortak paydalarını oluşturan değerler ve biçimler üzerine kurulu uluslararası toplum kuramı.* International society theory focuses on the shared norms and values of states and how they regulate international relations. Examples of such norms include diplomacy, order, and international law. Unlike neorealism, it is not positivist, and its wider adherence in the United Kingdom than in the United States means that it is also called the English School. Theorists have focused

particularly on humanitarian intervention, and are subdivided between solidarists, who tend to advocate it more, and pluralists, who place greater value in order and sovereignty. Nicholas Wheeler is a prominent solidarist, while Hedley Bull is perhaps the best known pluralist.

interstate commerce: *eyaletlerarası ticareti düzenleme yetkisi.* The power to regulate the flow of goods across state or national boundaries was awarded to Congress in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution and became the legal foundation for many federal programs during and after the New Deal. At various times federal action has been nullified because the commerce in question was *intra*state or because the activity being regulated was deemed to be noncommercial in nature. See *U.S. v. E.E. Knight Co.* (1895).

IONet: *uluslararası çalışmalar birliğinin uluslararası organizasyon bölümü.* International Organization Section of the International Studies Association, dedicated to the study of international organizations in the contemporary global system. Current research areas, awards and prices, conference information, newsletter, and membership directory.

Iron Curtain: *demir perde; eski komunist Sovyet bloku.* The dividing line between the democratic countries of Western Europe and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe.

ideological party: *bir fikre ve doktrine dayalı ideolojik parti.* A type of political party which emphasizes ideological purity over the attainment of power.

ideology: *fikir, ülkü, ideoloji.* A system of beliefs and values that explains society and prescribes the role of government.

imperialism: *bir başka devlet ya da devletleri etkisi altına almayı benimseyen düşünce, emperyalizm.* The policy and practice of extending the domination of one state over another through territorial conquest or economic domination. In radicalism, the final stage of expansion of the capitalist system

influence: *etki, etkileme gücü.* A form of power based on the ability to persuade others to share in a desired objective.

informal institutions: *siyasi olgunun neticesinde oluşan anayasanın öngörmediği kurumlar.* Institutions which are an integral part of the political process, but which are not established by a constitution.

initiative: *inisiyatif, girişim, teşebbüs.* The initiation of legislative action on a particular issue by way of a voters' petition.

institutional group: *umumi kararları etkilemeyi amaçlayan hükümet le bağlantısı olan gruplar.* Groups which are closely associated with the government and act internally to influence public decisions.

intensive agriculture: *yoğun biçimde yapılan tarım, ziraat.* A subsistence pattern characterized by full-time farming in which large beasts of burden or highly mechanized farm equipment (e.g., rototillers and tractors) are used to prepare the land for planting and later to harvest crops. Intensive agriculture usually involves the use of irrigation or other forms of water management. Often there is mono-cropping with heavy applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. This form of agriculture is highly productive but generally capital intensive.

interest (pressure) group: *ortak çıkarlarını artırmayı amaçlayan çıkar (baskı) grubu.* Organizations whose members act together to influence public policy in order to promote their common interest.

interest party: *tek bir amacı olan parti.* A political party with a single interest or purpose, such as the Green Party.

intergovernmental organizations (IGOs): *devletler tarfından kurulan ve üye devletlerce denetlenen ortak çıkarlarla ilgilenen uluslararası oluşumlar.* International agencies or bodies established by states and controlled by member states that deal with areas of common interests

international law: *devletlerin birbirleriyle olan ilişkilerini düzenleyen uluslararası hukuk.* The body of rules governing the relationships of states with each other.

international order: *devletlerin ortak varlığını ve birbirine bağlılıklarını idare etmeyi amaçlayan unsur, kural ve anlayışların tümü.* The combination of major actors, rules, mechanisms and understandings to manage the co-existence and interdependence of states.

international regimes: *iki ya da daha fazla devlet arasındaki dahili ve harici beklentilerin idare edildiği düzenli ortak işbirliğ biçimi. Uluslararası antlaşma rejimi.* The pattern of regular cooperation governed by implicit and explicit expectations between two or more states.

international relations: *uluslararası ilişkiler.* The interactions among various actors (states, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and subnational entities like bureaucracies, local governments, and individuals) that participate in international politics

international society: *uluslararası toplum.* The states and substate actors in the international system and the institutions and norms that regulate their interaction; implies that these actors communicate, sharing common interests and a common identity; identified with British school of political theory

intervention: *tarafsız müdahale.* In a court case, the presentation of a view on the law without representing one of the parties in the litigation.

iron triangle: *özel sektör, bürokratlar ve yasama organlarından oluşan temelde birbirine bağlı üçlü yapı. Demir üçlü, sacayağı.* the concept of 'iron triangles' (sometimes referred to as 'subgovernments') implies that government policy is largely made by well-defined networks of legislators, government bureaucrats, and private sector interests internally tied together by specific policy matters with which they are all concerned and externally insulated to a significant degree from other subgovernments and from oversight by other parts of government or other groups. For the most part, the public knows or seems to care little about the detail or broad outlines of policy leaving the relatively few government and private sector representatives involved with policy making considerable discretion.

irredentism: *etnik milliyetçi grupların tarihi ve etnik olarak kendilerine ait olan bölgenin kontrolünü elde etme talepleri.* The demands of ethnonationalist groups to take political control of territory historically or ethnically related to them by separating from their parent state or taking territory from other states

item veto: *başkan ya da eyalet valisinin bütün bir yasanın tümünden çok belli hususları veto etme gücü.* The power of an American president or state governor to veto particular components of a bill rather than reject the entire legislation.

Jj

joint committee: *beyaz sàray ve senato üyelerinden oluşan ortak komite.* A committee consisting of Members of both the House and Senate.

joint resolution: *ortak çözüm.* Joint resolutions, which are essentially the same as bills, usually focus on a single item or issue. They are designated as either 'HJ Res' (when originating in the House) or 'SJ Res' (when originating in the Senate).

judicial activism: *yargıçların yasal düzenlemeyi ya da idari eylemi geri çevirme istek ve*

eylemi. The willingness and inclination of judges to overturn legislation or executive action.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: *İngiliz hukuk siteminde temyiz mahkemesi.* A British Court that functioned as Canada's final court of appeal until 1949.

judicial review: *mahkemelerin yargıyı anayasaya aykırı ilan etme yetkisi, gücü, yargı denetimi.* The power of the courts to declare legislation unconstitutional (ultra vires).

judiciary: *hükümet lerin yasal itilafları çözme gücüne sahip bölümü.* The branch of government with the power to resolve legal conflicts that arise between citizens, between citizens and governments, or between levels of government.

junk bond: *bir şirketi ele geçirmeyi amaçlayan ve risk taşıyan bonolar, hisse senetleri.* This informal title was given to bonds often issued to finance a corporate takeover and characterized by high yield and high risk, with resulting concerns for both the issuing firm and the investor.

junta: *darbe sonrası yönetimi kuran bir grup kişi, cunta.* A Spanish word meaning a group of individuals forming a government, especially after a revolution or coup d'etat.

jurisdiction: *taraflardan birinin bölge ya da bölgelerde yönetme yetkisini belirten yasal ifade.* A legal term signifying the area or areas over which a party has authority to rule; for example, debate rages within the United States over whether or not the United Nations has jurisdiction to rule on the use of force by the U.S.

jurisprudence: *kanunların analiz ve felsefesini içeren kavram.* The philosophy and analysis of law.

Jus Cogens: *her devletin uymak zorunda olduğu zorunlu yasa ve koşullar.* Compulsory law or a peremptory norm from which no State may derogate. Such a norm does not depend on State sovereignty for its existence, thus constituting a derogation from unequivocal sovereignty.

Jus Sanguinis: *bazı ülkelerde uygulanan kan ve aile bağına dayanan kişisel tabiyet.* Individual nationality based on the blood or parentage rule applied by some countries.

Jus Soli: *doğum yerine veya yaşadığı topraklara dayanan kişisel tabiyet.* Iindividual nationality based on the soil or place-of-birth rule applied by some countries.

justice: *adalet, eşitlik, dürüstlük ilkesi.* Fairness, equity, and morality in action or attitude in order to promote and protect human rights and responsibilities. In most societies, people work for justice by organizing through different categories of rights,

such as civil, political, economic, social, and cultural.

Kk

Kennan, George E.: *Amerikalı Sovyet uzmanı.* The leading American expert on the Soviet Union (U.S. ambassador to U.S.S.R. in 1950s). He stated that is was the Soviet Unions policy to test any "soft spots" in its neighboring countries to see if it could expand its influence into them. However, he stated that it was the long-term challenge of the west to make the risks too great for the Soviets to attack the "soft spots", thus containing the Soviet Union. This doctrine was known as the doctrine of *containment.*

Keynesian school: *Keynes'in öğretilerini temel alan ekonomi okulu.* This economic school fostered Keynes's teachings, beginning with Alvin Hansen during the 1930s. Today, Keynesian ideas have been recast by neo-Keynesians and post-Keynesians.

kinship: *hısım, akrabalık bağları.* Culturally defined relationships between individuals who are commonly thought of as having family ties. Kinship is based on marriage, descent, and, occasionally, fictive relationships as well.

knowing human rights: *insan haklarının geçmişi ve mevcut durumu hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak.* To know the past, present, and evolving nature of human rights, as found in the *International Bill of Human Rights* and other human rights standards and norms.

Kondratieff cycle: *çalışma yaşamında uzun vadeye dayanan dönüşüm.* A long-term cycle in business activity, perhaps sixty years in length, results from clusters of innovation whose effects gradually erode away. It is this underlying cycle on which such short-run phenomena as Kitchin cycles are superimposed.

Kyoto Protocol: *iklim değişikliğini konu alan Kyoto protokolü.* An international agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and signed by Canada in April 1998 that establishes binding targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

Ll

Laffer curve: *Laffer eğrisi.* This geometric representation by the economist Arthur Laffer sees an

inflection point above which greater increases in taxes result in reducing revenue because they discourage taxable activity.

Laissez faire: *devletin ekonomideki etkisini en aza indirgemeyi amaçlayan Fransızca ifade.* From the French expression for "to leave alone," this conservative notion holds that the government should have as little as possible to do witlı the economy because private ownership, market-based decision making, and free trade will optimize public welfare and raise the standard of living. This view was especially popular between the Gilded Age and the Great Depression.

Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959: *sendikalardaki yasadışı etkileri azaltmayı amaçlayan 1959 Landrum-Griffin yasası. The Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act* was a bipartisan measure aimed at reducing gang influence within unions, promoting fair elections, and expanding the Taft-Hartley Act's prohibition of secondary boycotts.

large-scale society: *uluslararası ekonomi, yoğun tarım, endüstri ve genellikle şehirlerden oluşan büyük bir toplum, geniş ölçekli toplum.* Generally a society with cities, industry, intensive agriculture, and a complex international economy. Such societies have socio-economic classes and a government with hierarchies of officials. The importance of kinship is diminished in comparison to the common pattern of small-scale societies.

last in time rule: *eyaletlerin federal antlaşmalar ve yasaları arasındaki itilafları çözmeyi amaçlayan uygulama.* US practice for resolving conflicts between federal statutes and treaties, because they are equal in rank under the US Constitution.

late phase conflict: *son safha itilafı, anlaşmazlığı.* The notion of John Woolley that conflict between the White House office and the Federal Reserve over appropriate monetary policy is greatest late in the business cycle - especially when the administration wants the Federal Reserve to stimulate the money supply as a recession wears onward.

lawmaking treaty: *kanun yapma antlaşması.* Creates new norms designed to modify existing State practice.

laws of war: *savaş zamanı sivilleri ve başka ülke askerlerini korumayı amaçlayan Kızıl Haç'ın belirlediği Cenevre konvansiyonu.* Essentially, the Red Cross-generated Geneva Conventions that protect private citizens and foreign soldiers during time of war.

laws: *yasalar.* A body of rules that govern, and attempt to govern, the conduct of human and social relations. International law is based on norms, customs, practices, and formal treaty agreements, but lacks to date any official, effective, and authoritative mechanism for ruling on legal disputes between countries.

league of nations: *milletler topluluğu.* The international organization formed at the conclusion of World War I for the purpose of preventing another war; based on collective security

legal positivism: *kanunun egemenliğin gücü olduğuna dayanan kuram.* A theory holding that law is the command of the sovereign.

Legislative Assistant (LA): *belli konularda görev yapan profesyonel grubun üyesi.* The professional staff member in charge of a particular issue or issue area.

legislature: *yasama.* A representative assembly responsible for making laws for society.

legitimacy: *kanun, gelenek, uygulama veya idare edilenlerin memnuniyetine uygun olarak yasal idare yetkisi, uluslararası toplum üyeleri tarafından tanınan devlet.* The moral and legal right to rule, which is based on law, custom, heredity, or the consent of the governed; with reference to a government, a state recognized by members of the international community.

Less Developed Countries (LDCs): *az gelişmiş ülkeler.* These are the nonindustrialized nations of the Third World. Often they are former colonies of western nations that rely on the export of raw materials to maintain a precarious prosperity.

Letcher-Ginn-International Relations Resources: *Letcher-Ginn uluslararası ilişkiler kaynak merkezi.* Extensive collection of evaluated links to all aspects of international relations; maintained by the Glinn Library of the Fletcher School at Tufts University.

letter of credit: *kredi mektubu.* A banking device that expedites completion of the transaction between a buyer and a seller in different countries. The financial transaction guarantees payment to the seller after the buyer applies for and receives the issuing bank's LOC.

levels of analysis: *uluslararası ilişkilerde birey, devlet ve uluslararası sistemi temel alan analiz seviyeleri.* In international relations, the widely accepted notion and analytic approach that each level—the individual, the state, and the international system—matters; specific events can be described and explained according to each of the three different levels

levels of political integration: *toplumları düzenleme ve idare etmede siyasi bütünleşme seviyeleri.* A term referring to general types of political systems used to organize and manage societies. As a society's population size and territory grow, it must develop new political solutions to keep from splitting apart. In the 1950's, the American Anthropologist, Elman Service described four levels of political integration that have have been used around the world to solve this problem--band, tribe, chiefdom, and state. While there are some unique cultural variations of each of these levels, they are remarkably similar from one society to another. Subsequently, classifying a society in terms of its level of political integration has proven to be a useful tool in comprehending the wide range of human cultures and societies from small foraging communities to modern nation states.

liberal democracy: *liberal demokrasi.* A system of government characterized by universal adult suffrage, political equality, majority rule and constitutionalism.

liberal feminism: *liberal feminizm.* The advocacy of equal rights between men and women.

liberal idealism: *liberal idealizm.* A variant of Liberal Internationalism that seeks to transform social and economic relationships by extending the power of international organizations to regulate political and economic behaviour.

liberal internationalism: *uluslararası kuruluşların gereksinimini vurgulayan liberal siyasi kuram.* A political theory that emphasizes the need for international organizations to create a framework of rules and shared interests that will increase the security, economic and social well-being of nations and their citizens.

liberal pragmatism: *liberal pragmatizm.* A variant of Liberal Internationalism that seeks to promote international interdependence through the extension of international economic relationships, regulated by a growing body of international agreements.

liberalism: *siyasi kurumların değerine ve bireyin içinde var olan iyiliğine dayanan kuramsal bütünlük, liberalizm.* The theoretical perspective based on the assumption of the innate goodness of the individual and the value of political institutions

liberty: *özgürlük.* The freedom to act.

limited government: *yasalar ve anayasa ile sınırlandırılmış yetkileri olan devlet.* A state restricted in its exercise of power by the constitution and the rule of law.

limited war: *seçilmiş silah ve hedeflerle belirli amaçlar için yapılan savaş.* A war fought for limited objectives with selected types of weapons or targets; the objective will be less than the total subjugation of the enemy

liquidity trap: *likidite tuzağı.* During business downturns, reduction in interest rates have no effect if potential borrowers believe that the rates will fall even further. Interest rates may be so low that people prefer to hold their money rather than to borrow low-yielding securities. Keynes believed that this inadequacy of monetary policy necessitated the fiscal remedies of taxation and spending.

list system: *kişilererden çok aday listelerinin tümünü birden oylama sistemi.* A form of proportional representation in which the elector votes not for individuals but for parties who have lists of candidates running for office.

listening to and understanding diverse perspectives: *farklı karşı görüş açılarını dinleme ve anlama.* Exercising the ability to listen, understand, and apply diverse perspectives and stories to one's daily experiences.

literacy: *bir ya da bir kaç dilde okuyup yazabilme.* The ability to read and write in one or more languages. Literacy can also refer to the ability to understand a set of ideas and terms related to a central concept. For example, human rights literacy is the ability to understand and speak in terms of human rights principles and norms.

lobbying: *görüş oluşturma faaliyetleri, lobi çalışmaları.* An activity of interest groups aimed at influencing governors and the public to achieve a favourable policy decision(s).

logrolling: *siyasette karşılıklı çıkar ve destek ilişkisi.* This political concept is based on American frontier experience: "I'll help you roll and stack heavy logs at your farm if you'll help me do the same on mine." Legislatively, Representative A agrees to support B's bill if B will do the same for A. This process occurs when the perceived benefits of receiving support for one's own venture outweigh the perceived costs of supporting the schemes of one's colleagues. The overall legislative result, however, usually is not what legislators individually would have supported.

Mm

Magna Carta (Great Charter)**:** a document signed by King John in 1215, conceding that the king is subject to law.

majority government: *çoğunluk hükümet i.* A parliamentary government in which the party in

power has over 50 percent of the seats in the legislature.

majority leader: *milletvekili çoğunluğuna sahip parti lideri.* Leader of the majority party in either the House or the Senate.

Malthusian dilemma: *nüfusun tarım ürünleri girdisinden daha hızla artması durumu.* The situation that population growth rates will increase faster than agricultural productivity, leading to shortages; named after Thomas Malthus

mark-up: *komite üyelerinin bir yasa maddesini gözden geçirmeleri.* The review and possible revision of a piece of legislation by committee members.

Marshall Plan: *savaş sonrası Avrupa'ya Amerikan yardımı, Marshall planı.* The European recovery plan devised in 1947 was named for Secretary of State George C. Marshall. It was a program of massive American aid to postwar Europe so that free institutions could survive. Economic and military aid totaling $82 billion was extended between 1948 and 1961.

Marxism: *Marksizm.* Marxist and Neo-Marxist theories of IR reject the realist/liberal view of state conflict or cooperation; instead focusing on the economic and material aspects. It makes the assumption that the economy trumps other concerns; allowing for the elevation of class as the focus of study. Marxists view the international system as an integrated capitalist system in pursuit of capital accumulation. Thus, the period of colonialism brought in sources for raw materials and captive markets for exports, while decolonialization brought new opportunities in the form of dependence.Linked in with Marxist theories is dependency theory which argues that developed countries, in their pursuit of power, penetrate developing states through political advisors, missionaries, experts and MNCs to integrate them into the integrated capitalist system in order to appropriate natural resources and foster dependence by developing countries on developed countries.Marxist theories receive scant attention in the United States where no significant socialist party ever existed. It is more common in parts of Europe and is one of the most important theoretic contributions of Latin American academia, for example through Liberation theology.

mediation: *bir anlaşmazlığı çözmek için teklif sunma.* Unlike a fact-finding "commission of inquiry", a mediator is expected to advance his or her own proposal for resolving the dispute.

Melanesia: *Yeni Gine'yi de içine alan Güneybatı Pasifik Okyanusunda adalar topluluğu.* New Guinea and other nearby islands in the Southwest Pacific Ocean. Indigenous people from this region are referred to as Melanesians.

member states: *üye devletler.* Countries that are members of intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations.

mercantilism: *ekonomiyi kullanarak devleti güçlendirmeyi amaçlayan sistem.* A system for using the economy to enrich the state, mercantilism encouraged exports and discouraged imports to amass a surplus of gold. It flourished from the age of European discovery through the early nineteenth century and closely involved governments with their economies. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was an antimercantilist argument.

merit recruitment: *parti ve diğer hususları tercihten çok özelliklerine bakarak kamu görevlisi seçme.* A system of hiring public servants on the basis of qualifications rather than on party preference or other considerations.

microcosm: *temsil ettiği toplumun küçük bir örneği olma fikri.* The idea that a governing body should be a miniature replica of the society it represents.

military force: *askeri güç.* Deterrence (using a threat to dissuade an opponent from attempting to achieve an objective), alliances; limited war; war, terrorism.

military intervention: *askeri müdahale.* External interference in the domestic affairs of another state by military means

ministerial responsibility: *her bakanlığın üslendiği sorumluluk anlayışı.* The principle that cabinet ministers are individually responsible to the House of Commons for everything that happens in their department.

ministry: *bakanlık.* The entire group of MPs appointed by the Prime Minister to specific ministerial responsibilities.

minitrial: *tarafların birbirlerini temsili yargılaması.* The parties confront each other in an abbreviated trial-like context with a view toward illustrating the weaknesses of the respective positions before undertaking a comparatively costly arbitration or judicial proceeding.

minority government: *azınlık hükümet i.* A parliamentary government in which the government party has less than 50 percent of the seats in the legislature.

minority leader: *azınlık partisi lideri.* Member of the minority party in either the House or the Senate.

mirror image: *yansıyan imaj, görüntü.* Tendency of individuals and groups to see in one's opponent the opposite characteristics as seen in one's self

Misery Index (MI): *en yüksek vergi oranı + işsizlik yüzdesi + enflasyon oranı formülüne dayalı endeks, gösterge.* This is an additive index such as that of the Teamsters Union: MI = $P + U + I$, where P is the prime rate of interest that banks charge their most creditworthy customers, U is the percentage unemployed, and I is the inflation rate. The index reached 36.87 in 1981, when the Teamsters opposed Jimmy Carter's reelection.

mission: *diplomatik misyon.* (1) per treaty, the actual process of maintaining permanent diplomatic offices in another country; (2) popularly the physical location of the embassy-the correct term being the premises.

mixed capitalism: *kâr amacı gütmeyen, özel mülkiyet ve hükümet düzenlemelerinden oluşan Amerikan ekonomik sitemini açıklayan terim.* This term is often used to describe the American economic system of private ownership, governmental regulation, and nonprofit activity.

mixed economy: *özel ve devlet kontrolünde olan şirketlere dayanan ekonomi.* An economy based on both private and public (government-controlled) enterprises.

mixed-member-proportional (MPP): *seçmenlerin iki ayrı oylama yaptığı seçim sitemi.* Electoral system in which voters cast two ballots, one for a local candidate running in a territorial constituency (first-past-the-post) and the other for a list of candidates put forward by a political party (list system).

modern international law: *modern uluslararası hukuk.* Originated with the 1648 Peace of Westphalia. After a long period of war, European nations entered into a period of relative peace based on a broader notion of sovereignty. The "State" would effectively replace local sovereignty, which had been exercised by indigenous groups during the rather bellicose feudal period of the early Middle Ages.

modernization: *modernleştirme, geliştirme.* The gradual replacement of traditional authority with legal authority.

monarchy: *monarşi, krallık.* Form of government in which a single person rules under the law.

monetarism: *ekonomide, ekonominin büyümesini para rezervinin büyümesiyle dikkatlice karşılaştıran ince ayar fikri.* This theory of fine-tuning the economy carefully matches the growth in the money supply to the growth of the economy.

Conservatives are drawn to monetarism because it requires none of the clumsy intervention of Keynesian fiscal policy.

monetary policy: *para politikası.* Governmental decisions affecting the supply of money and the characteristics of its flow and exchange. The Federal Reserve Board is the dominant governor of monetary policy in the United States.

monism: *ulusal ve uluslararası hukukta kendi içinde bir bütünlüğü olan hem devlet, hem de bireyi birleştiren sistem.* Under this view of the legal relationship between national law and International Law, each is part of a unified system that binds both the State and the individual.

mono-cropping: *tek ürüne dayalı tarımsal üretim.* Planting a crop of only one species in a farm field. This is a common practice with intensive agriculture. While this can be a highly efficient farming strategy, it results in crops that are more susceptible to being wiped out by insects and other parasites. Mono-cropping is also known as "mono-culture". See multi-cropping.

monopolistic (or imperfect) competition: *tekelci anlayışa dayalı rekabet.* A market structure first described by Joan Robinson (1903-1983), it consists of many buyers and sellers, products differentiated by an identifiable characteristic or trademark, and vigorous competition promoted through advertising.

monopoly: *tekelcilik.* This is a market characterized by a single seller, absence of acceptable substitutes, and blocked entry. Monopolists may be a single private firm (e.g., the Aluminum Company of America before 1939), a regulated public utility (Columbia Gas of Ohio), or a number of sellers who act in concert for the purpose of maximizing profits at the consumers' expense.

Monroe Doctrine: *batı yarıküredeki devletleri Avrupa'nın müdahalesine karşı korumayı amaçlayan doktrin.* Set forth by President James Monroe on December 2, 1823 which guaranteed U.S. protection of independent nations on the Western Hemisphere against European interference. It also said that the U.S. would have no more colonization by European powers.

moral rights and responsibilities: *ahlaki değerler ve sorumluluklar.* Rights and obligations based on the general principles of fairness and justice; they are often but not always based on religious beliefs. People sometimes feel they have moral rights even when they do

not have legal or human rights in a given situation.

Most Favored Nation (MFN) treatment: *uygun gümrük vergisi ile bir ulusun hususi bir ülkeyle belirli mallara dayanan ticaret sözleşmesi.* A nation promises to trade with a particular partner on the most favorable tariff terms available for like goods, thus taxing that MFN nation's imports at the lowest amount of any nation.

most favored nation: *ticarette gözde ülke prensibi.* In this principle of international trade, one trading partner extends to a second the same low tariff rates that it confers to some third country with which it has its most unimpeded commerce.

Mountbatten Centre for International Studies (MCIS): *Mountbatten uluslararası çalışmalar merkezi.* Independent institute housed at the University of Southampton which explores trends in global non-proliferation and other security and international relations issues. News, programme reports, online research database access, and sample publications provided.

movement party: *siyasi bir hareketten gelen millî bağımsızlık harketini savunan parti.* A type of political party which emerges from a political movement, such as a national liberation movement.

multi-cropping: *çok ürün seçeneğine dayanan zirai tarım.* Planting a farm field with more than one species. This is a common practice among horticulturalists. Multi-cropping reduces the chances of total crop failure due to insects and other parasites. However, it is far more labor intensive to plant, tend, and harvest.

multilateral trading system: *dünyanın bir çok ülkesini kapsayan çok yönlü ticaret sistemi.* System of international rules and economic arrangements involving many countries in different parts of the world. Administered by World Trade Organization under terms of international agreements signed by member countries.

Multilateral: *ikiden fazla ülke arasında gelişen direkt ilişkiler ve pazarlıklar.* Direct interactions and negotiations between more than two countries.

Multinational Corporations (MNCs): *çokuluslu şirketler.* (1) businesses that produce and/or distributes in several world countries. Many times the headquarters of the MNC are in one country but its production and marketing operations are in different countries. MNCs are also called transnational corporations. (2) These corporations do business in more than one country in order to

reduce transportation or import tariff charges, protect patent holdings, or otherwise enjoy monopolistic advantages. Although known 200 years ago, they are a particular feature of the post-World War II period and are controversial because they owe no particular allegiance to any national state.

multinational state: *çokuluslu devlet.* Three or more nations co-existing under one sovereign government.

multiparty system: *çok partili sistem.* A party system in which there are three or more major contenders for power.

multipolar power structure: *birinin diğerinden üstün olmadığı çok kutuplu uluslararası güç ilişkileri sistemi.* System of international power relationships based on the existence of several major military or economic powers, none of which are capable of dominating other powers or enforcing their will in international relations apart from the cooperation of other powers.

multipolar: *çok kutupluluk.* An international system in which there are several states or great powers of roughly equal strength or weight

municipal law: *bir ulusun dahili yasalarının tarihi tasviri, toplumsal yasalar.* The historic description of the internal law of a nation, as opposed to the International Law applied by the community of nations.

Nn

nation: *millet, ulus* (1) individuals whose common identity creates a psychological bond and a political community.(2)a group of people sharing the same race, a common language, history, and/or culture. Jack Snyder, in his book *From Voting to Violence*, defines nation specifically as a group of people who see themselves as distinct in their culture, history, institutions, or collective principles and who aspire to self-rule.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS): *ulusal bilimler akademisi.* Chartered by Congress, convenes committees of experts, often at the initiative of Congress, to advise the government on scientific and technical matters.

national debt: *ulusal borç.* This money is owed by a government to its creditors. Whereas debt reported in absolute amounts may dull the senses (e.g., $4.123 trillion in November 1992), it is more understandable if expressed in per capita terms ($16,400 per person) or as a proportion of annual GNP (70 percent).

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) of 1933: *1933 ulusal endüstriyel iyileştirme yasası.* A First Hundred Days measure aimed at affecting business structure, this statute created the National Recovery Administration, which sponsored codes of fair competition that sought to raise wages and eliminate cutthroat competition. Controversy swiftly followed concerning monopolization, code violations, and the conduct of the agency's head. Although the NIRA was found unconstitutional in *Schechter Poultry Co. v. U.S.* (1935), the president was not that unhappy to see its demise.

national interest: *ulusal çıkarlar.* The interest of the state, most basically the protection of territory and sovereignty; in realist thinking, the interest is a unitary one defined in terms of the pursuit of power; in liberal thinking, there are many national interests; in radicalist thinking, it is the interest of a ruling elite

national labor union: *ulusal işçi sendikaları.* This was founded in 1866 as the first attempt to form a large national labor union. The creation of William Silvis, it ended with his death and as a result of the panic of 1873.

National Research Council (NRC): *ulusal araştırma konseyi.* Organized by the National Academy of Sciences to advise the federal government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities.

nationalism: *millîyetçilik.* A sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on the promotion of its economic and political interests and culture over those of other nations.

nationalist: *millîyetçi, ulusalcı.* Identification with and devotion to the interest's of one's nation.

nationality principle of jurisdiction: *yargılamada millîyet prensibi.* The State regulation of conduct based on the nationality of the defendant, regardless of the location of the conduct.

nationality: *millîyet, tabiyet.* A legal bond based on individual or corporate attachment with the State that confers nationality. It is a genuine connection associated with the existence of reciprocal rights and duties between a State and its nationals.

nation-state: *tek bir millîyete dayalı millî devlet.* a state with a single predominant national identity.

NATO -- North Atlantic Treaty Organization: *Kuzey Atlantik Antlaşma Paktı.* Military alliance organized in 1949 to provide collective security to North American, European countries,

and Turkey against possibility of Soviet aggression during Cold War; has evolved into alliance intended to protect against potential threats to security of threats to member nations.

natural authority: *tabii otorite.* Authority based on spontaneous deference to an individual's knowledge or social position.

natural law: *sadece insan aklına dayalı insanlığı hedef alan davranışlar manzumesi.* Rules of conduct binding on humankind by virtue of human rationality alone.

navigation acts: *açık denizlerde Amerikan ticaretini kontrol etmek maksadıyla Büyük Britanya tarafından çıkarılan muhtelif ticari yasalar.* Various mercantilist laws enacted by Great Britain between 1650 and 1767 sought to control American commerce on the high seas. These eventually became an additional abrasion between the mother country and the American colony.

negative externalities: *toplumun ödemesi gereken olumsuz aşırı bedeller.* Also known as spillover effects, these are costs to the public because the selling prices of goods do not reflect the consequences of pollution or other liabilities.

negotiation: *pazarlık.* The process of formal bargaining between parties.

neoclassical economists: *19. yy ortaları ile 1920 yılları arasında bir grup ekonomiste verilen isim, neoklasik ekonomistler.* This name was applied to a group of economists who flourished from the mid-nineteenth century through the 1920s. This economic school included Leon Walras, Alfred Marshall, and Irving Fisher, and it embellished the teachings of the classical writers through the use of mathematics and greater attention on microeconomic phenomena.

neoclassical post-Keynesianism: *günümüzde ABD'de uygulanan katı kuralları olan ekonomik uygulamaları açıklayan terim.* This term best describes the orthodox economic instruction provided in the United States today.

neoconservatism: *sadece hükümet lerin büyümesine değil aynı zamanda toplumdaki rolünü de azaltmayı amaçlayan siyasetçileri ve partileri tanımlayan terim.* An ideological term characterizing parties or politicians who not only advocate an end to government expansion, but believe in reducing its role via downsizing, privatization, and deregulation.

Neo-Keynesian school: this refers to a basic acceptance of Keynesianism but with modifications of its growth assumptions. The Harrod and

Domar models exemplify this tradition.

neoliberal institutionalism: *karmaşık uluslararası sistemde bile devletlerin biribirleriyle olan ilişkilerini sürdürmelerini amaçlayan liberalizmin yeniden tarifi.* A reinterpretation of liberalism that posits that even in an anarchic international system, states will cooperate because of their continuous actions with each other and because it is in their self-interest to do so; institutions provide the framework for cooperative interactions

neoliberalism: *devletin dışındaki aktörleri ve devletin içinde yer alan kuruluşların devamını sağlayan ve de devletlerin uluslararası ilişkilerde anahtar aktörler olduğunu kabul eden liberalizmi güncel hale getirme anlayışı.* Neoliberalism seeks to update liberalism by accepting the neorealist presumption that states are the key actors in international relations, but still maintains that non-state actors (NSAs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) matter. Proponents such as Joseph Nye argue that states will cooperate irrespective of relative gains, and are thus concerned with absolute gains. The growing interdependence throughout the Cold War through international institutions means that neoliberalism is also called liberal institutionalism.

neorealism: *asıl sebebin uluslararası sistemin yapısından kaynaklanan karmaşaya işaret eden ve daha çok bilimsel ve olumlu davranış prensibine dayalı anlayış.* Neorealism is largely the work of Kenneth Waltz (who actually called his theory "structural realism"). While retaining the empirical observations of realism, that international relations are characterized by antagonistic interstate relations, neorealists point to the anarchic structure of the international system as the cause. They reject explanations that take account of states' domestic characteristics. States are compelled by relative gains and balance against concentration of power. Unlike realism, neorealism seeks to be scientific and more positivist.

new deal: *Roosevelt'in yaptığı konuşmanın sosyal programların ana teması haline gelmesi, yeni uğraşı biçimi.* A rhetorical flourish in Franklin D. Roosevelt's first inaugural address became the label for the social programs of his administration in the 1930s.

new institutionalism: *yeniden kurumsallaşma.* This term was given to the amalgamation of the traditional and behavioral schools of political science about 1970.

New International Economic Order (NIEO): *gelişen ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik ilişkileri geliştirmek için G77 nin taleplerini içeren liste; Yeni Uluslararası Ekonomik Düzenleme.* (1) a list of demands by the Group of 77 to reform economic relations between the North and South, that is, between the developed countries and the developing countries. (2) A 1974 UN General Assembly resolution that established a revised Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Its objective is to alter the traditional requirement of effective compensation for nationalizations. The internal law of the nationalizing State would thus govern rather than the traditional customary State practice that establishes a right of compensation for the taking of alien property.

NGOs: *hükümet dışı sivil toplum örgütleri.* These are nongovernmental organizations. These organizations operate in the public international arena but have private membership and sponsorship.

Nixon Doctrine: *Nixon doktrini.* Nixon said that "America cannot- and will not conceive all the decisions, and undertake all the defense of the free nations of the world. We will help [militarily and/or economically] where it makes a real difference and is considered in our interest."

nonassociational (latent) group: *resmi kurum niteliği taşımayan ancak siyasi olarak hareket etme gücüne sahip grup; bağlantısız, bağımsız grup.* A group which lacks formal organization but has the potential for mobilizing politically.

nonbinding*: resmi, yasal hiç bir mecburiyet taşımayan doküman.* Term referring to a document, such as a *declaration*, that carries no formal legal obligations. It may, however, carry moral obligations or eventually attain the force of law as *customary international law*.

non-discrimination: *eşitlik anlayışının temelini oluşturan düşünce, ayrımcılığı reddetme.* Non-discrimination is vital to the concept of equality. It ensures that no one is denied the protection of their human rights based on external factors. Such factors include age, birth, color, creed, disability, ethnic origin, familial status, gender, language, marital status, political or other opinion, public assistance, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation. These categories, however, are only examples; they do not mean that discrimination is allowed on other grounds.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs): *hükümet dışı sivil örgütler.* Organizations formed

by people outside of government. *NGOs* monitor the proceedings of human rights bodies, such as the United Nations, and are the "watchdogs" of the human rights that fall within their mandate. Some are large and international (e.g., the Red Cross, Amnesty International, and the Girl Scouts), while others may be small and local (e.g., an organization to advocate for people with disabilities in a particular city; a coalition to promote women's rights in one refugee camp). Many NGOs have official consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council.

non-interference: *bir devletin içişlerine müdahale edilemeyeceğini belirten ilke.* The norm that a sovereign state should be free from external interference in the conduct of its internal (domestic) affairs.

non-tariff barrier: *ithal edilen malların rekabetini engelleyen belgelendirme ve kısıtlamalar.* Special licensing or other restrictions that pose barriers to competition by exported goods-in addition to the import tax on that commodity (or service).

nonviolence (or non-violence): *sosyal veya siyasi amaçların elde edilmesinde ilgili tarafların şiddet kullanımını reddeden ahlak, güç ve anlaşmazlıklarla ilgili varsayımların tümü.* A set of assumptions about morality, power, and conflict that leads its proponents to reject the use of violence in efforts to attain social or political goals. While often used as a synonym for pacifism, since the mid 20th century the term nonviolence has come to embody a diversity of techniques for waging social conflict without the use of violence, as well as the underlying political and philosophical rationale for the use of these techniques.

nordic countries: *İskandinav ülkeleri.* A term that is used to describe five countries in North Europe that have some cultural ties but also very similar and unique set of social policies and practices especially in the areas of social welfare and human rights. These countries are Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

normalcy: *eski iyi günlere dönmek anlamına gelen terim.* A term used by the Harding-Coolidge presidential campaign of 1920, it denotes a desire to return to the "good old days" of pre-World War I America.

normative economics: *pazar analizinde katı gerçeklerin aksine ekonomik analizde insani değerleri vurgulayan anlayış.* This orientation stresses humanitarian values in economic

analysis as opposed to the hard realities of market analysis.

normative: *dış siyasette ve uluslararası ilişkilerde siyasetin olması gerektiği ölçütleri sağlayan ahlah kurallarına ilişkin.* Relating to ethical rules; in foreign policy and international affairs, standards suggesting that a policy should be.

norms: *bir grup içinde grup üyelerini bir arada tutmayı sağlayan doğru hareket prensibi, normlar.* A principle of right action that is binding on members of a group and that serves to regulate the behavior of the members of that group. Norms are based on custom and usage and may also become part of formal law.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): *Kuzey Amerika Serbest Ticaret Antlaşması.* A trade agreement among the United States, Canada, and Mexico was championed by the Bush administration but opposed by those fearing the loss of manufacturing jobs to Mexico and the erosion of environmental safeguards.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): *Kuzey Atlantik Antlaşma Paktı.* Military and political alliance between western European states and the United States established in 1948 for the purpose of defending Europe from aggression by

north: *kuzey yarıküredeki gelişmiş ülkeleri belirten terim.* Refers to the developed countries, mostly in the Northern Hemisphere, including North America, the European countries, and Japan

north-south issues: *az gelişmiş güney ülkeleri ile endüstrileşmiş kuzey ülkeleri arasındaki ayrım ile ilgili konular.* These concerns divide the industrialized nations of the world (most of which are located in the higher northern latitudes) from the less developed countries to the south. These concerns include prices paid for raw materials, the debtor status of many southern nations, and immigration.

notwithstanding clause: *federal ya da bölge yasama organlarının haklar ve özgürlükler yasasının 33. maddesine uymayan yasalar çıkarabilmesi.* Section 33 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which allows federal or provincial legislatures to pass laws that may violate certain sections of the Charter.

NSC-68: *devletin gizli dokümanı.* A secret government document, the National Security Council Document 68 which predicted a major Soviet strike as a beginning to their global conquest. NSC-68 called for a major increase in American defense funds. Truman avoided it until the beginning of the Korean War. (Satchell)

nuclear proliferation: *nükleer silah ve teknolojinin yayılması.* The spread of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons technology; Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty obligates nuclear powers not to transfer their nuclear technology to third countries and obligates nonnuclear signatories to refrain from acquiring or developing the technology.

OO

occupation: *bir bölgenin esas sahibi.* Exclusive occupation for an extended period of time as a basis for claiming valid ownership of territory. This mode of acquisition is referred to as an "original" claim to territory.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB): *İdare ve Bütçe Dairesi.* This agency of the Executive Office of the President is responsible for developing the Administration's proposed budget. The director of OMB is one of the most important decision makers in an administration

official opposition: *yasama döneminde en büyük muhalefet partisine verilen görev.* In a parliamentary system, the largest of the opposition parties, given a special role to play in the legislative process.

Okun's Law: *Okun yasası.* Arthur Okun observed that a 1 percent decline in unemployment is correlated with a 3 percent increase in GNP. This principle was tracked carefully by President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers during the recession of 1975.

old world: *Avrupa, Asya ve Afrika'dan oluşan eski dünya.* The Old World is Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Americas are conventionally referred to as the New World. This distinction is largely an ethnocentric reflection of the European origin of our modern sciences and geography.

oligarchy: *azınlık bir grubun idaresine dayalı devlet sistemi; oligarşi.* A form of government in which a minority rules outside the law. ombudsman. An official with the power to investigate complaints against government administration.

oligopoly: *farklı ya da benzer seçeneklerde ürünler sunan çok alıcıya kıyasla az satıcının olduğu pazar sistemi.* This is a market structure with few sellers and many buyers that produces either a similar or a differentiated product and makes entry difficult. Because oligopolists are reluctant to engage in price competition, there is an opportunity for monopolistic

profits to accrue to the few firms in the market; however, economies of scale may offset this process.

one-party-dominant system: *tek partili sistem.* A party system in which there are political alternatives but a single political party dominates the political process as a result of the overwhelming support of the electorate.

open democracy network: *dünya siyaseti konusunda önemli yazıları ve yorumları sunan web sitesi; açık demokrasi platformu.* This web site offers high-quality articles and comments on current issues in world politics, ranging from globalisation via European integration to the war on terrorism. Most of the content is written by well-known academics and journalists.

open for signature: *bir antlaşmayı imzaya açmak.* A step in the multilateral treaty process whereby States or international organizations may sign the draft of a treaty after it has been developed by a conference of States or declared by a General Assembly resolution.

open market operations: *açık pazar işlemleri/faaliyetleri.* Federal securities are bought and sold in order to affect the money supply. When the Federal Reserve Bank of New York buys back Treasury bills, its money flows into the coffers of commercial banks. This act increases the banks' loanable reserves, allowing an increase in the nation's money supply.

opportunity costs: *beklenen fırsatların doğurduğu maliyetler.* Foregone opportunities are the consequence of having done A rather than B, C, or any of the other alternative courses of action. We never know for sure what those alternative actions might have brought about.

opposition: *muhalefet.* Those members of Parliament who are not part of the government of the day.

oppression: *toplumsal bir grubun bir başka grup tarafından kendi çıkarları için sistematik olarak sömürülmesi, kullanılması.* The systematic exploitation of one societal group by another for its own benefit. The phenomenon involves institutional control, ideological domination, and the imposition of the dominant group's culture on the oppressed.

optional clause: *ihtiyari madde.* Aprovision in the Statute of the International Court of Justice whereby States may give their advance consent to generally litigate their disputes before the Court as opposed to doing so on a treaty-by-treaty basis.

order-in-council: *kabinenin aldığı yasal zorunluluğu olan kararlar.* Decision by Cabinet which carries legal force.

organizational politics: *ulusal ve devletin diğer birim ve kuruluşlarınca kararın oluşmasını sağlayan dış siyaset modeli.* The foreign-policy decisionmaking model that posits that national decisions are the products of subnational governmental organizations and units.

oversight function: *bürokrasi ile devletin yasama organının memnuniyetine dayalı kongrenin çoğu görevlerinden birtanesi.* One of several activities of Congress, it consists of auditing the bureaucracy to see that its behavior adheres to the intent of the legislative branch of government. Seen as important by the framers of the Constitution, it is performed sporadically by the House and Senate.

Pp

Pacta Sunt Servanda: *antlaşmadan doğan zorunlulukların iyi bir sonuç vereceğine olan inanç ve bağlılık.* Good faith performance of treaty obligations; the expectation that treaty parties will do nothing to frustrate the purpose of a treaty.

panic of 1857: *ilk ulusal işçi sendikalarını yok eden 1857 karışıklığı.* One of many money panics that struck the United States during the nineteenth century, it is particularly noteworthy for destroying a number of early national labor unions.

pantribal association: *kanaat önderleri grubu.* Groups that cross-cut a tribal society by bringing together a limited number of people, typically at least one from each family. Pantribal associations often are in the form of councils, groups of elder men or women who are members of the same age set, warrior societies, religious cults, or secret societies. While these groups have specific purposes, they also serve to create order and a sense of unity for a tribe. Pantribal associations are also referred to as sodalities.

paradox of thrift: *bireysel seviyede faydalı ancak ulusal seviyede zararlı aile tasarrufları.* Family savings, beneficial at the individual level, are harmful at the national level because they lower aggregate demand and so must be offset by increased governmental or business spending.

parliamentary sovereignty: *parlamento üstünlüğü, hakimiyeti.* The supreme authority of parliament to make or repeal laws.

particulate matter: *havada gözle görülmeyen mikroskopik katı ve sıvı zerrecikler.* Microscopic

solid and liquid particles, of human and natural origin, that remain suspended in the air for some time. Particles give smog its color and affect visibility, and are believed to have adverse affects on vegetation and on various synthetic and natural surfaces.

party discipline: *parti içi disiplin.* The convention that all MPs within any party vote together, as predetermined in the party caucus and enforced by the party whip.

passive personality principle of jurisdiction: *kurbanın millîyetine dayalı devletin düzenlediği davranışlar toplamı.* The State regulation of conduct based on the victim's nationality; normally requires the presence of some other jurisdictional basis for the State to exercise jurisdiction under International Law.

passivity: *pasif tavır.* The condition of being inactive or submissive.

pastoral nomadism: *mevsime ve koşullara dayalı göçerlik.* Traditional pastoralists who follow a seasonal migratory pattern that can vary from year to year.The timing and destinations of migrations are determined primarily by the needs of the herd animals for water and fodder.These nomadic societies do not create permanent settlements, but rather they live in tents or other relatively easily constructed dwellings the year round. Pastoralist nomads are usually self-sufficient in terms of food and most other necessities. See transhumance.

pastoralists: *geçimini hayvancılıkla sağlayan insanlar.* People who make their living by tending herds of large animals. The species of animals vary with the region of the world, but they are all domesticated herbivores that normally live in herds and eat grasses or other abundant plant foods (e.g., cattle, horses, sheep, reindeer). Traditional pastoralists are essentially subsistence herders who form small-scale societies. There are essentially two forms of pastoralism--nomadism and transhumance.

patriarchy: *erkek egemen toplum.* The domination of society by men.

peace-building: *mücadele içinde olanların belirli hedeflere doğru oluşturduğu işbirliği ve çalışma eylemi.* A process for working towards objectives associated with peaceful coexistence of combatants.

peacekeeping: *BM tarafından savaş halinde olan ülkelerin arasında oluşturulan tarafsız bölgede konuşlandırılan barış gücü.* These are UN missions in which an international military force is stationed as a buffer between clashing sides. The

peacekeeping force is neutral and has to be invited by at least one of the sides or sent by the UN Security Council.

pedestrian foragers: *değişik bölgelerde yaya olarak avcılık yaparak geçimlerini sağlayanlar.* People whose subsistence pattern involves diversified hunting and gathering on foot rather than horseback. The pedestrian hunting and gathering way of life was mobile. Most of these societies moved their camps several times a year and had temporary dwellings. The number of people living in a camp also often varied throughout the year depending on the local food supply. Material possessions were generally few and light in weight so that they could be transported easily. Subsistence tools included such things as simple digging sticks, baskets, spears, and bows and arrows that could be easily replaced when needed. This settlement flexibility is an efficient way of responding to changing environmental opportunities.

perestroika: *Gorbaçov döneminde pazar ekonomisine dönüşü simgeleyen sözcük, prestroyka.* 1980's Soviet economic policy under Gorbachev which sought to restructure the economy by integrating market oriented reforms.

permanent secretary: *bakan yardımcısı.* The British equivalent of a Canadian deputy minister.

persecution: *bir grup ya da birey tarafından başka bir grup ya da bireyin haklarının ihlali.* Violation of the rights of an individual or group by another individual or group.The most common forms are ethnic, racial, and religious persecution. These types of persecution overlap to some degree, as religion is commonly an aspect of culture and ethnic identities are often intertwined with racial identities.The most common persecution scenario is a majority group mistreating a minority group.

Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances (PBTs): *tabiatta yok olmayan ve yaşayan canlılar üzerinde zehir etkisi yaratan maddeler.* Substances that produce toxic effects in living things, that stay in the environment a long time and accumulate as they are passed up the food chain.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): *çevrede kolayca parçalanmayan ve yaşayan canlılara yiyecekler yoluyla geçebilen organik maddeler.* Organic substances that do not break down quickly in the

environment and are readily taken in by living organisms through contaminated food or polluted water or air. These pollutants include some pesticides (e.g., DDT, Chlordane, Endrin); industrial chemicals (e.g., PCBs) or byproducts; and contaminants (e.g., dioxins and furans).

persona non grata: *istenmeyen kişi.* The host State declares a diplomat unwelcome. He or she must then leave the host State to return home.

personal freedom: *kişisel hürriyet, özgürlük.* The absence of coercion in various aspects of life.

personal party: *bir kişi, lider tarafından kurulan siyasi parti.* A type of political party founded by a single, overwhelmingly influential political leader.

Phillips curve: *Phillips eğrisi.* This is a concave trade-off between unemployment and inflation. A.W. Phillips measured this relationship for nineteenth- century Britain, but the occurrence of simultaneously high unemployment and high inflation in the United States during the 1970s was called stagflation.

philosopher–king: *Plato'nun yasal kısıtlamalardan çok akıl ve erdemle yönetilen ve ortak ilgiler doğrultusunda hareket eden ideal kişi tanımı.* Plato's view of the ideal individual who rules in the common interest and is directed by wisdom and virtue rather than the constraint of law.

planning: *planlama.* Production and allocation of resources determined by a central authority.

plebiscite: *tavsiye niteliğinde yapılan referandum.* Another term for an advisory referendum.

pluralism: *çoğulculuk.* A theory that American politics is best understood through the generalization that power is broadly (though unequally) distributed among many more or less organized interest groups in society that compete with one another to control public policy. Some groups dominate in one or two issue areas while others dominate in other issue areas. Pluralism describes an ideal-theoretical arrangement of society and representative government according to which many different groups with competing interests use their varying but not grossly unequal resources to shape election outcomes and public policy.

pluralist model: *çoğulculuğu esas alan model.* A model of foreign-policy decisionmaking that suggests that policy is formed as a result of the bargaining among the various domestic sources of foreign policy, including public opinion, private interest groups,

and multinational corporations; these interests are generally

plurality: *çoğunluğa değil oy çokluğuna dayalı oylama.* A voting decision based on assigning victory to the largest number of votes, not necessarily a majority.

pocket veto: *başkanın veto yetkisi.* When the President withholds approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned, thereby killing the bill without a formal veto.

polarity: *uluslararası sistemde gücün dengeli bir şekilde dağılımının uluslararası ilişkiler bağlamında tanımı; kutup oluşturma.* In International Relations refers to the arrangement of power within the international system. The concept arose from bipolarity during the Cold War, with the international system dominated by the conflict between two superpowers, and has been applied retrospectively. Consequently, the international system prior to 1945 can be described as multipolar, with power being shared among Great powers. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 has lead to what some would call unipolarity, with the United States as a sole superpower.Several theories of international relations draw upon the idea of polarity.

policy community: *toplumsal siyasette bireylerin ve kuruluşların belirli bir sahada birbirlerine olan sıkı bağlarından oluşan bilgi ağı; ortak amaçlı toplum.* The network of individuals and organizations deeply involved in a particular area of public policy.

political alienation: *siyasi güçten ayrı kalma.* The sense of estrangement from political power.

political business cycle: *başkanlık seçimi sonrasında federal hazine sistemi dahilinde harcamalardan doğan genişlemeye para ayırma teorisi üzerine kurulu siyasi iş döngüsü.* This is the hypothesis that the Federal Reserve system often allows the money supply to expand during the months that precede a presidential election, thereby boosting the economy and enhancing the reelection chances of the party that holds the White House. Soon after the election the money supply is contracted, thereby affecting the normal business cycle.

political consultant: *siyasi danışman.* A professional advisor who puts his/her political expertise to work in the private and public sectors.

political culture: *siyasi kültür.* Attitudes, values, beliefs, and orientations that individuals in a society hold regarding their political system.

political domain: *dünyada siyasi yaşam, askeri anlaşmazlıklar ve siyasi çekişmelere dayanan yasa*

maddeleri. Articles on political disputes, military conflicts and political life around the world.

political economy: *siyasi ve ekonomik kurumlar ve işlemler arasındaki birbirleriyle olan ilişki ve çalışmaları vurgulayan sosyal bilimlerde bir yaklaşım.* (1) an approach in the social sciences that emphasizes the study of the interrelationships between political and economic institutions and processes. Political economists highlight the integration of politics and economics to explain decisions about the distribution and redistribution of resources. (2) this is the interaction between the worlds of politics and economics, especially the effect that political events have on economic systems, the effect of economics on politics, and a way of examining the political process through the tools of economic analysis.

political efficacy: *siyasi etki ve yeterlik, güç, değişim gücü.* The capacity to participate in a political process and be able to make a change. In democratic systems, ones political efficacy is measured by the ability of one to vote, run for office, or take part in any other political activity that can influence the political map. In other words, it is one's ability to make a difference.

political party: *siyasi parti.* An organized group that makes nominations and contests elections in the hope of influencing the personnel and policy of government.

political patronage: *siyasi yandaşlarına çıkar sağlama.* Government appointments made as a payoff for loyal partisan activity.

political philosophy: *siyaset felsefesi.* An area of political study based on historical, reflective and conceptual methods.

political police: *siyaset polisi.* Forces reporting directly to a political leader who uses them for political purposes rather than law enforcement.

political process: *siyasi ilerleme.* The interaction of organized political structures in making and administering public decisions for a society.

political question doctrine: *siyasi sorgulama doktrini.* US judicial practice whereby a court will not resolve matters committed by the Constitution to the political branches of government.

political repression: *kendi grubu ve bölgesi içinde bir toplumun siyasi yaşama katılma hakkının inkarı.* The denial of the right of people to participate in the political life of their communities and society. For example, denial

of the right to vote or run for office.

political socialization: *siyaset geleneğinin nesilden nesile aktarılması.* The process by which political culture is transmitted from generation to generation.

political symbol: *siyasi/politik semboller.* An idea or physical thing that is used by politicians as a tool for focusing the attention and emotions of people. It can be something as simple as the phrase "a chicken in every pot and a car in very garage" which was used by Herbert Hoover in his 1928 U.S. presidential election. It can be a call for change such as the replacement of a king with a legislature or conversion of "non-believers" to the "true-religion." National flags are often powerful political symbols.

politics: *siyaset.* A process of conflict resolution in which support is mobilized and maintained for collective action.

polity: *azınlıkların sıkıntılarını çoğunluğa uygulanan kurallarla anayasal çerçeve içinde kalarak toplumsal hakimiyeti sağlamaya dayalı bir hükümet biçimi.* A form of government characterized by popular sovereignty but exercised within a constitutional framework to prevent the oppression of the minority by the majority rule.

polyarchy: *liberal demokrasinin çoğulcu şekilleri.* Robert Dahl's term for pluralist forms of liberal democracy, in which there is competition between many different interests.

Polynesia: *Polenezya.* A major division of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of the International Date Line, extending from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south. In addition to these islands, Polynesia includes Samoa, Tonga, the Society, and Marquesas Islands.

popular sovereignty: *toplumun memnuniyetine dayalı üstün otorite.* Supreme authority residing in the consent of the people.

populism: *toplumculuk görüşü.* This term referred to the People's Party of 1890-1896, but more recently it was used derisively against appeals on behalf of the masses in opposition to the interests of elites.

port tranquility doctrine: *limana sahip olan ülkenin liman givenliğini sağlamayı amaçlayan uygulamalarının tümü, liman güvenlik doktrini.* While bilateral treaties normally cede primary jurisdiction over vessels to the State of the vessel's nationality, this common treaty exception authorizes the port State to exercise authority when activity aboard such vessels disturbs the port's tranquility.

portfolio: *portfolyo, çalışmalar dosyası.* The administrative responsibility carried by a minister, usually some combinations of departments and other agencies.

positive economics: *nicellik üzerine kurulu ekonomik analizler, olumlu ekonomik anlayış.* This economic analysis relies heavily on quantification, as opposed to normative argument.

postindustrial state: *endüstrileşme sonrası oluşan devlet.* This term, coined by Daniel Bell, refers to the demise of manufacturing in the United States after 1970 and the rise of less lucrative service industry occupations.

post-materialism: *post materyalizm.* The shift in values since the late 1940s from public order and material prosperity to self-fulfilment.

poststructuralist theories: *uluslararası ilişkilerde yapısalcılık sonrası kuramlar.* Poststructuaralist theories of IR developed in the 1980s from postmodernist studies in political science. Poststructuralism explores the deconstruction of concepts traditionally not problematised in IR, such as 'power' and 'agency' and examines how the construction of these concepts shapes international relations. The examination of 'narratives' plays an important part in poststructuralist analysis, for example feminist poststructuralist work has examined the role that 'women' play in global society and how they are constructed in war as 'innocent' and 'civilians'.

potlatch: *Kuzey Amerika'nın kuzeybatı sahillerinde yaşayan kızılderili kültürleri arasında var olan karmaşık bir paylaşım sistemi.* A complex redistributive system that existed among some of the Indian cultures of the Northwest Coast of North America. This was a complex system of competitive feasting, speechmaking, and gift giving intended in part to enhance the status of the giver. For the Kwakiutl society, potlatches were important social gatherings held to celebrate major life events such as a son's marriage, the birth of a child, a daughter's first menses, and the initiation of a sister's son into a secret society. They also were used to assert or transfer ownership of economic and ceremonial privileges. It sometimes took years to accumulate the things needed for a big potlatch. Loans (with interest) had to be called in from relatives for this purpose. When all was ready, high ranking, influential people from the local and other communities were invited for several days of feasting and entertaining. Guests were seated

according to their relative status. The host made speeches and dramatically gave gifts of food, Hudson Bay Company blankets, canoes, slaves, rare copper artifacts, and other valuable items to the guests. Those of higher status received more. The host was likely to also destroy money, waste fish oil by throwing it on a fire, and do other things to show that he was willing to economically bankrupt himself in order to increase his social status.The acceptance of the gifts was an affirmation of the host's generosity and subsequently of his increased status. The feast and the gifts essentially placed the guests in debt to their host until they could at some future time invite him to their own potlatch and give him more than he gave them--in essence a return on an investment. The potlatch served as a tool for one-upmanship for important Kwakiutl men.

poverty: *yoksulluk, fakirlik.* Condition of being unable to achieve an adequate standard of living. Today, standards of living vary greatly among and within nations. Nonetheless, the effects of poverty remain constant: hunger, homelessness, lack of education, and lack of resources to fulfill basic human needs. For example, one of the main causes of hunger is poverty. Most people who are starving do not have the means to obtain the food that they need..

power potential: *potansiyel güç varlığı.* A relative measure of the power an entity like a state could have, derived from a consideration of both tangible and intangible resources that may be used; states may not transfer their power potential into actual power

power: *uluslararası ilişkilerde uluslararası meslelelerde etki, kabiliyetler ve kaynakların derecesi anlamında gücün tanımı.* The concept of power in international relations can be described as the degree of resources, capabilities, and influence in international affairs. It is often divided up into the concepts of hard power and soft power, hard power relating to the use of force, and soft power commonly covering economics, diplomacy and cultural influence.

pragmatic party: *sadece seçimleri kazanmayı hedef alan bir tür siyasi parti; sonuca odaklı parti.* a type of political party concerned primarily with winning elections.

precautionary principle: *çevrenin dahada kötüye gitmemesini hedef alan önlem almaya dayalı prensipler; önleyici tedbirler ilkesi.* An internationally recognized principle for action that states where there are threats of serious

or irreversible damage, scientific uncertainty shall not be used to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Priority Substances List (PSL): *öncelikli zehirli maddeler listesi.* Two lists of priority substances for assessment of toxicity. The first list of 44 substances has been assessed, and management plans are being developed or implemented for the 25 substances that were assessed, as toxics. The second list of 25 substances has been published in Part I of the *Canada Gazette* and is being assessed.

precedent: *içtihat kararı, bir önceki davalardan elde edilen bilginin daha sonra örnek teşkil etmesi.* A previous judicial case used as an example for deciding the case at hand.

preemption: *bir tehdit ya da zor durumdan daha önce harekete geçmek.* Triking in advance of a threat or challenge.

preferential (alternative) ballot: *tercihe dayalı seçim sistemi.* Electoral system in which voters rank the candidates.

prejudice: *önyargı, peşin hüküm.* An attitude, opinion, or feeling formed without adequate prior knowledge, thought, or reason. *Prejudice* can be prejudgment for or against any individual, group, or object. Any individual or group can hold *prejudice(s)* towards another individual, group, or object.

prerogative: *imtiyaz, ayrıcalık.* The residual powers of the Crown that can be exercised at its own discretion.

prescription: *belirli bir süre bir bölgeyi önceki hakim sahipleri tarafında karşı çıkılmaksızın elinde tutmak manasında kullanılan terim.* Title derived from foreign occupation of a territory for some period of time without objection by the former sovereign occupant.

president of the senate: *ABD başkan yardımcısı.* The Vice President of the United States officially presides over the Senate. Except during times of very important debate, a President pro tempore is elected.

preventive war: *önleyici muharebe, harp.* A strategy of attacking a future potential rival far in advance. Was practiced by the US in the war against Iraq and articulated by President Bush in his 2002 US National Security strategy.

price discrimination: *fiyat farklılıkları.* When the identical product is sold in different markets and at different prices in an effort to increase monopoly profits, it is a violation of Section 2 of the Clayton Act of 1914.

price/earnings ratio: *ücret/kazanç oranı.* The share price of a common stock divided by its

annual earnings. A stock selling for $30 that earned dividends of three dollars in the preceding year would have a P/E ratio of ten.

Prime Minister's Office: *başbakanlık görevlilerinin çalışma bürosu.* Support staff appointed by the Prime Minister to carry out political functions.

priming: *kamu oyunu etkilemek amacıyla medya tarfından belirlenen siyasi olaylar ve kişiler.* The selective portrayal of political events and personalities by the media which in turn affects public opinion.

primus inter pares: *eşitler arasında ilk sırada gelen.* Latin phrase meaning "first among equals."

prisoners' dilemma: *tüm oyuncuların farklı bir grup seçenek altında sonuca götüren seçenekleri seçen devlet ya da bireylerin var olduğu kuramsal bir oyun.* A theoretical game in which rational players (states or individuals) choose options that lead to outcomes (payoffs) in which all players are worse off than under a different set of choices.

private international law: *iki ya da daha fazla devletl,e şirketler ve bireyler arasındaki anlaşmazlıkları çözmeyi amaçlayan kuralların tümü; uluslararası özel hukuk.* The body of rules that governs the resolution of disputes when individuals or corporations have significant contacts with two or more States. The relevant treaties standardize the applicable law, which would otherwise yield different results-depending on which State's law is applied.

private law: *bireyler arasındaki ilişkileri düzenleyen özel hukuk.* Laws controlling relations between individuals.

private member's bill: *kabine üyesi olmayan üyelerce yasama organına sunulan kanun teklifi.* Public bills introduced in the legislature by members who are not in the cabinet.

privatization: *özelleştirme.* In Reaganomics, traditional governmental functions were transferred to private owners or contractors on the ground of greater productivity.

privatize: *özelleştirmek.* A process of shifting publicly owned or controlled resources to private control. In the modern era, a "privatization" movement seeks to have governments contract with private companies rather than providing services directly.

privy council office: *başbakanı, kabineyi ve kabine üyelerine devlet politikalarını uygulayabilmeleri için destek amaçlı kurulan devlet kurumu.* A governmental department that supports the prime minister, cabinet, and cabinet committees in devising government policy.

privy council: *eski ve yeni bakanlar kabinesinden oluşan*

törensel bir oluşum. A ceremonial body made up of all present and former cabinet ministers.

problem-solving: *sorun çözümleme.* Identifying multiple responses to an issue or dilemma and choosing a response which promotes and protects the human rights of all parties.

proclamation: *bir yasanın yürürlüğe konulacağı tarihin ilanı.* The announcement of the official date a new law will take effect.

Professional Air Traffic Controllers Association (PATCO): *profesyonel hava trafik kontrölerleri birliği.* Most of its members were federal employees who went on strike in 1981 to protest working conditions as well as wages. In showing that he would be stern in the face of labor demands, President Reagan fired those members who did not immediately return to work.

progressive tax: *gelir artışı miktarında artan vergi oranı.* A tax rate which increases as the amount of one's income increases.

progressivism: *ilerlemecilik, gelişmecilik, ilerleme hareketleri.* The Progressive movement (1900-1917) as the most successful reformist era in American history. A phenomenon of the upper-middle class, it fostered direct democracy at both the state level (the initiative, recall, and referendum) and nationally (the direct election of U.S. senators), municipal nonpartisanship, special district government for school administration, and the income tax. Although it was brought to a close by World War I, many of its principles lived on through Senator Robert LaFollette (R-WI) and in the New Deal.

Project on International Institutions and Conflict Management (PON): *uluslararası kuruluşlar ve itilaf yönetimi projesi.* Harvard Law School group which researches and publishes on the law and politics of international conflict management, civil-military cooperation, and effective negotiation.

proletariat: *proleterya.* A Marxist term referring to those who sell their labour to the bourgeoisie; the working class.

propaganda: *propaganda.* Control of information, ideas, facts, or allegations spread deliberately to further one's cause or to damage an opposing cause

property franchise (suffrage): *oy kullanma hakkı elde etmek için vatandaşların sahip olması gereken mal, mülk.* The requirement that citizens own a stipulated amount of property to receive the right to vote.

proportional (flat) taxation: *herkesin gelirine göre vergi*

ödemesini esas alan vergilendirme sistemi. A tax plan structured so that one's tax rate is unaffected by one's income level – every taxpayer pays the same percentage of his or her income to government.

proportional representation (PR): *nispi temsil sistemi.* An electoral system in which the share of seats won closely matches the share of popular votes received.

protectionism: *yerli mallarını ihraç malları karşısında korumayı amaçlayan devlet politikası.* Government policies that favor domestic products over imported goods. Protectionism is the opposite policy of free trade.

protective principle of jurisdiction: *yargıda koruma esasına dayalı prensip.* The State regulation of conduct when the State's interest is sufficiently strong that neither the conduct nor its demonstrable effect needs to occur within its territory.

protective regulation: *koruyucu düzenleme.* During the 1960s, the federal government enacted a wide range of consumer protection, environmental, and auto safety legislation that was aimed at safeguarding the public's health and safety. This is sometimes called "new-style" regulation to distinguish it from the "economic" regulation of the New Deal era.

protocol: *protokol, antlaşma metni.* A *treaty* which modifies another *treaty* (e.g., adding additional procedures or substantive provisions).

provincial courts: *bölge mahkemleri.* Courts created by provincial statute, staffed by judges appointed by the province to deal with matters such as small claims and minor criminal offences.

psychological factors in international relations: *uluslararası ilişkilerde psikolojik faktörler.* Looking at psychological factors in international relations comes from the understanding that a state is not a 'black box' as proposed by Realism, and that there may be other influences on foreign policy decisions. Looking at the role of personalities in the decision making process can have some explanatory power, as can the role of misperception between various actors. A prominent application of sub-unit level psychological factors in international relations is the concept of Groupthink, another is the propensity of policymakers to think in terms of analogies.

public aid movement: *eyalet hükümet lerinin kamuya yardım hareketi.* During the period from 1815 to 1860, state governments often provided financial support for private manufacturing,

transportation, and other industrial ventures. Pennsylvania and Missouri were especially active in this regard.

public authority: *anayasal hakları elinde bulunduran yetki.* Authority based on institutional office-holding.

public debt: *kamu borçları.* The accumulated sum owed by the government to its creditors.

public diplomacy: *devlet ve halkı için uygun imaj yaratmayı amaçlayan belli diplomatik methodların kullanımı.* Use of certain diplomatic methods to create a favorable image of the state or its people; methods include, for example, goodwill tours, cultural and student exchanges, and media presentations

public goods: *kamu malları.* Goods and services are supplied by the government because it is not sufficiently profitable for the private sector to do so. This term is also applied to resources that are said not to be diminished by their consumption by any single person.

public law: *kamu hukuku, amme hukuku.* Laws controlling the relations between the state and individuals in society.

public policy: *hükümet lerin tüm yaptıkları ve yapmadıklarının sonuçları, kamu siyaseti.* A government's actions or inactions, and the effects of those actions or inactions. Public policy could be defined as decisions and actions, or it could be defined as outcomes of those decisions and actions.

publicist: *uluslararası hukuk kurallarını belirlemek için yazılar hazırlayan uluslararası hukuk bilim insanı.* International legal scholar whose writings are a subsidiary source for determining the rules of International Law.

Pujo committee: *bankacılık ve para akışı konusunda alt komite.* A subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, created in 1912 under Representative Arsene Pujo (D-LA), it investigated the "money trust" and led to the Clayton Act and other Wilson administration reforms.

pure competition: *açık rekabet.* Many firms and buyers, each acting independently, offer a homogenous product in a free market.

Qq

qualified majority: *yeterli çoğunluk.* The raising of the simple majority requirement of "50 percent plus one" to a higher level, in order to protect the rights of the minority.

quorum: *senatörler ve temsilciler meclisi.* The number of Senators or Representatives who must be

present in their respective chambers before business can be conducted.

quotas: *bir mala konulan kota.* Minimum or maximum number or proportion of a whole. In economics quotas are restrictions on the quantity of a particular good or commodity either imported or exported; a non-tariff barrier to free trade. While as a social term quotas specify the number of respondents that fall into the categories required

Rr

race: *ırk.* A group of individuals differentiated through distinct physical characteristics and common ancestry.

racism: *ırkçılık.* An ideology of racial superiority and hierarchy based on discrimination.

radical feminism: *radikal feminizm.* A belief that men and women constitute "sexual classes" and that women's subordinated status is the result of a system which is controlled by men.

radicalism: *radikalizm.* A social theory, formulated by Karl Marx and modified by other theorists, that posits that class conflict between owners and workers will cause the eventual demise of capitalism

ranking member: *çoğunluğu oluşturan parti temsilcisi.* Member of the majority party on a committee who ranks first in seniority after the chairperson.

ranking minority member: *sayısal azınlığa sahip parti uyesi.* The minority party member with the most seniority on a committee.

ratification: *onaylama, tasdik etme.* (1) process by which a government confirms a state's action in becoming legally bound by a treaty; formal procedure by which a state becomes bound to a *treaty* after acceptance. (2) the final step in the multilateral treaty process whereby an individual State or international organization expressly accepts all or a portion of the draft treaty.

rational expectations economics: *hükümet lerin rasyonel değişiklikleri dikkate aldığı ekonomik durum.* Only new information affects market behavior. The government exerts little independent effect because the market foresees such actions and takes them into consideration before they occur.

readings: *yasama organlarında teklif edilen kanun tasarısının birinci, ikinci ve üçüncü kez görüşülmesi.* First, second and third readings representing the introduction and debate of proposed bills in the legislative chambers.

Reagan doctrine: *Rusya'dan ayrılan eski Sovyet Rusya'ya bağlı devletlere Amerikan yardımını öngören doktrin, Reagan Doktrini.* America would help support anti-Soviet forces in those countries where Soviet-backed takeovers occur. Example: Support given to the "contras" in Nicaragua, who are fighting the soviet-supported government.

Reaganomics: *Reagan döneminde uygulanan ekonomik politkaların tümü.* The economic policies associated with the presidency of Ronald Reagan (1981-1989), included reduced spending for social programs, supply-side tax cuts, deregulation and marketization of decision making, devolution of social policies back to the states, and the privatization of governmental services.

realigning election: *önceki nesilde azınlık olan bir grubun geleneksel partilerini terketmesi ve o partiden ayrılmasını gösteren seçim şekli.* In this election, the minority of the previous generation becomes the new majority, large numbers of a party's traditional followers desert to the historic rival, and synoptic policy change results. Such elections are believed to have occurred in 1860, 1896, and certainly in 1932; disagreement greets the claims made for 1828 or 1980.

realism: *gerçekçilik.* (1) a political theory that emphasizes the self-interested competition of states through the use of political, military and economic power as the dominant reality of international relations. (2) realism was a response to liberalism that chiefly denies that states seek to cooperate. Early realists such as EH Carr and Hans Morgenthau argued that states are self-interested, power-seeking rational actors. Any cooperation between states is explained as purely incidental. Realists saw World War II as the vindication of their theory. It should be noted that classical writers such as Thucydides, Machiavelli, and Hobbes are often cited as the "founding fathers" of realism by contemporary self-described realists. However, while their work may support realist doctrine, it is not likely that they would have classified themselves as realists (in this sense of the term). (3) a viewpoint which explains international politics as the pursuit of national security and self-interest in an anarchic world through gaining and wielding power.

reauthorization: *yeniden yetkilendirme.* Sanctions anew, usually with changes, a previously approved program.

Rebus Sic Stantibus: *antlaşma maddelerinin gelişen yeni durumlar çerçevesinde yeniden ele alınması anlamında terim.* A change in circumstances whereby a State or international organization seeks to avoid or renegotiate its treaty obligations because the objective of the treaty is rendered difficult or impossible.

recall: *seçmenlerce seçilen bir adayın seçmenlerin yazılı başvuruları ile geri çekilmesi, azledilmesi.* The ability of voters in a constituency to remove their elected representative from office by means of a petition.

recess*: yeniden bir toplantı için tarih belirleyerek kongrenin çalışmalarına bir süre ara vermesi, çekilme.* Marks a temporary end to the business of the Congress, and sets a time for the next meeting.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934: *1934 karşılıklı ticaret işbirliği yasası.* The brainchild of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, this act removed tariff rate making from Congress by empowering the State Department to negotiate bilaterally for three years to lower (or raise) import duties by as much as 50 percent. Extended many times, the principle of authorizing the executive branch to negotiate tariffs lives on in foreign trade and is responsible for America's low import duties.

recognition: *bir devletin başka bir devleti tanıması, kabul etmesi.* One State's recognition of another State, government, or belligerency. It is a political act with legal consequences, such as the recognized entity's acquisition of international legal personality with its attendant rights and obligations.

Red Tory: *bütünleyici eğilimlere sahip muhafazakârlık.* A conservative with collectivist leanings.

redistribution (or redistributive exchange): *toplumsal refahın mevcut durumdakinden farklı dağılımı, dağıtımı anlamında ekonomik değişim.* An economic exchange intended to distribute a society's wealth in a different way than exists at present. In the Western World, charity and progressive income tax systems are examples of redistributive exchanges. Progressive income taxes are intended to make people with greater wealth give at higher rates than those at the bottom of the economic ladder. Some of the tax money is then allocated to help the poorer members of society. The intended net effect is to reduce or prevent extremes of wealth and poverty. Some of the most elaborate redistributive systems have been in small-scale societies with non-market economies (e.g., potlatch).

redistribution: *ekonomik ve sosyal hedeflerin başarılması için gelir ve varlıkların yeniden dağıtılması işlemi.* The process of reallocating wealth and income to achieve an economic or social objective.

referendum: *referandum.* A decision on policy proposals by a direct vote of the electorate.

reform liberalism: *reform amacı taşıyan liberal ideoloji.* A liberal ideology which advocates a larger role for the state in providing equality of opportunity.

refugee displacement: *sığınmacıların yerleştirlmesi. Displaced persons* have been forced by dangerous circumstances to leave home for a place of safety within their home country. Such circumstances include natural disasters such as droughts or storms, persecution, social unrest, wars, or revolutions. If a person flees to a place within the home country, he or she is called internally displaced. If that person flees to another country, he or she is called a refugee.

regime type: *idare biçimi, rejim türü.* It is often considered that a states regime type can dictate the way that a state interacts with others in the international system.

regime: *rejim, yönetim.* In international relations, an all-encompassing term that includes the rules, norms, and procedures that are developed by states and international organizations out of their common concerns and are used to organize common activities

regional trading systems: *bölgesel ticaret sistemleri.* Regional trading systems – formal and informal economic linkages among countries within a geographic region.

registration: *BM sekreterliğine, uluslararası kuruluşlara ve diğer uygun taraflara görüşlerini alınması için gönderilen antlaşma metinleri.* Sent to the UN Secretariat or other appropriate international institution for dissemination to interested parties. Registration ensures that international agreements are public documents, as opposed to secret treaties (such as those that led to World Wars I and II).

regressive tax: *vergilendirme artarken, vergi oranlarının düşmesi manasında vergilendirme biçimi.* In an absolute sense, this is a tax in which the rate falls as the taxable base increases, as with early Social Security. In a relative sense, it is a rise in total taxes paid as a percentage of one's income, as with most property and sales taxes.

regulation: *düzenleme.* An authoritative government decision restricting designated

private behavior. An example would be the federal requirement that food products be labeled and packaged truthfully. Another example would be the federal requirement that employers pay a minimum wage.

regulative laws: *düzenleyici yasalar.* Laws that control individual and organizational behaviour.

regulatory agency: *belirli sahalarda düzenleyici kanunları yürütmekle görevli devlet daireleri.* Government agencies established to administer regulative laws in certain fields, e.g. the Canadian Human Rights Commission.

religion: *din, inanış.* It is often considered that religion can have an effect on the way a state acts within the international system. Religion is visible as an organising principle particularly for Islamic states, whereas secularism sits at the other end of the spectrum, with the separation of state and religion being responsible for the Liberal tradition.

religious, ethnic, and secessionist groups: *dini, etnik ve ayrılıkçı gruplar.* Viewing these aspects of the sub-unit level has explanatory power with regards to ethnic conflict, religious wars, and other actors do not consider themselves to fit with the defined state boundaries. This is particularly useful in the context of the pre-modern world of weak states.

renunciation: *bir haktan feragat etme; terketme; vazgeçme.* One nation's relinquishment of title to territory without the formality of a cession treaty. This mode of acquisition has often been orchestrated by victorious nations as a form of war reparation.

report stage: *bir kanun maddesi teklifi üzerinde yapılan görüşmelerin rapor aşaması.* The stage in the legislative process after the second reading when the House debates the committee's report on a proposed bill.

representative democracy: *temsile dayalı demokrasi.* A system of government based on the election of decision-makers by the people.

reprisal: *misilleme.* A coercive measure that typically involves the State-authorized seizure of property or persons. It typically retaliates for a prior wrong to the State or its citizens, and is now an unacceptable means of seeking reparations.

res communis: *hiç bir ülkeye ait olmayan okyanus ve uzay benzeri yerler.* Territory that is not subject to legal ownership by any State, such as the oceans and outer space.

reservation: *bir antlaşmaya şerh koyma, çekince koyma.* (1) the exceptions that State Parties make to a treaty (e.g., provisions that they do not agree to follow). Reservations, however, may not

undermine the fundamental objective and purpose of the treaty.(2) a unilateral variation submitted at the time of acceptance of the treaty. It excludes or modifies the legal effect of certain provisions as applied to the reserving State.

residual powers: *federal devletler sisteminde anayasada yer almayan güçler.* Those powers in a federal system of government not explicitly allocated in a constitution.

resolution: *çözüm.* A formal statement of a decision or opinion by the House, Senate, or both.

resources: *kaynaklar.* The available material means (e.g., natural resources, money, human labor) for pursuing human goals or desired objectives.

respect for self : *kendine saygı.* Treating oneself with care, love, and appreciation, while valuing one's unique and shared characteristics. *Government responsibility* – Human rights are not gifts given at the pleasure of governments, nor should governments withhold them or apply them to some people but not to others. Governments must be held accountable for promoting and protecting the human rights of all persons. *Individual responsibility*– Duties possessed by individuals. For example, every individual has a responsibility to teach human rights, to respect human rights, and to challenge institutions and individuals that abuse them. *Other responsible entities* – Every organ of society, including corporations, educational institutions, foundations, and non-governmental organizations also share responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights.

responsible government: *sorumlu hükümet* . A form of government in which the political executive must retain the confidence of a majority of the elected legislature or assembly, and it must resign or call an election if and when it is defeated on a vote of nonconfidence.

restrictive theory of sovereign immunity: *ticari davalarda yabancı ülkenin bölge yasalarına tabii olması anlamında bir teori.* Under this modern theory, a foreign State may be subjected to a local suit when it is engaged in a commercial enterprise. If acting as a trader, the foreign State must defend itself in local suits that arise out of its commercial conduct.

revisionism/status quo states: *değişim veya statükoyu benimseyen devletler.* Can be classified by whether they accept the international status quo, or are revisionist i.e. want change. Revisionist states seek to fundamentally change the rules

and practices of international relations, feeling disadvantaged by the status quo. They see the international system as a largely western creation which serves to reinforce current realities. China is an example of a state that has gone from being a revisionist state to one that is satisfied with the status quo, because the status quo is now beneficial to it.

revolutionary nationalism: *devrimci millîyetçilik.* A form of nationalism that bases its appeals on defense of a political revolution that brings to power a regime that governs in the name of the nation (but does not govern by the people) and excludes those who are viewed as trying to undo the revolutionary change. This exclusionary form of nationalism will emerge during moves toward democracy when state institutions have collapsed and opportunistic elites with adaptable interests can mobilize mass support to establish a popular basis for creating state power with themselves as the leaders. There are three other forms of nationalism discussed by Jack Snyder in his book *From Voting to Violence*: civic, ethnic, and counterrevolutionary.

revolving door*: insanların özel sektörden kamu sektörüne girmelerini ve daha sonra eski işlerine yüksek seviyede geri dönmelerini simgeler; döner kapı.* People enter public service from the private sector and then return to their old corporate jobs at a higher level, only to repeat the cycle over and over again. The result is that governmental regulation is least independent of those who are supposedly being regulated. This became an important argument in favor of deregulation after 1970.

rider: *bir yasa tasarısının kabulü o yasayı güçlü kılmak için yapılan ekleme.* A provision added to a bill so that it may 'ride' to approval on the strength of that bill. Riders are generally attached to Senate appropriations bills.

role: *bir bireyin toplumda üslenmiş olduğu görevi, rolü.* The part a society expects an individual to play in a given status (e.g., child, wife, mother, aunt, grandmother). Social group membership gives us a set of role tags to allow people to know what to expect from each other.

royal assent: *bir yasanın en üst makam/kraliyet tatarfından onanması.* The approval of a bill by the Crown.

rule of law: *kabul edilmiş yasaların hükümet lerce uygulanması, işlevini tam olarak yerine getirmesi.* A government must function or operate in support of written laws, which should be adopted through an established procedure. This principle is intended to be a safeguard against unfair judgments or procedures in individual cases. Hence, those who

make and enforce the law must respect and uphold the law.

rules and regulations: *kurallar ve düzenlemeler.* Executive agencies write rules that prescribe agency conduct or action, often extending the laws that initially authorize agency action. Agencies that have authority and responsibility for regulating private actions also write regulations that impose legal restrictions and requirements on private entities.

runoff system: *ilave oylamanın yapıldığı seçim sistemi.* An electoral system in which additional rounds of balloting are held (with trailing candidates dropped) until a candidate receives a majority of the votes cast.

SS

safety net: *devletin sağladığı işsizlik ödemesi ve sosyal güvenlik emekliliği; güvenlik ağı.* A commitment by government to provide minimal life-sustaining resources in the event that an individual cannot do so. Examples of a safety net include unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, and social security retirement.

sanctions: *yaptırımlar.* Usually a first resort after the failure of diplomacy, and are one of the main tools used to enforce treaties. They can take the form of diplomatic or economic sanctions and involve the cutting of ties and imposition of barriers to communication or trade.

satisfice: *ortak bir karara varmak ve uygulanacak siyaseti belirlemek maksadıyla devletler ve liderlerin en iyi sonucu elde etmek için değil kabul edilebilir en küçük çözüm için toplanmaları; karar verme teorisi.* In decisionmaking theory, the idea that states and their leaders settle for the minimally acceptable solution, not the best possible outcome, in order to reach a consensus and formulate a policy.

saving and loan associations: *mevduat ve kredi kuruluşları.* Originally these were conservative "thrift institutions" that promoted home ownership by investing in "save" home mortgages. They also promoted personal thrift by being guaranteed the right to pay a slightly higher rate of interest to their depositors than could commercial banks. With deregulation in 1980, many S&Ls engaged in riskier investment ventures and went bankrupt; and the costs of the $450 billion investor bailouts are still being paid by U.S. taxpayers.

Say's law: *Say yasası.* Supply creates its own demand. Jean Baptiste Say (1767-1832)

believed that increasing supply would yield full employment and that economies are supply-driven. Because some producer income is eroded by savings and taxes, Keynes argued that they are demand-driven.

schools of thought: *fikir okulları. Natural Law, Positivism, and Eclectics* Natural Law reflects harmony with the essential nature of all peoples. The Naturalist school of thought thus espouses the belief that the rules of International Law are drawn from the moral law of nature rooted in human reason. These fundamental rules are thus discernible without regard to positive law. Positive International Law refers to custom and treaty-based norms in some cases and eras denying the existence of Natural Law. The Eclectic school covers a broad range of International Law theories that incorporate various components of either or both of the Natural and Positive Law schools

scientific socialism: *bilimsel sosyalizm.* The term Marx and Engels used to stress that their ideology was based on analysis of class conflict.

secession: *küçük devletlere bölünme.* One territory secedes from its legal ties with another territory, such as when a State divides into two or more sovereign States. Unlike succession, there is no mere transfer of sovereignty. The seceding portion of the former territory exercises independent sovereignty as a new international legal person.

second generation human rights: *ikinci nesil insan hakları.* Social and economic rights that states are obligated to provide their citizenry, including the rights to medical care, jobs, and housing (positive rights)

second international: *Avrupa'da sosyalist ve işçi partilerinin tekrar biraraya gelmeleri.* The reunion of socialist and labour parties in Europe, with the absence of anarchists, established in 1889.

second new deal: *Roosvelt'in ikinci kongre kararlarına dayanan idari yapılanması.* Used to refer to Roosevelt's relationship with his second Congress (1935-1936), when the administration shifted from a focus on restructuring economic institutions to one of relying more on Keynesian notions of fiscal policy.

second-generation peacekeeping: *sivil ve asker çok uluslu güçlerin hükümet leri düzenleme, düzeni ve kanun hakimiyetini sağlama ve insani yardım sunma amaçlı ikinci nesil barışı tesis etme gücü.* The use of multilateral forces, both military and civilian, to organize governments, promote law and order, and offer humanitarian aid and intervention

to states or regions experiencing conflict; used extensively in the post–Cold War era to try to mitigate the effects of civil and ethnic strife

second-strike capability: *nükleer silahlar çağında karşı saldırı gücü.* In the age of nuclear weapons, the ability of a state to respond and hurt an adversary after a first strike has been launched by the adversary; ensures that both sides will suffer an unacceptable level of damage.

Secretariat of the United Nations: *Birleşmiş Milletler Sekreterliği.* Administers all United Nations programs and is headed by the UN Secretary-General -- the chief administrative officer of the UN.

security: *güvenlik.* (1) The level of protection or safety by or for an individual, group, or system against threats to human rights, such as arbitrary detention, food deprivation, or unwarranted physical harm; (2) Traditionally this has been considered the most important role of any state, providing safety from internal and external violence

Security Council of the United Nations: *BM Güvenlik Konseyi.* The rotating fifteen-State body designed to manage threats to peace. It was formed as a smaller organ than the General Assembly of all members so that it could react more quickly to threats to peace.

Security Council: *Güvenlik Konseyi.* The political executive council of the United Nations. It is dominated by the five permanent members, the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France, all of which have a veto over its decisions and actions.

security dilemma: *güvenlik ikilemi.* (1)the spiral of preparations and tensions which emerge when the protective actions of one state lead to countermeasures by another state. self-government. The right of members of a group to control their own collective affairs.(2) the situation in which one state improves its military capabilities, especially its defenses, and those improvements are seen by other states as threats; each state in an anarchic international system tries to increase its own level of protection leading to insecurity in others, often leading to an arms race

self-determination: *kendi geleceğini belirlemek için siyasi bağımsızlık.* (1) political independence on the part of a group without control by people outside of that area. (2) the right of an indigenous population to choose self-governance or some related form of autonomy. The people within the affected territory acquire the right to govern themselves-free of another State's control.

self-executing treaty: *antlaşmanın kendisinin ortaya koyduğu zorunluluklar.* Creates immediately binding obligations by the terms of the treaty, as opposed to stating a declaration of principled intent that constitutes a standard for future achievement.

self-expression: *kendini ifade etme.* Sharing one's thoughts, beliefs, feelings, ideas or personality, through verbal or non-verbal means, including dance, essays, music, painting, photography, poetry, spoken word, sculpture, etc.

selling short: *satış grafiğinde düşüş.* In anticipation of falling stock prices of, say, IBM, a speculator borrows 1000 shares from a broker and sells them, with the understanding that in 90 days the borrowed shares will have to be repurchased and returned to the loaning broker. If, when the speculator buys them back the price of the shares has fallen by one-half, then a tidy profit will have been made. But what happens if the price of IBM keeps on going up?

separation of powers: *yasama, yürütme ve yargı arasındaki güç dağılımı.* The separation of powers between executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.

sexism: *cinsiyet ayrımcılığı.* Attitudes, conditions, or behaviors that promote stereotyping and *oppression* based on sex and gender; *discrimination* based on sex or gender.

sexual harassment: *cinsel istismar, cinsel taciz.* This is a type of disturbing behavior of a sexual nature. In many cases this behavior takes place in the work place or other environments where some hierarchy or power relations exist (school, military, or even some family settings). Sexual harassment can be verbal or physical and there is no single definition that covers all behaviors that may qualify as such. In the US and many other western countries there are laws against sexual harassment but this is not the case in many developing countries and traditional societies.

shadow cabinet: *gölge kabine.* The cohesive group of specialized critics in the official Opposition party.

sharing learning: *paylaşımcı öğrenme.* Communicating with other members of one's family, class, school, or larger community through multi-media or diverse methods of expression what one has learned.

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890): *tekelciliğe karşı oluşturulan ilk federal anti tekel yasası.* This earliest federal antimonopoly statute attempted to prohibit both business behavior and structures intended to produce a monopoly. More than a decade passed

before the law met with major success in the courtroom.

signature: *tarafların bir antlaşma metnine imza koymaları.* An interim step in the multilateral treaty process whereby representatives of the States or organizations generally agree on draft articles with a view toward ultimate ratification by the parties. A signature is a provisional acceptance, as opposed to final acceptance of the treaty's obligations through ratification.

signing/sign: *bir antlaşmanın onaylanmasındaki ilk aşama.* The first step in *ratification* of a *treaty*; to sign a treaty and thus to promise to adhere to the core principles in the document and to honor its spirit.

single transferable vote (STV): *partilerin sundukları listelerden çok kişilere oy verilen oylama sistemi.* A form of proportional representation in which electors vote for individuals rather than party lists, but they do so by ranking the candidates in their order of choice.

single-member-plurality system (SMP): *en çok oyu alan adayın kazandığı oylama sistemi.* An electoral system in which the candidate with the most votes wins, even though that win may not represent 51% of the votes.

single-party system: *tek partili sistem.* A party system in which there exists only one party and no political alternatives are legally tolerated.

sisterhood/brotherhood: *kardeşlik.* An association or bond of solidarity between persons. Brothers and sisters are an integral part of a family, although people need not be blood-related siblings to be a part of a *brotherhood* and a *sisterhood.* According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood [and sisterhood]" (Article 1, UDHR).

small-scale society: *küçük ölçekli toplum.* Generally a society of a few dozen to several thousand people who live by foraging wild foods, herding domesticated animals, or non-intensive horticulture on the village level. Such societies lack cities as well as complex economies and governments. Kinship relationships are usually highly important in comparison to the common pattern of large-scale societies.

smog plan (federal smog management plan): *federal hava kirliliği yönetim planı.* A plan implemented jointly with Natural Resources Canada and Transport Canada as the federal

contribution to CCME actions to improve smog-related air quality.

Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930: *en yüksek gümrük vergisi kanunları.* Enacted less than a year after Black Thursday, this was one of the highest tariff laws in American history; it was blamed for initiating a protectionist trade war that prolonged the Great Depression.

social change: *toplumsal değişim.* Refers to progress resulting from acts of advocacy for the cause of enacting positive change in society. Social change movements are generally organized in response to particular oppressions based on race, gender, ability, sexual orientation, religion, and age.

social constructivism: *toplumsal yapısalcılık / oluşumculuk kuramı.* Social Constructivism encompasses a broad range of theories that aim to address questions of ontology, such as the Structure and agency debate, as well as questions of epistemology, such as the "material/ideational" debate that concerns the relative role of material forces versus ideas. Constructivism is not a theory of IR, for example in the manner of neorealism, but instead is a social theory.

social darwinism: *toplumsa / sosyal darvinizm.* Improperly deduced by Herbert Spencer from the work of Charles Darwin, this theory became popular in the late nineteenth century. It is the notion that only the finest will survive as society evolves and that government should not intervene to help those who are "less fit."

social democrats: *sosyal demokratlar.* Socialists emphasizing popular consent, peaceful change, political pluralism, and constitutional government.

social justice: *sosyal adalet.* The practice of promoting and protecting human rights and responsibilities, with a particular emphasis on the economic and social rights of society's most vulnerable groups.

social policy: *toplumsal siyaset.* Actions (or inaction) by government that guide our development as human beings and our relationships with other humans and our broader environment. Examples include health and human service programs, education standards, and environmental regulations. Social policies often are also economic policies.

social responsibility: *toplumsal sorumluluk.* The obligation to ensure that one's actions produce an overall positive impact on society and on the promotion and protection of human rights.

social velocity: *toplumda insanların sayısı artıkça kişiler*

arası antlaşmazlıkların meydana gelmesi; toplumsal dalgalanmalar. The common social phenomenon in which disruptive interpersonal conflicts increasingly occur as the number of people in a society grows. Richard Lee coined this term as result of observing the phenomenon among the ju/'hoansi of southwest Africa. Band fissioning occurred before a community reached the full carrying capacity of the environment. Families decided to leave and form their own bands because the conflict settling mechanisms were not adequate to resolve differences. It was not food scarcity but, rather, social discord that was the cause of the break-up.

socialism: *sosyalizm.* (1) a leftist political ideology that emphasizes the principle of equality and usually prescribes a large role for government to intervene in society and the economy via taxation, regulation, redistribution, and public ownership.(2) an economic and social system that relies on intensive government intervention or public ownership of the means of production in order to distribute wealth among the population more equitably; in radicalist theory, the stage between capitalism and communism

society: *toplum.* A self-sufficient group of individuals living together under common rules of conduct.

soft power: *ortak amaç ve değerleri hedef alan ve ikna yolu ile istenilen sonucu almak.* The ability to get desired outcomes through persuasion and appeals to shared goals and values

solidarity: *birlik, beraberlik, bütünlük.* A union of interests, purposes, or sympathies among members of a group. For example, *Solidarity* is often associated with labor movements.

source of international law: *uluslararası kanunların kaynağı.* Where a decision maker such as a judge or diplomat looks for evidence of the content of International Law: customary State practice, treaties, general principles of law found in civilized legal systems, judicial opinions, the teachings (writings) of highly qualified publicists, and possibly certain UN General Assembly resolutions or documents.

south: *güney yarıkürenin gelişen ülkeleri.* The developing countries of Africa, Latin America, and southern Asia, generally located in the Southern Hemisphere

sovereign immunity: *hükümranlık haklarına bağımlılık.* The immunity from suit enjoyed by States (and certain international organizations) in the courts of other States. This status is an

attribute of sovereignty, whereby one State does not allow its judicial processes to be exercised against another State.

sovereignty: *hükümranlık.* (1) the various attributes of statehood. A territory, coexisting with other such entities in an international system of independent States, is characterized as being a sovereign entity entitled to equality and territorial control. (2) the authority of the state, based on recognition by other states and by nonstate actors, to govern matters within its own borders that affect its people, economy, security, and form of government

sovereign: *hükümran.* When a state is considered 'sovereign', it is politically independent from any "higher authority" or outside intrusion; in theory, sovereignty gives a state equality and legitimacy in the world system.

Speaker of the House: *temsilciler meclisi sözcüsü; hükümet sözcüsü.* The presiding officer in the House of Representatives. The Speaker is elected by the majority party in the House.

special (ad hoc) committee*: özel ve geçici amaçlar için oluşturulan yasama komiteleri.* Legislative committees appointed for special, temporary purposes, such as to investigate a problem before the government prepares legislation on the subject.

species at risk: *nesli tükenme teklikesiyle karşı karşıya olan varlıklar.* General term for species that are endangered, threatened or vulnerable.

specific tariff rates: *özel gümrük tarife/vergi oranları.* This import tax is levied at a fixed amount per unit rather than a percentage of the good's worth. Specific duties are used because of the difficulty of establishing a fair market value for imported goods, on which ad valorem rates could be charged.

Spencer, Herbert (1820-1903): *"güçlü olan ayakta kalsın" fikrinin babası İngiliz filozof.* An English social philosopher and author of *Social Statics*, his laissez-faire economic views were more popular in the United States than in his own country. It was Spencer, and not Charles Darwin, who originated the phrase "survival of the fittest."

spoils system: *seçimi kazandıktan sonra işbaşına kendi taraftarlarının getirilmesi, sistemin bozulması.* The assumption that, after successfully winning an election, the political executive is entitled to appoint large numbers of supporters to the bureaucracy.

spontaneous order*: toplumda kendi çıkarlarını takip eden kişilerin bir araya gelerek*

oluşturdukları yakın işbirliği; çıkar grupları. The pattern of mutual coordination that emerges as individuals pursue their own interests in society.

standing committee: *hükümet e paralel işlevi olan ve sürekli işbaşındaki aktif yasama komiteleri.* Legislative committees that are set up permanently and parallel government functions.

stare decisis: *örf, adet, hukuk sisteminin esası.* The legal principle that precedents are binding on similar subsequent cases; the basis of the common law system.

state parties: *bir antlaşmayı onaylayan veya kabul eden ve sonuçlarından sorumlu olan taraf ülkeler.* Those countries that have *ratified* or otherwise accepted a *treaty* or a *convention* and are thereby bound to conform to its provisions.

state responsibility: *devlet sorumluluğu.* A body of evolving norms that contains the obligations incurred as a consequence of a State's international legal personality. Failure to observe a norm of State practice or a treaty obligation thus renders the State responsible under International Law for its wrongful act or omission.

state: *devlet.* (1) historically, the only entity that possesses the capacity to act on the international level. It is a group of societies within a readily defined geographical area that are united to ensure their mutual welfare and security (see Nation). It consists of a permanent territory, a defined populace, and a government that is capable of engaging in international relations.(2) the organized political unit which has a geographic territory, a stable population, and a government to which the population owes allegiance and which is legally recognized by other states. (3) the organized political unit which has a geographic territory, a stable population, and a government to which the population owes allegiance and which is legally recognized by other states

statecraft: *dış işlerinde devlet geleneği.* A state's conduct of external affairs in the pursuit of some relative or absolute advantage.

stateless society: *hükümran bir devleti olmayan toplum.* A society without a sovereign government.

statelessness: *devletsizlik, millet kavramının olmama hali.* The absence of nationality, whereby an individual is generally a refugee who lacks the international protection afforded by a legal connection with any particular State.

statism: *özellikle ekonomik sistemde toplumsal konulara*

devletin gereğinden fazla müdahalesi. The heavy intervention of the state in societal affairs, especially in the economic system.

status: *statü.* The relative social position of an individual. For instance, student, teacher, child, and parent are easily identifiable statuses in most cultures. Each of us has a number of different statuses. We usually acquire new ones and lose old ones as we go through life.

statute: *yasa.* A specific piece of legislation.

stock markets: *borsalar.* Places where shares of common stock are bought and sold. The largest are the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and American Stock Exchange (Amex); while the NASDAQ is an electronic network maintained by the National Association of Securities Dealers that records the transactions of about 4000 smaller stocks. Over-the-counter (OTC) markets are maintained by regional brokerage houses through telephone or computer networks.

strait passage: *hiç bir devlete ait olmayan boğaz, geçit.* Passage through territorial waters that is not subject to the restrictive rules of the coastal State due to the strategic nature of the particular strait. These waters are, for the purpose of strait passage, permitted free passage as if in high seas.

stratification: *kaynakların farklı devletler ve bireyler arasında adil olmayan dağılımı.* The degree to which there is an uneven distribution of resources among different groups of individuals and states

stratospheric ozone: *dünyadan 15 ile 35 km. uzaklıktaki stratosfer tabakası.* The layer of the earth's atmosphere, extending from 15 to 35 kilometers above the earth, that protects life on the planet by absorbing harmful ultra-violet rays.

structural adjustment program: *ekonomik kriz ve ödemeler dengesinde zorlanan devletlere uluslararası para fonunun belirlediği tavsiyeler ve politikalar.* IMF policies and recommendations to guide states out of balance-of-payment difficulties and economic crises

structuralism: *uluslararası ilişkilerin ulusal ve uluslararası itilaflar ve hakim sınıfın bu alanda ilgilerinin yansıması olarak değerlendiren siyasi kuram.* A political theory that views international relations as a reflection of domestic and international class conflicts and of the influence of dominant class interests in national and international politics.

subgovernments: *genel politikanın komitelerden, idari*

kuruluş ve bazı çıkar gruplarından oluşması inancı; demir üçlü ve siyaset girdabı olarak da bilinir. This is the belief that public policy is made in dozens of cozy relationships involving a congressional subcommittee, an administrative agency, and a few interest-group insiders. Also known as iron triangles and policy whirlpools, subgovernments are said to be typical of pluralist politics and one of the reasons that synoptic change is rare in the United States.

subjects: *bir toplumun siyasi yapılanmasında yer almayan üyeleri.* Members of a society who are not involved in the political process of that society.

subsidies: *devlet yardımları.* Government grant/payment that is intended to support a private firm or an economic sector. Subsidies are sometimes given to local industry to aid it in international competition and therefore are considered non-free trade policies.

subsidy: *devletçe yapılan ekonomik yardım, sübvansiyon.* An economic payment by government to another entity, designed to influence or reward behavior. Subsidies are important tools used by government to achieve its desired goals. Of course, outside entities also seek and compete vigorously for subsidies.Thus, subsidies may benefit the public interest, or they may reflect redistribution of public goods for private gain, or a combination of the two.

subsistence base: *bir toplum tarafından kullanılan temel yiyecek kaynakları.* The main sources of food used by a society. The term "subsistence base" is often used interchangeably with subsistence pattern.

subsistence pattern: *toplumun yiyecek ve diğer ihtiyaçlarını temin etme yolları.* The methods a society uses to obtain its food and other necessities (e.g., foraging, pastoralism, horticulture, and intensive agriculture). The term "subsistence pattern" is often used interchangeably with subsistence base.

succession: *iktidarı ele geçirme, iktidar olma.* One or more States take the place of a former State. The new entity thus succeeds to the sovereign attributes of the predecessor State, which no longer exists due to this transfer of sovereignty.

suffragism: *bir seçimde kadınlar tarafından oy kullanma haklarını elde etme amaçlı siyasi hareket.* A political movement by women to obtain the right to vote in an election.

summit: *zirve toplantısı.* Talks and meetings among the highest-level government officials from

different countries; designed to promote good relations, discuss issues, and conclude formal negotiations

superior courts: *yüksek mahkemeler.* In Canada, courts organized by provincial statute, staffed by judges appointed by the federal government.

superpower: *süper güç, en güçlü devlet.* Highest-power states as distinguished from other great powers; term coined during the Cold War to refer to the United States and Soviet Union

supply-side economics: *refahın talebi artırmaktan çok hizmet ve malların teminindeki artışa bağlı olma inancı.* This is the belief that prosperity depends on increasing the supply of goods and services rather than on stimulating demand. Reaganomics sought to do so by lowering taxes on producers like high-salaried owners and managers. Critics of supply-side economics pointed to the similarity between its ideas and the fallacy of Say's law, which states that supply creates its own demand.

sustainable development (SD): *sürdürülebilir kalkınma.* Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

symbolic laws: *sembolik yasalar; toplum için özel bir anlamı ve önemi olan yasalar.* Laws designed to create special meaning for society, such as the adoption of a national anthem.

syndicalism: *fabrika ve iş yerlerine çalışanlar tarafından sahip olunması manasında farklı sosyalist anlayış.* A variation of socialism in which the workers own or control the factory or workplace.

synoptic change: *büyük ve köklü değişiklikler.* This is large, major change, something that is rare in American public policy. Usually caused by major electoral realignment or by some sense of emergency, it is the antithesis of incremental change.

system: *sistem.* A group of units or parts united by some form of regular interaction, in which a change in one unit causes changes in the others; these interactions occur in regularized ways

systemic change: *sistemli değişim.* Process of enacting large-scale change while moving beyond thinking about individual organizations, single problems, and single solutions. Systemic change is a cyclical process in which the impact of change on all parts of the whole and their relationships to one another are taken into consideration. For example, the term entails thinking about many types of systems, such as educational systems, information systems, policy systems, social service systems, and technology systems.

systemic level concepts: *karışıklıklarla tanımlanan uluslararası etki unsurlarını belirleyen, şekillendiren kavramların tamamı; sistemli bir şekilde oluşturulan kavramlar.* International relations is often viewed in terms of levels of analysis, the systemic level concepts are those broad concepts that define and shape an international milieu, characterised by Anarchy.

Tt

table a bill: *bir kanunu ortadan kaldırma girişimi.* A motion to remove a bill from consideration.

Taft-Hartley Act of 1947: *1947 Taft-Hartley kanunu.* Named for Senator Robert Taft (R-OH) and Representative Fred Hartley (R-NJ) and enacted over the veto of President Truman, this act embellished the National Labor Relations Act. The law created the National Mediation and Conciliation Service, developed sixty-and eighty-day "cooling-off" periods before strikes could occur, banned the closed shop, and expanded the list of unfair labor practices that unions could commit.

tariffs: *gümrük tarifeleri ve vergileri.* Duties or taxes levied on imports or exports.

tax base: *yıllık gelir, kişisel mal varlığı ya da zenginlik ve ihraç edilen veya perakende satılan malların vergilendirilmesine dayanan vergi.* In one sense, a tax base is that which is taxed, such as annual income, personal wealth or property, or the value of goods that are being imported or sold at retail. In another sense, it is the smaller dollar amount that is subject to taxation after all exemptions, exclusions, and income not taxed have been set aside. The difference between the apparent gross income and the remaining taxable income accounts for the difference between nominal and effective rates of taxation.

tax expenditure: *hazinenin vergi harcamaları, vergi giderleri.* Tax loopholes, tax breaks, and tax exemptions. For instance, if a tax code specifies a tax rate of 10 percent on a given activity, but a legislative body then grants tax exemption to some an organization, the value of the exemption – how much money the exemption cost the public treasury – is called a "tax expenditure." A tax expenditure may also be classified as a subsidy.

tax rate: *vergi oranları.* This is the percentage of tax levied on something being taxed such as

income or property. Proportional rates are those that are the same regardless of the size of the base being taxed. Progressive rates are those that are larger as the taxable base becomes greater. Regressive rates are those that grow smaller as the base increases.

tax theories: *vergilendirmenin usul ve dayanaklarını belirleyen unsurlar; vergi kuramları.* Taxes are based on several underlying justifications: the value of services received back from the taxing authority, the ability to pay (itself based on the equality of sacrifice or the equal utility of money), the redistribution of wealth, or the Keynesian notion of countercyclical fiscal policy.

tax: *vergi.* A compulsory transfer of money from private individuals or groups to the government.

Terra Mullius: *hükümranlık altında olmamasına rağmen bir bölgeye sahip olma durumu.* Territory capable of ownership, although not yet under sovereign control. The land is characterized as belonging to no one and thus is capable of ownership through some act of occupation.

territorial sea: *12 deniz mili genişliğinde kıta sahanlığı.* Twelve-nautical-mile strip of water adjacent to the coast, wherein the coastal State exercises total sovereignty as if on land.

territoriality: *kendi sınırları içinde hissedilen etkiler ya da hareketlere dayalı devletin davranış biçimi; bir devletin bölgesel hareket kabiliyeti, serbestiyeti.* The State regulation of conduct based on acts or effects that are felt within its territory. Recognized extensions authorize the exercise of a State's jurisdiction over its aircraft and seagoing vessels regardless of location.

terrorism: *devletler ya da gruplar tarafından uygulanan şiddet; terörizm.* the use of violence by groups or states to intimidate, cause fear, or punish their victims to achieve political goals

TFF Research Project: *anlaşmazlık bölgelerinde uzlaşma süreçlerini araştıran üç yıllık araştırma projesi.* Three-year research project, investigating reconciliation processes and policies in conflict regions. Summary, background and implementation.

the balance of power: *güçler dengesi.* A concept prevalent in Europe prior to the First World War, the thought being that by balancing power blocs it would create stability and prevent war. Theories of the balance of power gained prominence again during the Cold War, being a central mechanism of Kenneth Waltz's Neorealism. Here, the concepts of balancing (rising in power to counter another) and

bandwagonning (siding with another) are developed.

the Berlin Blockade: *Berlin duvarı.* Was begun by the Soviets in June 1948. By cutting off all road, rail, and water links, they hoped they could force West Berlin to accept Communism. But due to the US airlift of food and coal to West Berlin, the blockade was stopped in May 1949. (Montezon)

the Global Site: *uluslararası ilişkilerde oluşturulan akademik portal.* An academic portal to International Relations maintained by Professor Martin Shaw of Sussex University. In addition to links, this site offers original articles and reviews organised around major topics in IR and sociology.

the international system: *uluslararası sistem.* The history of international relations is often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, where the modern state system was developed. Prior to this, the European medieval organization of political authority was based on a vaguely hierarchical religious order. Westphalia instituted the notion of sovereignty, which essentially meant that rulers, or sovereigns, would recognize no internal equals within a defined territory, and no external superiors. Classical Greek and Roman authority at times resembled the Westphalian system, but both lacked the notion of sovereignty. Westphalia encouraged the rise of the nation-state and the institutionalization of diplomacy and armies. This particular European system was exported to the Americas, Africa, and Asia via colonialism and the "standards of civilization". The contemporary international system was finally established through decolonization during the Cold War. However, this is somewhat over-simplified. While the nation-state system is considered "modern", many states have not incorporated the system and are termed "pre-modern". Further, a handful of states have moved beyond the nation-state system and can be considered "post-modern". The ability of contemporary IR discourse to explain the relations of these different types of states is disputed.

the mobilization of international shame: *uluslararası ilişkilerde bir araç olarak bir devletin hareketlerini uluslararası seviyede "belirle ve kına" yöntemiyle değiştirme girişimi.* Can also be thought of as a tool of International Relations. This is attempting to alter a states actions through 'naming and shaming' at the international level. A prominent use of this would be the UN Commission on

Human Rights 1235 procedure, which publicly exposes states human rights violations.

the study of IR: *uluslararası ilişkiler çalışmaları.* Initially, international relations as a distinct field of study was almost entirely British-centered. In 1919, the first Chair in International Politics established at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, from an endowment given by David Davies, became the first academic position dedicated to IR. In the early 1920s, the London School of Economics' department of International Relations was founded at the behest of Nobel Peace Prize winner Phillip Noel-Baker. While schools dedicated to the study of IR have been founded in Asia and South America, IR as a discipline remains to be studied chiefly in Europe and North America.

theory: *teori, kuram.* Generalized statements about political, social, or economic activity that seek to describe and explain those activities; used in many cases as a basis of prediction

third generation human rights: *üçüncü nesil insan hakları.* Collective rights of groups, including the rights of indigenous people and children, and the rights to democracy and development

third International: *ideolojisini marksizm, leninizm ya da komünizmin oluşturduğu siyasi oluşum.* The political organization in which the official ideology was Marxist-Leninism or communism, established in 1921.

threatened species: *nesli tükenmekle karşı karşıya kalan canlılar.* A species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.

torture: *tartaklama, eziyet, işkence.* Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted by or at the instigation of an individual (e.g., a public official) or group on a person for such reasons as obtaining from him or her or a third person information or confession, punishing them for an act they have committed or are suspected of having committed, or intimidating him or her or other persons.

totalitarianism: *bir ideolojinin hakim kılınmasını amaçlayan totaliter rejim.* A modern form of despotic rule in which the state undertakes to remake society according to an ideological design.

toxic substance: *zehirli maddeler.* A substance that is entering or may enter the environment in a quantity or a concentration or under conditions: a) having or that may have an immediate or

long-term harmful effect on the environment, or b) constituting or that may constitute a danger to the environment on which human life depends, or c) constituting or that may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health.

track-two diplomacy: *iki ayrı yoldan uygulanan diplomasi.* Unofficial overtures by private individuals or groups to try and resolve an ongoing international crisis or civil war

trade association: *ticari birlik.* This organization comprises member firms and performs a number of service for them, one of which is lobbying the government. The names of many trade associations begin with National Association of… .

traditional authority: *geleneksel otorite.* Authority based on birthright and custom.

traditionalist political science: *gelenekçi siyaset bilimi.* Political scientists who study politics by emphasizing historical description, that is, law and casework, and do not shy away from making value judgments of right and wrong are often called traditionalists.

transhumance: *kışın ovalarda yazın yaylalarda yaşayan göçerler.* A cyclical pattern of migrations made by some pastoralists that usually take them to cool highland valleys in the summer and warmer lowland valleys in the winter. This is seasonal migration between the same two locations in which they have regular encampments or stable villages often with permanent houses.

transnational across national boundaries: *özel şahıslar ve hükümet dışı kuruluşlar gibi devlet dışı aktörlerin hareketlerini belirtir.* Refers to actions of various nonstate actors, such as private individuals and nongovernmental organizations

treasury bills, notes, and bonds: *tedavülde olan hazine bonoları, değerli kağıtlar ve paralar.* Bills are debt obligations of less than one year issued by the U.S. Treasury Department to raise short-term money for the government. Treasury notes have maturities of from two to ten years, while bonds mature in ten to thirty years.

Treasury Board: *hazine müsteşarlığı.* A cabinet committee and government department whose primary responsibility is to oversee government spending.

treaty: *resmi antlaşma.* A formal agreement between nations, which defines and modifies their mutual duties and obligations (a *treaty* which may be ratified by more than two States Parties is a multilateral treaty, sometimes known as a *convention*). When

conventions are adopted by the *UN General Assembly*, they create legally binding international obligations for the *Member States* that have ratified the *treaty*.

Treaty of Westphalia: *1648 de Avrupa'da 30 yıl savaşlarını sona erdiren Westphalia antlaşması.* Treaty ending the Thirty Years War in Europe in 1648; in international relations represents the beginning of state sovereignty within a territorial space

tribe: *kabile.* The level of political integration in which a society uses pantribal associations in order to provide unity and common interest. Tribes are more complex acephalous societies than bands due largely to the fact that they have more people and this new integrating mechanism that helps to prevent the disintegration of society. Tribes often have a headman who must lead through his powers of persuasion rather than clear authority to enforce his decisions. Tribes have been common among horticultural, pastoral, equestrian foraging, and rich aquatic foraging societies.

tribute: *mağlup olanların ödediği haraç, vergi, baç.* Payments made by a defeated people to their conqueror.

Troika: *troyka, üçlü.* This is an informal reference to the president's three closest economic advisers - the chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Truman Doctrine: *Truman Doktrini.* A doctrine set up by President Truman in order to limit the influence of the Soviet Union by providing economic aid to other countries. (Chris Poniewaz)

trustee: *mütevelli heyeti/yönetim kurulu üyesi.* A representative who acts independently in deciding what is in the best interests of his or her constituents.

Trusteeship Council of the United Nations: *seçilmiş BM üyelerinin oluşturduğu BM konseyi.* Consists of selected UN members responsible for the administration of territories until they are capable of self-government. The bulk of its work was completed with the decolonization movement of the 1960s.

Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: *gerçekleri araştırma ve uzlaştırma komisyonları.* Truth and Reconciliation Commissions, unlike traditional courts, focus primarily on the victims of past oppression and rely heavily on their accounts. They provide a forum for survivors to tell their stories and suffering through private or public hearings.

Anybody who feels they have been a victim of violence can come forward and be heard. Perpetrators of violence can also give testimony and, in some circumstances, request amnesty from prosecution. Truth and Reconciliation Commissions are crucial transition components to full and free democracy and vary in form from country to country.

two-party system: *iki partili sistem.* A party system in which there are two credible contenders for power and either is capable of winning any election.

two-party-plus system: *iki partili ve az sayıda sandalye sahibi üçüncü partinin var olduğu sistem.* A party system in which there are two major contenders for power of approximately equal strength plus one or more minor parties able to win seats but not to control the government.

typology: *devlet sistemlerinin geniş ve sistematik olarak sınıflandırılması.* A broad classification scheme of governmental systems.

tyranny: *tek kişinin keyfi yönetimine dayalı bir hükümet şekli.* A form of government in which one person rules arbitrarily.

Uu

ultra vires: *yasama tarafınca tanınan haklara sahip idari kuruluşlar ve yönetim kurulları. "Gücün ötesinde" anlamında terim.* (1) from the Latin, this phrase means "beyond the power." Administrative agencies and boards possess only those powers that have been delegated to them by a legislature. Thus, administrative acts that are found by a court to exceed a statutory grant of authority are null and void. (2) Term used to describe an action which exceeds the conferred constitutional powers of the actor. Literally, "beyond the power."

UN Global Compact: *gelişmekte olan ülkelerin ekonomik ve sosyal durumlarını güçlendirmeyi, insan haklarını desteklemeyi amaçlayan çokuluslu olumşumlarca gönüllü olarak imzalanan işbirliği antlaşması; BM küresel işbirliği.* Voluntary agreement subscribed to by multinational corporations to support human rights, enhance social and economic conditions of developing countries in which they function, and of the people who work for them.

UN Security Council: *BM güvenlik konseyi.* The main collective security organ of the United Nations, which has 15

members including 5 permanent members.

unanimous consent: *oylama yapılmadan tartışmasız önlemleri kabul etme şekli.* A procedure for adopting noncontroversial measures without a vote.

understanding other points of view: *başka görüş açılarını anlamak.* Recognizing different perspectives of one experience or event.

unemployment: *işsizlik.* The economic condition of members of the labor force who wish to work but cannot find a job.

unfairness: *adil olamamak.* Not just, evenhanded, or ethical.

unilateral: *ikili işbirliği, çok taraflı işbirliği.* A form of action undertaken by one country, independent of consultation or interaction with other countries.

unipolar power structure: *tek kutuplu güç yapılanması, yapısı.* System of international power relationships based on the ability of one military or economic superpower to dominate other powers, enforce its policy preferences on other powers (and international organizations), and/or enforce a veto on the actions of other nations or international organizations. will in international relations apart from the cooperation of other powers.

unipolar: *tek güce dayalı, tek kutuplu uluslararası sistem.* An international system where there is only one great power

unitary actor: *ulusal çıkar için devletin söz sahibi olması.* An assumption made by realists that the state speaks with one voice and has a single national interest

unitary system: *ülkeyi hükümran tek bir devletin yönettiği devlet sistemi.* A system of government in which a single sovereign government rules the country.

United Nations Charter: *BM anayasası.* Initial treaty of the UN setting forth its goals, functions, and responsibilities; adopted in San Francisco in 1945.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): *BM çocuk haklarını koruma örgütü.* United Nations organization that works to promote the human rights of children throughout the world. UNICEF has a variety of programs that address the organization's priority areas of child protection, early childhood, girl's education, HIV/AIDS, and immunization.

United Nations Commission on Human Rights: *BM insan hakları komisyonu.* Body of the United Nations established to draft human rights standards and otherwise address human rights issues.

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): *BM ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınma konseyi.* A UN council of 54

members primarily concerned with population, economic development, human rights, and criminal justice. This high-ranking body receives and issues human rights reports.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): *BM eğitim, bilim ve kültür teşkilatı.* Body of the Unites Nations established to advance science and learning in the five areas of Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture, and Communication and Information. The mission of the Social and Human Sciences section of UNESCO is to spur advances and innovation that promote the universal principles of justice, freedom, and human dignity.

United Nations General Assembly: *BM genel kurulu.* One of the principal organs of the UN, consisting of representatives of all member states. The *General Assembly* issues *declarations*, adopts *conventions* on human rights issues, debates relevant issues, and censures states that violate human rights. The actions of the *General Assembly* are governed by the *United Nations Charter*.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): *BM sığınmacılar yüksek komiserliği.* United Nations agency charged with facilitating international action to address the problems faced by refugees, as well as to promote and protect their human rights. Such rights include the right to seek asylum and the right to return home voluntarily.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR): *BM insan hakları yüksek komiserliği dairesi.* Body of the United Nations established to press the international community and UN *Member States* to honor and uphold human rights treaties, principles, and norms. The OHCHR also speaks on behalf of the victims of human rights violations.

United Nations Sub–Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: *BM insan haklarını koruma ve yükseltme alt komisyonu.* Subsidiary body of the UN Commission on Human Rights formerly known as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Sub-Commission's function is to conduct human rights *research* and to make recommendations to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

United Nations: *Birleşmiş Milletler.* International organization formed in 1945 as instrument of collective security

and international cooperation. The UN can exercises only such authority as may be delegated to it by member organizations. Its nominal decision-making body, the General Assembly, includes most independent states around the world. Decisions relating to international security are made by the Security Council, which is dominated by its five permanent members. The UN is one of several organizations which serve as a forum for the negotiation of international agreements, which must be ratified by individual member nations in order to become effective in international law.

unity: *birlik, beraberlik.* Individuals or groups coming together for a single purpose.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): *insan hakları evrensel bildirgesi.* Primary UN document establishing human rights standards and norms, which was adopted by the UN *General Assembly* on December 10, 1948. The UDHR is an authoritative definition of the human rights obligations of UN member states. Through time it has become so respected by *states* that many of its provisions can now be said to be *customary international law*.

universal jurisdiction: *evrensel yargılama yetkisi.* A legal concept that permits states to claim legal authority beyond their national territory for the purpose of punishing a particularly heinous criminal or protecting human rights

universality: *evrensellik.* Certain moral and ethical values are considered to be common or shared in all regions of the world; governments and communities should recognize and uphold them. The universality of human rights does not mean, however, that the rights cannot change or that they are experienced in the same manner by all people.

universality principle of jurisdiction: *evrensel yargılama yetki prensibi.* The State regulation of conduct in circumstances in which the actor's conduct is so heinous that it constitutes a crime against all nations. Each State may thus prosecute or extradite the individual criminal for trial, regardless of the location of the conduct.

unwritten constitution: *yazılı olmayan anayasa.* An uncodified constitution established through traditional practice.

utopian socialism: *ütopik, hayale dayalı sosyalizm.* Early-nineteenth century socialism based on a universal appeal to reason.

VV

veto: *veto, veto etmek.* The authorized power of a president to reject legislation passed by Congress.

violence: *şiddet.* The utilization of physical force or power as a means of achieving ends.

vote of censure: *başbakan ve kabinesinin istifa etmesini amaçlayan güvensizlik oylaması.* A motion of nonconfidence requiring the prime minister and the cabinet to resign.

voting paradox: *yanıltıcı oylama.* Also known as the cyclical majority problem, this is a problem of voting in legislatures when there are three or more groups of relatively equal size. When motions are framed dichotomously (e.g., as yes or no) there will always be a majority winner on any roll-call, barring ties. At the same time, however, there may be no true overall majority preference. Thus it is paradoxical that there both is and is not a majority at the same time.

WW

Wagner Act: *Wagner yasası.* The National Labor Relations Act of 1935, colloquially named after Senator Robert Wagner (D-NY), created the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and empowered it to identify appropriate collective bargaining units, conduct representation elections, and define unfair labor practices.

Wagner's Law: *Wagner kanunu.* Adolph Wagner was a nineteenth century German economist who believed that the percentage of a nation's gross national product accounted for by the public sector will grow inexorably because of the increased costs of maintaining law and order, war, and the increasing demand for public services.

war powers resolution: *ABD başkanının kongrenin onayı alınmadan yabancı ülkelerdeki anlaşmazlıkların çözümü için altmış günlük güç gönderme yetkisi.* US legislation, initially enacted in 1973 but never closely followed, that is designed to limit the president's ability to commit US combat troops to foreign conflicts for more than sixty days without congressional approval.

war: *savaş, muharebe.* The use of force, is often thought of as the ultimate tool of international relations. A widely accepted definition is that given by Clausewitz, with war being "the continuation of politics by other means". There a growing study into 'new wars' involving actors other than states. The study of war in International Relations is covered by the disciplines of

'War Studies' and 'Strategic studies'.

wars of secession and national liberation: *kendi yönetimini kurma ve siyasi bir bağımsızlık kazanmayı amaçlayan bir ulus ya da ulusal grubun mevcut siyasi toplumdan ayrılmayı amaçlayan mücadelesi, savaş.* Wars undertaken by a nation or national group to split from an existing political community and gain political independence and self-determination (secession) or to overthrow a non-representative and oftentimes repressive ruling regime (national liberation). Some have made the case that either or both circumstances reflect conditions appropriate for military intervention by external parties.

Warsaw Pact: *Warşova paktı.* A treaty which unified the communist nations of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union under military command; signed at Warsaw, Poland in 1955 in response to Western countries' NATO.

water rights: *su kaynaklarının kullanımı hakkını sağlayan yasal yetki.* Who has legitimate authority over the control or use of a water resources

welfare state: *refah devleti.* A government that devotes a large share of governmental resources to benefits for qualifying individuals or organizations.

welfare: *refah.* Government provision of benefits to qualifying individuals or organizations.

Western World: *batı dünyası.* Those nations dominated by European derived culture.The Western World today includes Europe, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, and a few other countries.

whip: *beyaz sarayda ya da senatoda parti liderinin temsilcisi olarak görev yapan meclis üyesi.* A legislator who is chosen to be assistant to the leader of the party in the House or the Senate and whose job is to marshal support for party strategy.

White House Staff: *beyaz saray çalışanları.* Special advisors to the President, part of the Executive office and similar to the Canadian Prime Minister's Office.

wilderness preservationism: *yaban hayatı korumacılığı.* A form of environmentalism positing the intrinsic importance of wilderness for humankind.

World Bank: *dünya bankası.* A global lending agency to finance projects in developing countries; formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, established as one of the key Bretton Woods

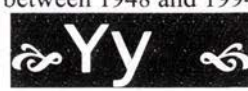
institutions to deal with reconstruction and development

world development: *gelişmekte olan ülkelerin vatandaşları arasında yoksulluğu ortadan kaldırmayı ve yaşam kalitesini artırmayı amaçlayan gelişme.* Development whose goal is to alleviate poverty among residents of developing countries. International development is a multidisciplinary field that includes poverty reduction, governance, healthcare, education, crisis prevention and recovery, and economic restructuring. Development is intended as a long-term solution to poverty and desperation.

world political economy: *dünya ekonomi politikaları.* Area of study which encompasses a variety of different but related approaches to studying economic behavior of countries, individuals, and companies, which range from combining economics with other fields to challenging assumptions of traditional economics.

World Security Network: *dünya güvenlik ağı.* Independent international network of journalists and foreign affairs experts offering news and analysis of international affairs. Articles available by issue, region, and organization.

World Trade Organization: *Dünya Ticaret Örgütü.* international economic organization organized as a forum for the negotiation of international agreements among national states governing trade and economic relations. Emerged from multiple rounds of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs between 1948 and 1994.



Young Europeans for Security (YES)*: güvenlik için örgütlenmiş genç Avrupalılar birliği.* Youth organization of People & Defense. Site offers news and links to online resources on defence, international security and cooperation, and related policymaking.



Zionism: *yahudi ulusuna dayalı bir devlet kurmayı amaçlayan yahudi ulusalcı hareket, siyonizm.* Jewish nationalist movement advocating establishment of a Jewish nation-state

Common Noun and Verb Phrases

(English -Turkish)

Aa

a minority government: *azınlık hükûmeti*
a national policy: *millî politika*
a permanent and a just / justful solution: *kalıcı ve adil çözüm*
a scheduled maneuver: *planlı tatbikat*
a set of bilateral meetings: *bir dizi ikili görüşme*
abide by: *uymak*
accelerating economic reforms: *ekonomik reformların hız kazanması*
accept interference from outside: *dış müdahaleyi kabul etmek*
accept international mediation: *uluslararası arabuluculuğu kabul etmek*
achieve full integration with Europe: *Avrupa'yla tam (olarak) bütünleşmek*
achieve military success: *askeri başarı sağlamak*
act in cool-handed manner: *sakin bir tavırla davranmak*
action of NATO: *NATO harekâtı*
adequate pay: *yeterli ödenek*
adhere to international specifications: *uluslararası şartnamelere bağlı kalmak*
admit responsibility: *sorumluluğu kabul etmek*
advisor to treasury: *hazine müsteşarı*
advocates of war : *savaş müdafileri (destekçileri)*
aggressive and expansionist intensions: *saldırgan ve yayılmacı emeller*
aid / relief flights: *yardım uçuşu*
ailing and unsteady economy: *sorunlu ve istikrarsız ekonomi*
aim to deepen economic and political ties: *ekonomik ve politik bağları güçlendirmeyi hedeflemek*
airlift operation: *hava köprüsü*
all-out assault: *topyekün savaş*
Ankara's unease: *Ankara'nın tedirginliği*
announcement of cease-fire: *ateşkes ilanı*
anti-proliferation efforts: *silahsızlanma çabaları*
anti-terror legislation: *anti terör yasası*
approve by 193 versus 25: *25'e karşı 193'le onaylamak*
april 5 austerity measures: *5 nisan istikrar paketi*
armed conflict: *silahlı müdahale*
armed struggle for independence: *bağımsızlık için silahlı mücadele*
assume a role: *rol üstlenmek*
attrack investments: *yatırımları çekmek*
auxiliary vessels: *destek gemileri*

avert armed attack: *silahlı saldırıyı önlemek*
avoid a potential confrontation with Greeks: *Yunanistan'la potansiyel bir çatışmayı önlemek*

Bb

back up intervention: *müdaheleyi desteklemek*
ban activities of: *eylemleri yasaklamak*
ban on heavy weapons: *ağır silahların yasaklanması*
ban the pkk in European countries: *pkk'yı Avrupa ülkelerinde yasaklamak*
be at odds over Vietnam: *Vietnam konusunda karşıt görüşleri savunmak*
be buried with military honors: *askeri törenle gömülmek*
be crushed by the inflation: *enflasyon altında ezilmek*
be in the control of an unscrupulous dictator: *vicdansız bir diktatörün kontolü altında olmak*
be sentenced to life imprisonment: *ömür boyu hapis cezasına çarptırılmak*
be under inquiry for alleged corruption: *yolsuzluk suçlamasından soruşturma altında olmak*
be up for franchise: *halka açmak*
belligerence: *savaş hali*
bilateral contacts: *ikili görüşmeler*
booming business: *patlayan iş hacmi*
bottleneck in external affairs: *dış ilişkilerde darboğaz*
breakaway state: *bağımsızlığını ilan eden ülke*
breakthrough into demilitarized zone: *askerden arındırılmış bölgeye sızma*
bring amnesty: *af getirmek*
bring peace to long-troubled part of the world: *dünyanın uzun süredir karışık olan bölgesinde barışı sağlamak*
budgetary constraints: *bütçe kısıtlamaları*
budgetary goals: *bütçe hesaplamaları*
buffer zone: *tampon bölge*
build market economies: *piyasa ekonomisi kurmak*
by-election: *ara seçim*

Cc

call for a cease fire: *ateşkes çağrısında bulunmak*
call for cease fire: *ateşkes çağrısı*
casualty evacuation operation: *yaralı tahliye harekâtı*
center-right coalition: *merkez-sağ koalisyonu*
centrist political parties: *merkeziyetçi siyasi partiler*
civil non-military approach: *sivil yaklaşım*
civil servants: *devlet memurları*
closer military coordination: *yakın askeri işbirliği*

collapse of Soviet Union: *Sovyetler Birliği'nin çöküşü*
collective effort: *müşterek çaba*
commit crimes against community: *toplumsal suç işlemek*
complete of cessation of hostilities: *düşmanlıkların tam olarak sona ermesi*
comply with all conditions of UN: *BM'nin bütün şartlarını yerinde getirmek*
comprehensive negotiations: *detaylı görüşmeler*
compromise: *uzlaşmak*
confidence building measures: *güven arttırıcı önlemler*
confidence in the government: *hükûmete güven*
confidence inspiring: *güven telkin edici*
confident approach: *güvenli yaklaşım*
conflict of interests: *çıkar (ların) çatışması*
constitutional court: *anayasa mahkemesi*
constitutional restraints: *anayasal sınırlamalar*
constrained budget: *kısıtlı bütçe*
constructive dialogue: *yapıcı görüşme*
contact group: *temas grubu*
continental shelf: *kıta sahanlığı*
controversial privitization bill: *tartışmalı özelleştirme yasası*
cost estimates: *maliyet tahmini*
counter the threat to represent a serious danger: *tehditi ciddi bir tehlike olarak görmek*
counter-insurgency operations: *karşı ayaklanma hareketleri*
court proceedings: *adli işlemler*
cover withdrawal: *geri çekilmeyi ihtiva etmek*
create a sound national economy: *sağlam bir millî ekonomi tesis etmek*
create confidence: *güven sağlamak*
crew protection: *mürettebatı koruma*
crime ridden area: *suçun yoğun olduğu bölge*
crippling economy: *aksayan ekonomi*
criticize (sharply): *sert bir şekilde eleştirmek*
cross-border / off-border operation: *sınırötesi harekât*
CSCE - Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe: *Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Konferansı*
cultivate military contacts: *askeri ilişkileri geliştirmek*
cultural heritage: *kültürel miras*
current account deficit: *cari hesap açığı*
current population growth trends: *son nüfus artışı eğilimleri*
curtail freedom of speech: *konuşma özgürlüğünü gölgelemek*
customs union negotiation process: *gümrük birliği antlaşma süreci*
customs union: *gümrük birliği*

cut spendings: *harcamaları kesmek*

Dd

dead-toll: *ölüm oranı*
death and disability compensation: *ölüm ve maluliyet yardımı*
decide on a course of action: *ne yapılacağına karar vermek*
decision-making period: *karar verme süreci*
decisive measures: *kesin tedbirler*
declare state of emergency: *olağanüstü hal ilan etmek*
decline comment on: *yorum yapmamak*
declining budgets: *kötüleşen bütçe*
delaying tactics: *oyalama taktiği*
delineation of territorial waters: *uluslararası suların tespit edilmesi*
deliver aid: *yardım götürmek*
demilitarized area: *askerden arındırılmış bölge*
democratic secular republic: *demokratik laik cumhuriyet*
democratic values: *demokratik değerler*
department of family affairs: *aile işleri bakanlığı*
deputy prime minister: *başbakan yardımcısı*
deter against internal and external threats: *iç ve dış tehditlerin karşısında durakalmak*
deterioration in income distribution: *gelir dağılımındaki düşüş*
deterioration of human rights: *insan haklarının ihlali*
develop concrete policy: *somut bir politika geliştirmek*
die a martyr: *şehit düşmek*
dignified foreign policy: *saygın dış politika*
diplomatic efforts: *diplomatik çabalar*
disputed enclave: *tartışmalı bölge*
disputed territories: *tartışmalı bölgeler*
disrupt state unity: *devlet bütünlüğünü bozmak*
dissemination of the propaganda: *propagandanın yayılması*
dissolution of the coalition: *koalisyonun dağılması*
draft resolution: *taslak çözüm*
dramatic rise in crime: *suç oranında ciddi artış*
draw parallel with terrorism: *terörizmle paralellik kurmak*
drug trafficking: *uyuşturucu trafiği*
durable resolution to problem: *soruna kalıcı çözüm*

Ee

ease the tension: *gerginliği yumuşatmak*
economic reconstruction: *ekonomik yapılanma*
economic recovery program: *ekonomik istikrar paketi*

economic stability measures: *ekonomik istikrar önlemleri*
embezzle the charity funds collected for Bosnia: *Bosna için toplanan yardımlarda yolsuzluk yapmak*
emergency rule governor: *olağanüstü hal bölge valisi*
employ hit and run tactics: *vur-kaç taktiği uygulamak*
encounter fierce resistance: *güçlü bir direnişle karşılaşmak*
encourge regional peace: *bölgesel barışı teşvik etmek*
endanger vital interests: *son derece önemli çıkarları tehlikeye atmak*
enjoy freedom: *özgürlüğü yaşamak*
entering the customs union: *gümrük birliğine geçiş*
escalate their efforts: *çabaları artırmak*
escalation of tensions: *gerginliğin artması*
escalation of war: *savaşın kızışması*
establish permanent peace and stability in the area: *bölgede kalıcı barış ve istikrar sağlamak*
establishment of a multi-party democracy: *çok partili demokrasinin tesisi*
ethnic cleansing campaign: *etnik arındırma girişimi*
ethnic cleansing: *etnik arındırma*
ethnic strife: *etnik mücadele*
evacuate troops: *birlikleri tahliye etmek*
examine alternatives: *seçenekleri değerlendirmek*
exert pressure: *baskı uygulamak*
existing political instability: *mevcut siyasi istikrarsızlık*
expand union further: *birliği daha da genişletmek*
expose personnel to high-tech weapon systems: *personeli modern donanımla tanıştırmak*
express condemnation of something: *birşeyi kınamak*
express optimism and support for: *destek ve iyimserliği vurgulamak*
express scepticism: *tedirginliği dile getirmek*
express willingness to join: *birleşme isteğini dile getirmek*
extend the NATO membership: *NATO üyelik süresini uzatmak*
extension of the military service term: *askerlik süresinin uzatılması*
extension of the stay of "Hammer Force" : *çekiç güç'ün kalma süresinin uzatılması*
extensive discussion: *büyük tartışma*
extrajudicial execution: *yargısız infaz*

Ff

face threats from terrorists: *terörstlerden tehdit almak*
fall from power: *iktidardan düşmek*
favorable statements: *cazip açıklamalar*

fierce criticism from oppositon parties: *muhalif partilerden sert eleştiri*
financial backing: *mali destek*
financial legislation: *mali mevzuat*
financially capable companies: *mali açıdan yeterli şirketler*
fiscal consolidation: *devlet sübvansiyonu*
fiscal imbalances: *mali dengesizlikler*
fiscal recovery: *para tahsili*
fit within budgetary constraints: *bütçe kısıtlamalarına ayak uydurmak*
five nation contact group: *beş uluslu temas grubu*
form a dual federation: *ikili federasyon kurmak*
form a technical commitee: *teknik bir komisyon oluşturmak*
forthcoming presidency: *beklenen başkanlık*
free market mechanism: *serbest piyasa mekanizması*
free trade zone:*serbest ticaret bölgesi*
free-fire zone: *serbest atış bölgesi*
freeze and dismantle nuclear weapons: *nükleer silahları kısıtlamak / durdurmak*
front-line soldiers: *cephe hattı askerleri*
fulfill commitments: *vaadleri yerine getirmek*
full democratic government: *tam demokratik yönetim*
full independence: *tam bağımsızlık*
full membership in the EU: *AB'ye tam üyelik*
full respect for orders: *emirlere mutlak itaat*
fundamental changes in security: *güvenlikte köklü değişiklikler*
further developing relations: *ilişkilerin daha da geliştirilmesi*

Gg

gain control of oil wells in Iraq: *Irak'taki petrol kuyularının kontrolünü ele geçirmek*
general amnesty: *genel af*
get a bill through the Turkish Grand National Assembly: *TBMM'den yasa geçirmek*
give approval to Serbs: *Sırpları onaylamak*
give assurances to Greece: *Yunanistan'a teminat vermek*
give assurances: *teminat vermek*
give parliament members new powers: *milletvekillerine yeni haklar tanımak*
go on a goodwill mission: *iyi niyet görevini sürdürmek*
go straight into talks: *doğrudan görüşmelere girişmek*
go through a period of transition: *değişim sürecinden geçmek*
goodwill gesture: *iyiniyet gösterisi*
government subsidy: *devlet ödeneği*

governor of the state of emergency region: *olağanüstü hal bölge valisi*
grant right to somebody: *hak tanımak*
green light for Turkey's application: *Türkiye'nin başvurusuna yeşil ışık*
grip on economy: *ekonomiye hakim olmak*
growth rate: *büyüme oranı*

Hh

hammer out the solutions around the table: *çözümleri tartışmak*
have a face-to-face meeting with somebody: *yüz yüze görüşme yapmak*
have intention of: *niyetinde olmak*
heavily armed ground forces: *tam teçhizatlı kara birlikleri*
heavy shelling: *yoğun bombardıman*
heavy weapon exclusion zone: *ağır silahtan arındırılmış bölge*
high level source: *yüksek seviyeli (güvenilir) kaynaklar*
hold a regular meeting: *olağan toplantı yapmak*
hold responsible for: *sorumlu tutmak*
hold up UN convoy vehicles: *BM konvoylarını engellemek*
hope a peaceful solution: *barışçıl bir çözüm ummak*
hope for the full cooperation: *geniş çaplı işbirliği ummak*
hostile to international community: *uluslararası toplum karşıtı*
hot pursuit: *sıcak takip*
human rights abuses: *insan hakları suçları*
humanitarian consequences: *insani sonuçlar*
humanitarian mission: *insani görev*
humanitarian relief: *insani yardım*
humiliating conflicts: *aşağılayıcı tartışmalar*

Ii

illegal armed formations: *yasadışı silahlı gruplar*
immediate and unconditional withdrawal: *hemen ve şartsız geri çekilme*
immunize somebody against: *dokunulmazlık tanımak*
impasse in the election: *seçimlerde kördüğüm*
in anticipation of high rates: *yüksek oran beklentisiyle*
in every stage of peace: *barışın her aşamasında*
in stark contrast to greece: *Yunanistan'ın tam aksine*
increase defense spending: *savunma harcamalarını arttırmak*
increase humanitarian and economic aid: *insani ve ekonomik yardımı arttırmak*
increase muscle power: *kaba kuvvet kullanmak/artırmak*

increase self-sufficiency: *kendi ayakları üzerinde durmayı sağlamak*
increased fireworker: *arıtılmış silah gücü*
increased mobility: *yüksek hareket*
increasing pressure: *artan baskı*
independent deputy: *bağımsız milletvekili*
inflow of capital: *nakit/anapara akışı*
influx of immigrants: *göçmen akımı*
inland lake: *iç göl*
intensify fights: *çatışmaları yoğunlaştırmak*
interest rates: *faiz oranları*
interest turmoil: *iç karışıklık*
international aid agencies: *uluslararası yardım kuruluşları*
international and regional developments: *uluslararası ve bölgesel gelişmeler*

Jj

joint chief of staff: *müşterek genel kurmay başkanı*
joint exercise: *ortak tatbikat*
joint press conference: *ortak basın toplantısı*
joint readiness: *ortak hazırlık*

Kk

keep abreast with the new developments: *son gelişmeleri takip etmek*
keep Turkey out of the club: *Türkiye'yi topluluğun dışında tutmak*
keep under surveillance: *gözaltında tutmak*
key advisor: *baş danışman*
knock the doors of the EU: *AB'nin kapılarını çalmak*

Ll

languish under Greek control: *Yunan kontrolü altında ezilmek*
launch a counter attack: *karşı taarruz başlatmak*
launch a wide-scale operation: *geniş çaplı operasyon başlatmak*
launch investigation: *soruşturma başlatmak*
launch raid after raid: *saldırı üstüne saldırı başlatmak*
lay down arms: *silahları bırakmak*
lead to unease among generals: *generaller arasında hoşnutsuzluğa sebep olmak*
leading opposition group: *birinci muhalif parti*
legal circles: *yasal çevreler*
legaslative reform: *yasal reform*
lengthy discussion: *kapsamlı tartışma*
lengthy talks: *kapsamlı tartışmalar*
lessen the burden on: *üzerindeki yükü azaltmak*

lift immunities: *dokunulmazlıkları kaldırmak*
live happily within the existing boundries of Turkey: *Türkiye'nin mevcut sınırları içerisinde mutlu yaşamak*
lobby campaign: *lobi faaliyeti*
long-standing peace: *uzun süreli barış*
long-term military aid package: *uzun vadeli askeri yardım paketi*
long-term military aid: *uzun vadeli askeri yardım*

Mm

maintain contact and communication: *temas ve irtibatı devam ettirmek, sürdürmek*
maintain the legal status of: *yasal statüsünü devam ettirmek*
maintenance and up-keep: *bakım onarım*
make public opinion sensitive towards the problem: *kamuoyunu soruna karşı duyarlı hale getirmek*
mass deportation: *toplu sınırdışı*
mass destruction weapons: *kitle imha silahları*
maximize election chances: *seçim olasılığını artırmak*
meet requirements: *ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak*
member in waitng of the European Community: *AB'nin askıdaki üyesi*
midterm elections: *ara seçimler*
military intervention: *askeri müdahale*
military readiness: *askeri hazırlık*
military-to-military cooperation: *askeri işbirliği*
minister of interior: *içişleri bakanı*
misleading propaganda: *yanlış yönlendirici propaganda*
missile early warning station: *füze erken uyarı sistemi*
moderate policies: *ılımlı politikalar*
money lenders: *tefeciler*
moslem fundamentalists: *köktendinci müslümanlar*
most pressing needs: *elzem ihtiyaçlar*
muktilateral operations: *çok yönlü operasyonlar*
multidimensional Turkish policy: *çok yönlü Türk politikası*
multilayer satellite system: *çok amaçlı uydu sistemi*
multinational forces: *çokuluslu güçler*
muslim led Bosnian governments: *müslüman Bosna hükûmetleri*
mutual defence treaty: *karşılıklı savunma anlaşması*
mutual links: *karşılıklı bağlantı*
mutually acceptable solutions: *karşılıklı kabul edilebilir çözümler*

Nn

national and regional stability: *millî ve bölgesel istikrar*

nationalistic-populist anti-westernism: *millîyetçi-halkçı batı karşıtlığı*
NATO expansion: *NATO'nun genişlemesi*
natural geopolitical center of security arrangement: *doğal jeopolitik güvenlik düzenleme merkezi*
near-term strategy: *kısa / yakın vadeli strateji*
non-military resolution of kurdish issue: *kürt sorunu için sivil yaklaşım*
non-proliferation treaty: *silahsızlandırma anlaşması*
normalization of relations: *ilişkilerin normalleştirilmesi*

Oo

obtain support: *destek almak*
occupied territories: *işgal altındaki topraklar*
official sources: *resmi kaynaklar*
on the international scene: *uluslararası platformda*
open a new era in economy: *ekonomide yeni bir dönem açmak*
oust from the enclave: *bölgeden çıkarmak*

Pp

pacifism: *barışseverlik*
package of compensation: *telafi paketi*
Palestenian self rule: *özerk Filistin*
parliamentarian: *parlanenter*
partisan warfare: *çete/gerilla harbi*
partnership agreemen: *ortaklık anlaşması*
pass the bill: *yasa çıkarnak*
pay hike: *ödeme (maaş) artışı*
peace and reconciliation: *barış ve uzlaşma*
peace enforcement approach: *barışı kuvvetlendirme yaklaşımı*
peaceful settlement: *barışçıl çözüm*
peace-keeping operations: *barış sağlama çabaları*
peace-keeping troops: *barış gücü birlikleri*
Pentagon's push to position more heavy armor in the region: *Pentagon'un bölgeye ağır silah yerleştirme yolundaki teşviki*
per capita income: *kişi başına düşen gelir*
period of profound change and uncertainty: *tam bir değişim ve kararsızlık dönemi*
permanent end to fighting: *savaşa kalıcı çözüm*
pity to UN: *BM'i kınamı*
place high emphasis on technology: *teknolojye önem vermek*
place wreath at the Ataturk's mausoleum: *Atatürk'ün mozolesine çelenk koynak*

play a bridge role: *kilit rol oynamak*
policy makers: *politika belirleyiciler*
political awareness: *siyasi duyarlılık*
political blackmail against Turkey: *Türkiye'ye yapılan siyasi şantaj*
political climbdown: *siyasi çöküş*
political criminal: *siyasi suçlu*
political disputes: *politik tartışmalar*
political gain: *siyasi kazanç*
political nightmare: *siyasi kabus*
political party representatives: *siyasi parti temsilcileri*
political rights and duties: *siyasi hak ve sorumluluklar*
political set-back: *siyasi engel*
political sovereignty: *siyasi hakimiyet*
poll-weary Germany: *seçim yorgunu Almanya*
pose a danger for stability: *istikrar için tehlike arzetmek*
post-war political scene: *savaş sonrası politik sahne*
price hikes for petrol: *petrol fiyatlarında artış*
privitisation: *özelleştirme*
progress of stand-by agreement: *protokol antlaşmasında gelişme*
promote economic growth: *ekonomik büyümeyi sağlamak*
promote human rights: *insan haklarını iyileştirmek*
promulgation of reforms: *reformların yürürlüğe konması*
pull forces out of Azarbaijan: *birlikleri Azerbaycan'dan çekmek*
purchasing power: *satın alma gücü*
pursue a policy: *bir politika takip etmek*
put the agreement into force/operation: *anlaşmayı yürürlüğe koymak*

Rr

raise in pay: *ödemelerdeki artış*
rapid deployment force: *çevik kuvvet*
reach a compromise/consensus: *uzlaşmaya/anlaşmaya varmak*
reach a satisfactory point: *memnuniyet verici bir noktaya varmak*
reach a solution through talks: *diyalog yoluyla sonuca varmak*
reach alarming rates: *tehlikeli boyutlara ulaşmak*
real increase in salary: *maaşlardaki reel artış*
receive a positive result: *olumlu (bir) sonuç almak*
receive ear piercing criticism: *sert eleştiri almak*
recognition of a Turkish Cypriot State: *Kıbrıs Türk Devleti'nin tanınması*
recognition of cultural being: *kültürel kişiliğin tanınması*
recognize the territorial integrity and sovereignty: *toprak birliğini ve bütünlüğünü tanımak*
reduction of defence sources: *savunma kaynaklarının kısıtlanması*
release a statement: *açıklamada bulunmak*

release its economy from crippling sanctions: *ekonomisini yıpratıcı yaptırımlardan kurtarmak*
reliance on US: *ABD'ye bağlılık*
relief agencies: *yardım aracıları*
relief shipments: *gemi yoluyla yardım gönderme*
religious and ethnic discrimination: *dini ve etnik ayrımcılık*
remain in office: *makamını korumak*
remain within the bounds of legality: *yasalar içerisinde kalmak*
remove restrictions on free expression: *konuşma özgürlüğü kısıtlamalarını kaldırmak*
renew hostilities: *düşmanlıkları tekrarlamak*
request a NATO air presence: *NATO hava desteği istemek*
resolve the conflict in karabakh: *Karabağ sorununu çözmek*
respect democratic standards: *demokratik düzene saygı duymak*
respect human rights: *insan haklarına saygı göstermek*
respect its new UN defined borders: *BM tarafından tanınan yeni sınırlarını kabul etmek*
respect one's dignity: *kişinin onuruna saygı göstermek*
restore constitutional order: *anayasal düzeni tesis etmek*
run country under election conditions: *ülkeyi seçim şartlarına sokmak*

Ss

safeguard security: *güvenliğin muhafazası*
search and rescue helicopters: *arama-kurtarma helikopterleri*
secure / safe zone: *güvenli bölge*
secure regions in southeast: *güneydoğudaki güvenli bölgeler*
security zone: *güvenlik bölgesi*
seek parliamentary seats: *parlamentoya girmeye çabalamak*
seem indifferent to pressure: *baskıya kayıtsız görünmek / kalmak*
self-determination: *kendi kaderini tayin hakkı*
self-rule elections: *demokratik seçimler*
send an "olive branch": *zeytin dalı uzatmak*
sense of confidence: *güven hissi*
sensible compromise: *mantıklı uzlaşma*
separatist forces: *ayrılıkçı kuvvetler*
separatist leader: *ayrılıkçı lider*
set up a cross party commission: *partilerarası bir komisyon kurmak*
set up a dummy party: *hülle partisi kurmak*
settle the dispute by peaceful means: *anlaşmazlığı barışçıl yollarla çözmek*
settle the problems and frictions: *sorunları ve anlaşmazlıkları çözmek*

shape new relationships: *yeni ilişkiler(i) şekillendirmek (geliştirmek)*
shed further light on the existence of repression and torture: *baskı ve işkencenin varlığına daha fazla ışık tutmak*
shell an adverse reaction: *ters tepki göstermek*
shortage of attemps to recover economy: *ekonomiyi düzeltme çabaları yetersizliği*
show their true faces: *gerçek yüzlerini göstermek*
shrinking forces: *fire veren güçler*
sign a peace treaty: *barış anlaşması imzalamak*
sincere apology: *içten özür.*
single-minded opportunists: *tek amaçlı fırsatçılar*
social discontent and strife: *sosyal doyumsuzluk ve mücadele*
social well-being: *sosyal refah*
speak on condition of anonymyty: *isim vermeme şartıyla konuşmak*
spray buildings with semi-automatic fire: *yarı otomatik silahlarla binaları taramak*
spread the flame of civil war: *iç savaşı körüklemek / yaymak*
start/launch an investigation: *soruşturma başlatmak*
state economic enterprises: *iktisadi devlet teşekkülleri (İDT)*
state institute of statistics: *devlet istatistik enstitüsü (DİE)*
state owned enterprises: *kamu iktisadi teşebbüsleri (KİT)*
state planning organization: *devlet planlama teşkilatı (DPT)*
state security courts: *devlet güvenlik mahkemeleri (DGM)*
stay in the ruling: *iktidarda kalmak*
step up bombing and missile attacks: *bombardımanı ve füze saldırılarını arttırmak*
stop short of meeting military needs: *askeri ihtiyaçları karşılayamamak*
strained Turco-Greek relations: *zoraki Türk-Yunan ilişkileri*
strengthen constitutional framework: *anayasal yapıyı güçlendirmek*
strengthen the friendship: *dostluğu güçlendirmek*
study the recommendations: *önerileri değerlendirmek*
suffer heavy casualties: *çok sayıda yaralı olmak*
sufficient foreign currency stocks: *yeterli döviz stoğu*
suppress the riot: *ayaklanmayı bastırmak*
suppression on human rights: *insan hakları için yapılan baskı*
suppressive anti-democratic authorities: *baskıcı anti-demokratik otoriteler*
supreme military council: *yüksek askeri şûra*
surface to air missiles: *yerden havaya füze*
surplus in current accounts: *cari hesap fazlası*

systematic distortion: *sistematik bozulma*

Tt

take a stand against terrorism: *terörizme karşı tavır almak*
take precautions / measures against the pkk: *pkk'ya karşı önlemler almak*
take refuge in safe areas: *güvenli bölgelere sığınmak*
take refuge in schools: *okullara sığınmak*
take tougher measures towards peace: *barış için daha sıkı tedbirler almak*
taking necessary precautions: *gerekli tedbirlerin alınması*
tampon area: *tampon bölge*
tax evasion: *vergi kaçırmak*
tax revenue: *vergi iadesi*
tender (his) resignation: *istifa(sını) talep etmek*
tentative cease-fire: *geçici ateşkes*
territorial integrity: *toprak bütünlüğü*
terrorists trying to leak into Turkey: *Türkiye'ye sızmaya çalışan teröristler*
the better armed serbs: *daha iyi silahlanmış sırplar*
the center-right cabinet: *orta-sağ kabine*
the chief prosecutor: *başsavcı*
the enforcement of embargo: *ambargonun teşviki*
the flow of arms to Turkey: *Türkiye'ye silah akışı*
the high education board: *yüksek öğrenim kurumu*
the junior coalition partner: *küçük koalisyon ortağı*
the outlawed pkk terrorist organization: *yasadışı pkk terör örgütü*
the right to elect and be elected: *seçme ve seçilme hakkı*
the then independent states: *o zamanın bağımsız devletleri*
thorny issue: *tehlikeli mesele*
thousands of panicking civilians: *panik içindeki binlerce sivil*
threaten secular regime: *laik düzeni tahdit etmek*
threaten to hit back with a major counterattack: *büyük bir karşı taarruzla tehdit etmek*
three-year independence drive: *üç yıl süren bağımsızlık isteği*
tolerate and sympathize with the pkk: *pkk'ya yardım ve yataklık etmek*
tough measures: *sıkı tedbirler*
trigger debate: *tartışma başlatmak*
tripartite meeting: *üç tarafla yapılan toplantı*

Uu

ultranationalist movements: *aşırı millîyetçi hareketler*
UN- sponsored peace: *BM destekli barış*

unadjusted birth rate: *düzensiz doğum oranı*
uncaring world: *duyarsız dünya*
unconventional warfare: *gayrinizamî harp*
under shellfire: *ateş altında*
undersecretary: *müşavir*
unilateral /bilateral / multilateral talks: *tek / iki / çok taraflı görüşmeler*
unilateral action: *tek taraflı hareket*
unilateral peace-keeping: *tek taraflı barış toplantısı*
uninhabited industrial zone: *kullanılmayan endüstriyel bölge*
unprofor, UN protection force: *BM koruma gücü*
unresolved murders: *faili meçhul cinayetler*
uproot democracy and stability: *demokrasiyi ve istikrarı bozmak*
use of chemical and biological agents: *kimyasal ve biyolojik savaş maddelerinin kullanılması*

Vv

vast irrigation and energy scheme: *geniş çaplı sulama ve enerji projesi*
vigilance: *teyakkuz*
village guards: *köy korucuları*
violate public order: *kamu düzenini bozmak*
violation of constitutional rights: *anayasal hakların ihlali*
violation of human rights: *insan haklarının ihlali*
violation of regulation: *düzenlemelerin ihlali*
violation of UN decisions: *BM kararlarının ihlali*
voice his adverse condition: *karşı olduğunu açıklamak*
vote for independence: *bağımsızlıktan yana oy kullanmak*
vulnerable to enemy attacks: *düşman saldırılarına karşı zayıf, korumasız*

Ww

wage a separatist terrorist campaign in Turkey: *Türkiye'de ayrılıkç terörist kampanya sürdürmek*
war captives: *savaş esirleri*
war convicts: *savaş suçluları*
war-torn Bosnia: *savaşın parçaladığı Bosna*
war-torn south-east: *savaşın harabettiği güneydoğu*
weakening economic conditions: *kötüleşen ekonomik şartlar*
weaponry of mass destruction: *kitle imha silahları*
western-imposed no fly zone: *batının belirlediği uçuşa kapalı bölge*
widen the circle of peacemakers: *arabuluculuk sahasını genişletmek*
widespread public opposition: *geniş çaplı halk muhalefeti*

widespread use of torture: *geniş çaplı işkence uygulaması*
win a slice: *pay koparmak*
wipe out resistance: *direnci kırmak*
wish to remain anonymous: *isminin gizli tutulmasını istemek*
work through government channels: *hükûmet kanallarıyla çalışmak*

Common Noun and Verb Phrases

(Turkish-English)

Aa

AB'nin kapılarını çalmak: *knock the doors of the EU*

AB'ye tam üyelik: *full membership in the EU*

ABD'ye bağlılık: *reliance on USA.*

açıklamada bulunmak: *release a statement*

adli işlemler: *court proceedings*

af getirmek: *bring amnesty*

ağır silahların yasaklanması: *ban on heavy weapons*

ağır silahtan arındırılmış bölge: *heavy weapon exclusion zone*

aile işleri bakanlığı: *department of family affairs*

aksayan ekonomi: *crippling economy*

ambargonun teşviki: *the enforcement of embargo*

anapara akışı: *inflow of capital*

anayasa mahkemesi: *constitutional court*

anayasal düzeni tesis etmek: *restore constitutional order*

anayasal hakların ihlali: *violation of constitutional rights*

anayasal sınırlamalar: *constitutional restraints*

anayasal yapıyı güçlendirmek: *strengthen constitutional framework*

Ankara'nın tedirginliği: *Ankara's unease*

anlaşmayı yürürlüğe koymak: *put the agreement into force/operation*

anlaşmazlığı barışçıl yollarla çözmek: *settle the dispute by peaceful means*

anti-terör yasası: *anti-terror legislation*

ara seçim: *by-election, midterm election*

arama-kurtarma helikopterleri: *search and rescue helicopters*

artan baskı: *increasing pressure*

arttırılmış silah gücü: *increased firepower*

askerden arındırılmış bölge: *demilitarized area*

askerden arındırılmış bölgeye sızma: *breakthrough into demilitarized zone*

askeri başarı sağlamak: *achieve military success*

askeri ilişkileri geliştirmek: *cultivate military contacts*

askeri işbirliği: *military-to-military cooperation*

askeri müdahele: *military intervention*

askeri törenle gömülmek: *be buried with military honors*

askerlik süresinin uzatılması: *extension of the military service term*

aşağılayıcı tartışmalar: *humiliating conflicts*
aşırı millîyetçi hareketler: *ultranationalist movements*
Atatürk'ün mozolesine çelenk koymak: *place wreath at the Ataturk's mausoleum*
ateş altında: *under shellfire*
ateşkes çağrısı: *call for cease fire*
ateşkes çağrısında bulunmak: *call for a cease fire*
ateşkes ilanı: *announcement of cease-fire*
Avrupa'yla tam (olarak) bütünleşmek: *achieve full integration with Europe*
ayaklanmayı bastırmak: *suppress the riot*
ayrılıkçı kuvvetler: *separatist forces*
ayrılıkçı lider: *separatist leader*
azınlık hükûmeti: *minority government*

Bb

bağımsız Ankara milletvekili: *independent Ankara deputy*
bağımsızlığını ilan eden ülke: *breakaway state*
bağımsızlıktan yana oy kullanmak: *vote for independence*
bakım onarım: *maintenance and up-keep*
barış anlaşması imzalamak: *sign a peace treaty*
barış gücü birlikleri: *peace-keeping troops*
barış için daha sıkı tedbirler almak: *take tougher measures towards peace*
barış sağlama çabaları: *peace-keeping operations*
barış ve uzlaşma: *peace and reconciliation*
barışçıl bir çözüm ummak: *hope a peaceful solution*
barışçıl çözüm: *peaceful settlement*
barışı kuvvetlendirme yaklaşımı: *peace enforcement approach*
barışı tehdit: *a threat to peace*
barışın her aşamasında: *in every stage of peace*
barışseverlik: *pacifism*
baskı uygulamak: *exert pressure*
baskıcı anti-demokratik otoriteler: *suppressive anti-democratic authorities*
baş danışman: *key advisor*
başbakan yardımcısı: *deputy prime minister*
başsavcı: *the chief of prosecuter*
baştaki (yönetimdeki) koalisyon ortakları: *ruling coalition partners*
batının belirlediği uçuşa kapalı bölge: *western-imposed no fly zone*
beklenen başkanlık: *forthcoming presidency*
beş milyar dolarlık yardım: *five-million dollar aid*
beş nisan istikrar paketi: *april 5 austerity measures*

beş uluslu temas grubu: *five nation contact group*
bir dizi ikili görüşme: *a set of bilateral meetings*
birisine karşı saldırgan tutumda bulunmak: *commit an aggression against someone*
birleşme isteğini dile getirmek: *express willingness to join*
Birleşmiş Milletler'i kınama: *pity to UN*
birliği daha da genişletmek: *expand union further*
birlikleri tahliye etmek: *evacuate troops*
BM kararlarının ihlali: *violation of UN decisions*
BM'nin bütün şartlarını yerine getirmek: *comply with all conditions of UN*
bosna için toplanan yardımlarda yolsuzluk yapmak: *embezzle the charity funds collected for bosnia*
Bosna'daki savaşa kalıcı çözüm: *permanent end to fighting in Bosnia*
bölgede kalıcı barış ve istikrar sağlamak: *establish permanent peace and stability in the area*
bölgeden çıkarmak: *oust from the enclave*
bölgesel barışı teşvik etmek: *encourage regional peace*
bölgesel bütünlük: *territorial integrity*
bölgesel çözüm: *territorial settlement*
bütçe hesapları: *budgetary goals*
bütçe kısıtlamaları: *budgetary constraints*
bütçe kısıtlamalarına ayak uydurmak: *fit within budgetary constraints*
büyük tartışma: *extensive discussion*

Cc

cari hesap açığı: *current account deficit*
cari hesap fazlası: *surplus in current accounts*
cazip açıklamalar: *favorable statements*
cephe hattı askerleri: *front-line soldiers*

Çç

çabaları artırmak: *escalate their efforts*
çatışmaları yoğunlaştırmak: *intensify fights*
Çekiç Güç'ün kalma süresinin uzatılması: *extension of the stay of hammer force*
çete/gerilla harbi / savaşı: *partisan warfare*
çevik kuvvet: *rapid deployment force*
çıkar çatışması: *conflict of interests*
çılgın politika izleyenler: *hardliners of crazy policies*
çok amaçlı uydu sistemi: *multilayer satellite system*

çok partili demokrasinin tesisi: *establishment of a multi-party democracy*
çok sayıda zayiat olmak: *suffer heavy casualties*
çok taraflı görüşmeler: *multilateral talks*
çok yönlü operasyonlar: *multilateral operations*
çok yönlü Türk politikası: *multidimensional Turkish policy*
çokuluslu güçler: *multinational forces*
çözümleri tartışmak: *hammer out the solutions around the table*

Dd

daha sert NATO harekâtı: *tougher NATO action*
değişim sürecinden geçmek: *go through a period of transition*
demokrasiyi ve istikrarı bozmak: *uproot democracy and stability*
demokratik değerler: *democratic values*
demokratik düzene saygı duymak: *respect democratic standards*
demokratik laik cumhuriyet: *democratic secular republic*
demokratik seçimler: *self-rule elections*
destek almak: *obtain support*
detaylı görüşmeler: *comprehensive negotiations*
devlet bürokrasisi: *state bureaucracy*
devlet bütünlüğünü bozmak: *disrupt state unity*
devlet güvenlik mahkemeleri: *state security courts*
devlet istatistikleri enstitüsü: *state institute of statistics*
devlet memurları: *civil servants*
devlet ödeneği: *government subsidy*
devlet planlama teşkilatı: *state planning organization*
dış ilişkilerde darboğaz: *bottleneck in external affairs*
dış mücadeleyi kabul etmek: *accept interference from outside*
dini ve etnik ayrımcılık: *religious and ethnic discrimination*
diplomatik çabalar: *diplomatic efforts*
direnci kırmak: *wipe out resistance*
diyalog yoluyla sonuca varmak: *reach a solution through talks*
dokunulmazlık tanımak: *immunize somebody against*
dokunulmazlıkları kaldırmak: *lift immunities*
dostluğu güçlendirmek: *strengthen the friendship*
duyarsız dünya: *uncaring world*
düşman saldırılarına karşı korumasız: *vulnerable to enemy attacks*
düşmanlıkların tam olarak sona ermesi: *complete cessation of hostilities*
düşük ücretli ve imtiyazsız devlet memurları: *underpaid and unprivileged civil servants*

düzenlemelerin ihlali: *violation of regualtions*
düzensiz doğum oranı: *unadjusted birth rate*

Ee

ekonomide yeni bir dönem açmak: *open a new era in economy*
ekonomik büyümeyi sağlamak: *promote economic growth*
ekonomik istikrar paketi: *economic recovery program*
ekonomik istikrar tedbirleri: *economic stability measures*
ekonomik reformların hız kazanması: *accelerating economic reforms*
ekonomik yapılanma: *economic reconstruction*
ekonomiye hakim olmak: *grip on economy*
elverişsiz hava koşulları: *bad weather conditions*
elzem ihtiyaçlar: *most pressing needs*
emirlere mutlak itaat: *full respect for orders*
enflasyon altında ezilmek: *be crushed by the inflation*
erken seçim çağrısı: *call for early elections*
etnik arındırma girişimi: *ethnic cleansing campaign*
etnik arındırma: *ethnic cleansing*
eylemlerini yasaklamak: *ban activities of*

Ff

faili meçhul cinayetler: *unresolved murders*
faiz oranları: *interest rates*
farklı siyasi anlamlara sahip olmak: *have different political connotations*
fire veren güçler (kuvvetler): *shrinking forces*
füze erken uyarı istasyonu / sistemi: *missile early warning station / system*

Gg

gayrinizami savaş: *unconventional warfare*
geçici ateşkes: *tentative cease-fire*
gelir dağılımındaki düşüş: *deterioration in income distribution*
genel af: *general amnesty*
genel kurmay başkanı: *chief of staff*
generaller arasında hoşnutsuzluğa sebep olmak: *lead to unease among generals*
geniş çaplı halk muhalefeti: *widespread public opposition*
geniş çaplı işbirliği ummak: *hope for the full cooperation*
geniş çaplı işkence uygulaması: *widespread use of torture*
geniş çaplı operasyon başlatmak: *launch a wide-scale operation*

geniş çaplı sulama ve enerji projesi: *vast irrigation and energy scheme*
geniş çaplı uluslararası startejik işbirliği: *extensive and international strategic cooperation*
gerçek yüzlerini göstermek: *show their true faces*
gerekli tedbirlerin alınması: *taking necessary precautions*
gerginliği azaltmak: *ease / reduce the tension*
gerginliğin artması: *escalation of tension*
göçmen akımı: *influx of immigrants*
görev süresinin uzatılması: *the term extension*
gözaltında tutmak: *keep under surveillance*
güçlü bir direnişle karşılaşmak: *encounter fierce resistance*
gümrük birliği anlaşma süreci: *customs union negotiation process*
gümrük birliği: *customs union*
gümrük birliği'ne geçiş: *entering the customs union*
güneydoğu sorunu için çözüm: *solution for south east problem*
güneydoğu'daki güvenli bölgeler: *secure regions in southeast*
güven artırıcı önlemler: *confidence building measures*
güven sağlamak: *create confidence*
güven telkin edici: *confidence inspiring*
güvenli bölge: *secure / safe zone*
güvenli bölgelere sığınmak: *take refuge in safe areas*
güvenli yaklaşım: *confident approach*
güvenlik bölgesi: *security zone*
güvenlik meseleleri: *security issues*
güvenlikte köklü değişiklikler: *fundamental changes in security*

Hh

hak tanımak: *grant right to somebody*
halka açılmak: *be up for franchise*
harcamaları kesmek: *cut spendings*
hava köprüsü: *airlift operation*
hazine müsteşarı: *advisor to treasury*
hazine ve dış ticaret müsteşarı: *treasury and foreign trade undersecretary*
hemen ve şartsız geri çekilme: *immediate and unconditional withdrawal*
hükûmet kanallarıyla çalışmak: *work through government channels*
hükûmete güven: *confidence in the government*
hülle partisi kurmak: *set up a dummy party*

Iı

ılımlı politikalar: *moderate policies*

İi

iç karışıklık: *internal turmoil*
iç savaş alevini yaymak: *spread the flame of civil war*
içişleri bakanı: *minister of interior*
ikili federasyon kurmak: *form a dual federation*
ikili görüşmeler: *bilateral talks*
ikili temaslar: *bilateral contacts*
iktidarda kalmak: *stay in the ruling*
iktidardan düşmek: *fall from power*
iktisadî devlet teşekkülleri (İDT): *state economic enterprises*
ilişkilerin daha da geliştirilmesi: *further developing relations*
ilişkilerin normalleştirilmesi: *normalization of relations*
imza eden taraflar: *signatory countries*
İngiliz koloniciliğinin hakimiyeti: *legacy of British colonialism*
insan hakları için yapılan baskı: *suppression on human rights*
insan hakları suçları: *human rights abuses*
insan haklarına saygı göstermek: *respect human rights*
insan haklarının ihlali: *deterioration of human rights; violation of human rights*
insani görev: *humanitarian mission*
insani sonuçlar: *humanitarian consequences*
insani ve ekonomik yardımı arttırmak: *increase humanitarian and economic aid*
insani yardım: *humanitarian relief*
isminin gizli tutulmasını istemek: *wish to remain anonymous*
istifa(sını) talep etmek: *tender (his) resignation*
istikrar için tehlike arz etmek: *pose a danger for stability*
işgal altındaki bölgeler: *occupied territories*
iyiniyet gösterisi: *goodwill gesture*
iyisiyle kötüsüyle: *for better or for worse*

Kk

kalıcı ve adil çözüm: *a permanent and a just / justful solution*
kamu düzenini bozmak: *violate public order*
kamu iktisadi teşebbüsleri (KİT): *state owned enterprises*
kamuoyunu soruna karşı duyarlı hale getirmek: *make public opinion sensitive towards the problem*
kapsamlı tartışma: *lengthy discussion*
kapsamlı tartışmalar: *lengthy talks*
Karabağ sorununu çözmek: *resolve the conflict in Karabakh*
karar verme süreci: *decision-making period*

kararlılık / kendi kendini idare: *self-determination*
karşı ayaklanma hareketleri: *counter-insurgency operations*
karşı olduğunu açıklamak: *voice his adverse condition*
karşı taarruz başlatmak: *launch a counter attack*
karşılıklı bağlantı: *mutual links*
karşılıklı kabul edilebilir çözüm: *mutually acceptable solutions*
karşılıklı savunma anlaşması: *mutual defense treaty*
kesin tedbirler: *decisive measures*
Kıbrıs Türk Devleti'nin tanınması: *recognition of a Turkish Cypriot State*
kınamak: *express condemnation of something*
kısa vadeli strateji: *near-term strategy*
kısıtlı bütçe: *constrained budget*
kilit rol oynamak: *play a bridge role*
kimyasal ve biyolojik savaş maddelerinin kullanımı: *use of chemical and biological agents*
kişi başına düşen millî gelir: *per capita income*
kitle imha silahları: *mass destruction weapons*
kitle imha silahları: *weaponry of mass destruction*
koalisyonun dağılması: *dissolution of the coalition*
koalisyonun küçük ortağı: *the junior partner of the coalition*
konuşma özgürlüğü kısıtlamalarını kaldırmak: *remove restrictions on free expression*
konuşma özgürlüğünü gölgelemek: *curtail freedom of speech*
köktendinci müslümanlar: *moslem fundamentalists*
kötüleşen bütçe: *declining budgets*
kötüleşen ekonomik şartlar: *weakening economic conditions*
köy koruculari: *village guards*
kullanılmayan endüstriyel bölge: *uninhabited industrial zone*
küçük koalisyon ortağı: *the junior coalition partner*
kültürel kişiliğin tanınması: *recognition of cultural being*
kültürel miras: *cultural heritage*

Ll

laik düzeni tehdit etmek: *threaten secular regime*
lobi faaliyeti: *lobby campaign*

Mm

maaşlardaki reel artış: *real increase in salary*
makamını korumak: *remain in office*
mali açıdan yeterli şirketler: *financially capable companies*

mali dengesizlikler: *fiscal imbalances*
mali destek: *financial backing*
mali mevzuat: *financial legislation*
mali takviye (devlet sübvansiyonu): *fiscal consolidation*
maliyet tahmini: *cost estimates*
mantıklı uzlaşma: *sensible compromise*
meclis anayasa komisyonu: *constitutional commision of the assembly*
memnuniyet verici bir noktaya varmak: *reach a satisfactory point*
merkeziyetçi siyasi partiler: *centrist political parties*
mevcut siyasi istikrarsızlık: *existing political instability*
milletvekillerine yeni haklar/yetkiler tanımak: *give parliament members new powers*
millî güvenlik konseyi genel sekreteri: *secretary general of the national security council*
millî politika: *a national policy*
millî ve bölgesel istikrar: *national and regional stability*
millîyetçi-halkçı batı karşıtlığı: *nationalistic-populist anti-westernism*
muhalif partilerden sert eleştiri: *fierce criticism from opposition parties*
müdaheleyi desteklemek: *back up intervention*
mühimmat satın almak: *buy ordnance from*
mürettebatı koruma: *crew protection*
müşavir: *undersecretary*
müşterek çaba: *collective effort*

Nn

NATO harekâtı: *action of NATO*
NATO'nun genişlemesi: *NATO expansion*
NATO'ya üyelik süresini uzatmak: *extend the NATO membership*
ne yapılacağına karar vermek: *decide on a course of action*
nükleer silahları kısıtlamak / kaldırmak: *freeze and dismantle nuclear weapons*

Oo

o zamanın bağımsız devletleri: *the then independent states*
olağan toplantı yapmak: *hold a regular meeting*
olağanüstü hal bölge valisi: *emergency rule governor*
olağanüstü hal bölge valisi: *governor of the state of emergency region*
olağanüstü hal ilan etmek: *declare state of emergency*
olumlu bir sonuç almak: *receive a positive result*
orduda artan memnuniyetsizlik: *a growing discontent in the army*
orta sağ koalisyonu: *center-right coalition*
ortak basın toplantısı: *joint press conference*

ortak hazırlık: *joint readiness*
ortak tatbikat: *joint exercises*
ortaklık anlaşması: *partnership agreement*
orta-sağ kabine: *the center-right cabinet*
oyalama taktiği: *delaying tactics*

Öö

ödeme (maaş) artışı: *pay hike*
ödemelerdeki artış: *raise in pay*
ölüm oranı: *dead-toll*
ömür boyu hapis cezasına çarptırılmak: *be sentenced to life imprisonment*
önceki devletin dağılması: *breakup of the panicking civilians*
önerileri değerlendirmek: *study the recommendations*
özelleştirme: *privitisation*
özerk Filistin: *palestenian self-rule*

Pp

panik içindeki binlerce sivil: *thousands of panicking civilians*
para tahsili: *fiscal recovery*
parlamenter: *parliamentarian*
parlamentoya girmeye çabalamak: *seek parliamentary seats*
partilerarası bir komisyon kurmak: *set up a cross party commision*
patlayan iş hacmi: *booming business*
pay koparmak: *win a slice*
petrol fiyatlarında artış: *price hikes for petrol*
piyasa ekonomisi kurmak: *build market economies*
pkk ve destekçileri: *pkk and their adherents*
pkk ve ermeni işbirliği: *pkk and armenian collaboration*
pkk'ya karşı önlemler almak: *take precautions / measures against the pkk*
pkk'ya yardım ve yataklık etmek: *tolerate and sympathize with the pkk*
pkk'yı Avrupa ülkelerinde yasaklamak: *ban the pkk in European countries*
planlı tatbikat: *a scheduled maneuver*
politik çöküş: *political climbdown*
politik hakimiyet: *political sovereignty*
politik kabus: *political nightmare*
politik kazanç: *political gain*
politik tartışmalar: *political disputes*
politika güdücüler: *policy makers*
propagandanın yayılması: *dissemination of the propaganda*
protokol antlaşmasında gelişme: *progress of stand-by agreement*

Rr

reformların yürürlüğe konması: *promulgation of reforms*

resmi kaynaklar: *official sources*
resmi ziyaret: *official visit*
rol üstlenmek: *assume a role*

Ss

sağlam bir millî ekonomi tesis etmek: *create a sound national economy*
saldırgan ve yayılmacı emeller: *aggressive and expansionist intentions*
saldırı üstüne saldırı başlatmak: *launch raid after raid*
Saraybosna'daki belli hedefleri bombalamak: *shell selected targets in Sarajevo*
Saraybosna'ya yeni bir bombardıman: *renewed bombardment of Sarajevo*
satın alma gücü: *purchasing power*
savaş esirleri: *war captives / prisoners of war (POW)*
savaş esirlerinin sorgulanması: *interrogation of prisoner of war*
savaş müdafileri (destekçileri): *advocates of war*
savaş sonrası politik sahne: *post-war political scene*
savaş suçluları: *war convicts*
savaşın kızışması: *escalation of war*
savunma harcamalarını arttırmak: *increase defense spending*
savunma kaynaklarının kısıtlanması: *reduction of defense sources*
saygın dış politika: *dignified foreign policy*
seçim olasılığını arttırmak: *maximize election chances*
seçim yorgunu Almanya: *poll-weary Germany*
seçimlerde kördüğüm: *impasse in the election*
seçme ve seçilme hakkı: *the right to elect and be elected*
serbest atış bölgesi: *free-fire zone*
serbest piyasa mekanizması: *free market mechanism*
serbest ticaret bölgesi: *free trade zone*
sert bir şekilde eleştirmek: *criticize(sharply)*
sert eleştiri almak: *receive ear piercing criticism*
sıcak takip: *hot pursuit*
sıkı tedbirler: *tough measures*
sınır-ötesi harekât: *cross-border operation, off-border sharpshooters*
silahları bırakmak: *lay down arms*
silahların kontrolü ve silahsızlanma: *arms control and disarmament*
silahlı bağımsızlık mücadelesi: *armed struggle for independence*
silahlı çatışmaların komşu devletlere sıçraması: *spread of armed confrontations to neighboring states*
silahlı mücadele: *armed conflict*
silahlı saldırıyı önlemek: *avert armed attack*

silahsızlanma anlaşması: *non-proliferation treaty*
silahsızlanma çabaları: *anti proliferation efforts*
sistematik bozulma: *systematic distortion*
sivil yaklaşım: *civil non-military approach*
siyasi duyarlılık: *political awareness*
siyasi engel: *political set-back*
siyasi haklar ve sorumluluklar: *political rights and duties*
siyasi parti temsilcileri: *political party representatives*
siyasi suçlu: *political criminal*
soğuk savaş sonrası: *post-cold war era*
somut bir politika geliştirmek: *develop concrete policy*
son derece önemli çıkarları tehlikeye atmak: *endanger vital interests*
son gelişmeleri takip etmek: *keep abreast with the new developments*
sorumlu tutmak: *hold responsible for*
sorumluluğu kabul etmek: *admit responsibility*
soruna kalıcı çözüm: *durable resolution to problem*
sorunları ve anlaşmazlıkları çözmek: *settle the problems and frictions*
sorunlu ve istikrarsız ekonomi: *ailing and unsteady economy*
soruşturma başlatmak: *start / launch an investigation*
sosyal doyumsuzluk ve mücadele: *social discontent and strife*
Sovyetler Birliği'nin çöküşü: *collapse of Soviet Union*
suç oranında ciddi artış: *dramatic rise in crime*
suçun yoğun olduğu bölge: *crime ridden area*

Şş

şehit düşmek: *die a martyr*
şiddetli yağmur: *heavy rainshower*

Tt

tam bağımsızlık: *full independence*
tam bir değişim ve kararsızlık dönemi: *period of profound change and uncertainty*
tam demokratik yönetim: *full democratic government*
tam teçhizatlı kara birlikleri: *heavily armed ground forces*
tampon bölge: *buffer zone, tampon area*
taraflar: *signatories*
tartışma başlatmak: *trigger debate*
tartışmalı bölge: *disputed enclave*
tartışmalı bölgeler: *disputed territories*
tartışmalı özelleştirme yasası: *controversial privitization bill*
taslak çözüm: *draft resolution*
tayakkuz: *vigilance*
tedirginliği dile getirmek: *express scepticism*

tehlikeli boyutlara ulaşmak: *reach alarming rates*
tehlikeli mesele: *thorny issue*
tek taraflı barış toplantısı: *unilateral peace-keeping*
tek taraflı görüşmeler: *unilateral talks*
tek taraflı hareket: *unilateral action*
teknik bir komite oluşturmak: *form a technical committee*
teknolojiye önem vermek: *place high emphasis on technology*
telafi paketi: *package of compensation*
temas grubu: *contact group*
temas ve irtibatı devam ettirmek: *maintain contact and communication*
teminat vermek: *give assurances*
teröristlerden tehdit almak: *face threats from terrorists*
terörizme karşı tavır almak: *take a stand against terrorism*
terörizmle aynı doğrultuda olmak ; terörizmle paralellik kurmak: *draw parallel with terrorism*
ters tepki göstermek: *show an adverse reaction*
toplu sınırdışı: *mass deportation*
toplumsal refah: *social well-being*
toplumsal suç işlemek: *commit crimes against community*
topyekün savaş: *all-out assault*
Türk-İran ortak projeleri: *Turco-Iranian joint projects*
Türkiye'nin başvurusuna yeşil ışık: *green light for Turkey's application*
Türkiye'ye sızmaya çalışan teröristler: *terrorists trying to leak into Turkey*
Türkiye'ye silah akışı: *the flow of arms to Turkey*
Türkiye'ye yapılan şantaj: *political blackmail against Turkey*
Türkiye'yi topluluğun dışında tutmak: *keep Turkey out of the club*

Uu

uluslararası arabuluculuğu kabul etmek: *accept international mediation*
uluslararası platformda: *on the international scene*
uluslararası sorumluluklar: *international obligations*
uluslararası suların tespit edilmesi: *delineation of territorial waters*
uluslararası şartnamelere bağlı kalmak: *adhere to international specifications*
uluslararası ve bölgesel gelişmeler: *international and regional developments*
uluslararası yardım kuruluşları: *international aid agencies*
uyum içerisinde ve kardeşçe yaşamak: *live in unity and brotherhood*
uyuşturucu trafiği: *drug trafficking*

uzlaşmak: *compromise*
uzlaşmaya / anlaşmaya varmak: *reach a compromise / consensus*
uzun süreli barış: *long-standing peace*
uzun vadeli askeri yardım paketi: *long-term military aid package*
uzun vadeli askeri yardım: *long-term military aid*

Üü

üç tarafla yapılan toplantı: *tripartite meeting*
üç yıl süren bağımsızlık isteği: *three year independence drive*
üllkeyi seçim şartlarına sokmak: *run country under election conditions*

Vv

vaatleri yerine getirmek: *fulfill commitments*
vergi iadesi: *tax revenue*
vergi kaçırma: *tax evasion*
verilen desteği kesmekle tehdit etmek: *threaten to withhold continued support*
vur-kaç taktiği uygulamak: *employ hit and run tactics*

Yy

yakın hava desteği: *close air support*
yanlış yönlendirici propaganda: *misleading propaganda*
yapıcı görüşme: *constructive dialogue*
yaralı tahliye çalışması: *casualty evacuation operation*
yardım götürmek: *deliver aid*
yarı otomatik silahlarla binaları taramak: *spray buildings with semi-automatic fire*
yasadışı pkk terör örgütü: *the outlawed pkk terrorist organization*
yasadışı silahlı gruplar: *illegal armed formations*
yasal çevreler: *legal circles*
yasal reform: *legislative reform*
yasal statüsünü devam ettirmek: *maintain the legal status of*
yasalar içerisinde kalmak: *remain within the bounds of legality*
yatırımları cezbetmek: *attract investments*
yerden havaya füze: *surface to air missile(s)*
yerli ve yabancı kamuoyunun gözünde: *in the eyes of local and foreign public opinion*
yeterli döviz stoku: *sufficient foreign currency stocks / reservoir*
yeterli ödenek: *adequate pay*
yoğun bombardıman: *heavy shelling*
yolsuzluk suçlaması nedeniyle soruşturma altında olmak: *be*

under inquiry for alleged corruption

yorum yapmamak: *decline comment on*

Yunanistan'a teminat vermek: *give assurances to Greece*

Yunanistan'ın tam aksine: *in stark constrast to Greece*

Yunanistan'la potansiyel bir çatışmayı önlemek: *avoid a potential confrontation with Greeks*

yüksek askeri şura: *supreme military council*

yüksek hareket (manevra) kabiliyeti: *increased mobility*

yüksek öğrenim kurumu (YÖK): *the high education board*

yüksek seviyeli (güvenilir) kaynak: *high level source*

yüz yüze görüşme yapmak: *have a face-to-face meeting with someone*

yüzyüze görüşmek: *meet one-to-one with*

zeytin dalı uzatmak: *send an "olive branch"*

Zz

zoraki Türk-Yunan ilişkileri: *strained Turco-Greek relations*

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

Aa

AAFC - Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: *tarım ve tarım ürünleri - Kanada*

ACCIS - Automated Command, Control & Information System:*Otomatik Komuta Kontrol ve Bilgi Sistemi*

ADM - Assistant Deputy Minister: *bakan yardımcısı*

AEP - Atmospheric Environment Prediction: *atmosfere dayalı çevre tahmini*

AES - Atmospheric Environment Service: *atmosfer çevre çalışması*

AFSOUTH - Allied Forces Southern Europe: *Güney Avrupa müttefik kuvvetleri*

AGDEM - Total agricultural demand: *toplam tarımsal talepler*

AGM - Agricultural imports: *ziraî ithalatlar*

AGP - Agricultural production: *ziraî üretim*

AGX - Agricultural exports: *ziraî ihracatlar*

AIDI - Foreign aid coming from or going to investment: *yatırımlardan gelen ve giden yabancı yardımlar*

AIDLP - Loan portion of foreign aid: *yabancı yardımların kredi miktarı*

AIDM- Aid mode: *yardım tarzı*

AIDV - Aid value: *yardım değeri*

AIJ - Activities Implemented Jointly: *ortak oluşturulan faaliyetler*

AIREVAC - Air Evacuation: *hava tahliye*

ALLY- Alliance membership: *ortaklık üyeliği, müttefik üyelik*

AMAP - Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programs: *kutup izleme ve değerlendirme programları*

AOSIS - Alliance of Small Island States: *müttefik küçük ada devletleri*

APEC - Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation: *Asya Pasifik ekonomik işbirliği*

APPD - Air Pollution Prevention Directorate: *hava kirliliği önleme müdürlüğü*

ARET - Accelerated Reduction/Elimination of Toxics Program: *zehirli maddeleri ayrıştırma/azaltma programı*

ASAP - Automatic Shipboard Aerological Program: *otomatik gemiüstü atmosfer bilimi programı*

ASEAN - Association of South East Asian Nations: *güneydoğu Asya ulusları birliği*

Bb

BAPMoN - Background Air Pollution Monitoring Network: *arkaplan hava kirliliği izleme ağı*

BC- British Columbia

BCIMPL - Birth control implementation period: *doğum kontrolü yürütme dönemi*

BCSTAR - Birth control start year: *doğum kontrolü basşlama yılı*

BIRTHS - Annual births: yıllık doğumlar

BMEWS - Ballistic Missile Early Warning System: *balistik füze erken uyarı sistemi*

BPPBS - Biennial Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System: *ikiyıllık planlama, programlama ve bütçeleme sistemi*

BURDF - Burden factor (elasticity) for action-reaction process: *eylem-karşı eylem için engelleyici unsur*

BWT - Boundary Waters Treaty: *sınır suları antlaşması*

Cc

C - Private consumption: *şahsi tüketim*

CAFF - Contribution to Arctic Fauna and Flora: *kutup hayvan ve bitki örtüsüne yardım*

CANBII - Canadian Biodiversity Information Initiative: *Kanada biyolojik değişim bilgi girişimi*

CANSCET - Canada-Southern Cone Environmental Technology: *Kanada güney Cone çevre teknolojisi*

CAP - Common Agricultural Policy/EU: Yaygın tarım politikası/AB

CAPACT - Cumulative capital account: *toplam birikim para hesabı*

CBD - Convention on Biological Diversity: *biyolojik değişim antlaşması*

CBM - Confidence Building Measures: *güvenlik tesis önlemleri*

CBR - Crude birth rate: *tahmini doğum oranı*

CCAF - Climate Change Action Fund: *iklim değişikliği eylem fonu*

CCIW - Canada Centre for Inland Waters: *Kanada iç sular merkezi*

CCME - Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment: *Kanada çevre bakanları konseyi*

CCMS - Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society/NATO: *modern toplum sorunları komitesi / NATO*

CDE - Conference On Confidence and Security Building Measures

and Disarmament in Europe: *Avrupa silâhsızlanma, güvenlik ve güvenlik artırıcı önlemler konferansı*

CDM - Clean Development Mechanism: *temiz gelişme işleyişi*

CDR - Crude death rate: *tahmini ölüm oranı*

CEAA - Canadian Environment Assessment Agency: *Kanada çevre değerlendirme ajansı*

CEC - Commission on Environmental Cooperation: *çevre işbirliği komisyonu*

CEECs - Central and Eastern Europe Countries: *Orta ve doğu Avrupa ülkeleri*

CEN - Canadian Environmental Network: *Kanada çevre bilgi ağı*

CEP - Committee on Environmental Policy/UN: *çevre politikaları belirleme komitesi/BM*

CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act: *Kanada çevre koruma yasası*

CETACs - Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centres: *Kanada çevre teknolojisi ilerleme merkezleri*

CFA - Cease Fire Agreement: *ateşkes antlaşması*

CFC - Chlorofluorocarbon

CFE - Negotiations/Agreement On Convention Forces In Europe

CIDA - Canadian International Development Agency: *Kanada uluslararası gelişme ajansı*

CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: *uluslararası nesli tükenmekte olan yabani hayvan ve bitki ticareti antlaşması*

CLD - Cost of land development: *toprak gelişim maliyeti*

CLNF - Calorie need multiplier factor: *kalori ihtiyacı artırma unsuru*

CLPC - Calories per capita per day: *kişi başına düşen günlük kalori*

CMC - Canadian Meteorological Centre: *Kanada meteoroloji markezi*

CO2ABR - Portion of annual CO2 absorbed by sinks: *atık sularca yok edilen yıllık karbondioksit miktarı*

CODEL - Congressional Delegetion: *kongre delegasyonu*

COMFOURATAF - Commander Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force Central Europe: *Orta Avrupa 4ncü müttefik taktik hava kuvvetleri komutanı*

COMLANDSOUTH - Commander Allied Land Forces, Southern Europe: *Güney Avrupa müttefik kara kuvvetleri komutanı*

COMNAEWF - Commander NATO Airborne Early Warning and Control Force: *NATO havaru indirme erken uyarı ve kontrol gücü komutanı*

CONUS - Continental United States: *Kıta Amerika Birleşik Devletleri*

CoP - Conference of the Parties: *ilgili taraflarca yapılan conferans*

CPOW - Conventional military power: *konvansiyonel askeri güç*

CPR - Committee of Permanent Representatives: *daimi temsilciler komitesi*

CS - Private consumption (sectoral): *özel tüketim (sektörel)*

CS - Corporate Services: *ortak hizmetler*

CSCE - Conference on Security&Cooperation in Europe: *Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Konferansı (AGİK)*

CSD - Commission on Sustainable Development/UN: *sürdürülebilir kalkınma komisyonu/BM*

CTE - Committee on Trade and Environment/WTO: *ticaret ve çevre komitesi/Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ)*

CUSRPG - Canada-United States Regional Planning Group: *Kanada-ABD Bölgesel Planlama Grubu*

CWAR - Conventional war: *konvansiyonel savaş*

CWARF - Conventional war factor: *konvansiyonel savaş faktörü*

CWARPB - Conventional war probability: *konvansiyonel savaş ihtimali*

CWS - Canadian Wildlife Service/Environment Canada: *Kanada yaban hayatı dairesi/çevre Kanada*

CY - Calendar Year: *takvim yılı*

CZM - Coastal Zone Management: *kıyı bölgesi yönetimi*

CZMP - Coastal Zone Management Plan: *kıyı bölgesi yönetim planı*

Dd

DAC - Disaster Assisstance Center: *afet yardım merkezi*

DAC - Development Assistance Committee/OECD: *gelişim yardım komitesi*

DCM - Dichloromethane: *diklorometan gazı*

DEATHS -Annual deaths: *yıllık ölümler*

DFO - Department of Fisheries and Oceans: *balıkçılık ve okyanuslar bölümü*

DHA - Department of Humanitarian Affairs (U.N.): *B.M. İnsanî İşler Teşkilatı*

DM - Deputy Minister: *bakan yardımcısı*

DOD - Department of Defense: *ABD Savunma Bakanlığı*

DPC - Defence Planning Committee: *Savunma Planlama Komitesi*

DRCPOW - Annual depreciation rate of conventional power: *konvansiyonel gücün yıllık düşüş oranı*

DRNPOW - Annual depreciation rate of nuclear power:

konvansiyonel nükleer gücün yıllık düşüş oranı

DSG - Deputy Secretary General: *Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı*

DSL - Domestic Substance List: *yerli malzeme listesi*

Ee

EB - Executive Body for the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution: *geniş kapsamlı sınırlar ötesi hava kirliliği konvansiyonu yönetim unsurları*

EBRD - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: *yeniden yapılanma ve gelişme için Avrupa bankası*

EC - European Community: *Avrupa Birliği*

EC - Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre örgütü*

ECA - Economic Commission for Africa/UN: *Afrika ekonomi komisyonu/BM*

ECE - Economic Commission for Europe/UN: *Avrupa ekonomi komisyonu/BM*

ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/UN: *Latin Amerika ve Karayip adaları ekonomi komisyonu/BM*

ECMM - European Community Monitoring Mission: *Avrupa Topluluğu izleme görevi*

ECOSOC - Economic and Social Council of the United Nations: *Birleşmiş Milletler ekonomi ve sosyal konseyi*

ECS - Environmental Conservation Service/Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre koruma teşkilatı*

ECSS - Executive Committee in Special Session/OECD: *özel oturumlar yürütme komitesi*

EEA - European Environment Agency: *Avrupa çevre ajansı*

EEB - European Environment Bureau: *Avrupa çevre bürosu*

EEC - European Economic Community: *Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu (AET)*

EEZ - Exclusive Economic Zones: *sınırlandırılmış ekonomik bölgeler*

EFE - Environment for Europe/UN: *Avrupa çevre teşkilatı/BM*

EFTA - European Free Trade Association: *Avrupa serbest ticaret birliği*

EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment: *çevresel etkilerin değerlendirilmsesi*

EMEP - European Monitoring and Evaluation Program: *Avrupa izleme ve geliştirme programı*

EMS - Environmental Management System: *çevresel yönetim sistemi*

EMU - European Monetary Union: *Avrupa para birliği*

ENDEM - Energy demand: *enerji talebi*

ENGO - Environmental Non-governmental Organization: *hükümet dışı çevre örgütleri teşkilatı*

ENM - Energy imports: *enerji ihhalatı*

ENP - Energy production: *enerji üretimi*

ENPRI - Energy price: *enerji fiyatları*

ENRGNP - Energy demand ratio to GNP: *gayri safi millî hasılaya göre enerji talep oranı*

ENRICH - European Network for Research in Global Change: *küresel değişme araştırmaları Avrupa bilgi ağı*

ENTL - Switch and energy trade limit: *değişim ve enerji ticaret limiti*

ENX - Energy exports: *enerji ihracatı*

EPOC - Environment Policy Committee/OECD: *çevre politkaları komitesi/OECD*

EPS - Environmental Protection Service/Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre koruma teşkilatı*

ERA - Economic and Regulatory Affairs: *ekonomi ve düzenlemei işleri*

ESCAP - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific/UN: *Asya ve Pasîfik sosyal ve ekonomi komisyonu/BM*

ESCWA - Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia/UN: *Batı Asya ekonomi ve sosyal komisyonu/BM*

ETAD - Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate/Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre teknolojileri ilerleme müdürlüğü*

ETV - Environmental Technology Verification: *çevre teknolojileri değerlendirmesi*

EU - European Union: *Avrupa Birliği*

EUROGROUP - Informal Grouping Of NATO European Defence Ministers: *NATO Avrupa Savunma Bakanları Bilgilendirme Grubu*

EVRI - Environmental Valuation Reference Inventory: *çevre değerlendirmeleri referans envanteri*

EXRATE - Exchange rate: *döviz kur oranı*

Ff

FAC - Foreign Affairs Canada: *Kanada Dışişleri ve Uluslararası Ticaret Bakanlığı/ Dışişleri Bakanlığı*

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: *BM Gıda ve Tarım Teşkilatı*

FCCC - Framework Convention on Climate Change: *iklim değişiklikleri çerçeve antlaşması*

FDEM - Food demand: *yiyecek talebi*

FDI - Foreign Direct Investment: *doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar*

FEDDEM - Feed demand: *beslenme talebi*

FMB - Financial Management Board: *Mali İdare Kurulu*

FoE - Friends of the Earth: *yeryüzü dostları*

FPRI - Food prices: *yiyecek fiyatları*

FTA - Free Trade Agreement: *serbest ticaret antlaşması*

FWG - Financial Working Group: *Mali Çalışma Grubu*

Gg

G - Governmental expenditures: *hükümet harcamaları*

GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: *gümrük vergilerin ve ticarette genel antlaşmalar*

GBEI - Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative: *Georgia havzası ekositem girişim grubu*

GC - Governing Council: *yönetim konseyi*

GCC - Gulf Cooperation Council: *Körfez İşbirliği Konseyi*

GCOS - Global Climate Observing System: *küresel iklim gözlem sistemi*

GDP - General Defence Plan: *Genel Savunma Planı*

GDP - Gross Domestic Product: *gayri safi yerli üretim*

GDS - Government expenditure, sectoral: *sektörel hükümet harcamaları*

GEF - Global Environmental Facility: küresel çevre kuruluşu

GEMS - Global Environmental Monitoring System: *küresel çevre izleme sistemi*

GEO - Global Environmental Outlook: *küresel çevre görünümü*

GESAMP - Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution: *deniz kirliliği bilimsel değerler uzmanlar grubu*

GFORDT - Government foreign debt: *hükümet ler dış borçlar*

GHG - Greenhouse Gas: *sera etkisi yapan gazlar*

GINI - GINI index of income distribution: *gelir dağılımında GINI endeksi*

GIS - Geographic Information Systems: *coğrafik bilgi sistemleri*

GLOCOM - Global community increase: *küresel toplum artışı*

GLWQA - Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement: *Great Lakes su kalite antlaşması*

GLWQP - Great Lakes Water Quality Program: *Great Lakes su kalite antlaşması*

GNP - Gross National Product: *Gayri Safi Millî Hasıla*

GNPPC - GNP per capita: *kişi başına düşen gayri safi millî hasıla*

GNPPCF - GNPPC threshold for completion of fertility transition: *verimlilik geçişini sağlama amaçlı GNPPC ilk adımı*

GNPR - Annual GNP growth rate: *yıllık gayri safi millî hasıla büyüme oranı*

GOES - Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite: *sabit işlevsel çevre uydusu*

GOI - Government of Iraq: *Irak Hükümet i*

GOT - Government of Turkey - *Türk Hükümet i*

GRID - Global Resource Information Database: *küresel bilgi kaynağı veritabanı*

GS - Governmental expenditures (sectoral): *(sektörel) hükümet harcamaları*

Hh

HAPs - Hazardous Air Pollutants: *hava kirliliği yaratan zararlı maddeler*

HFCs - Hydrofluorocarbons: *hidroflorokarbonlar*

HLCOMO - High Level Committee of Ministers and Officials: *devlet yetkilileri ve bakanlar yüksek komitesi*

HRE - Human Relations Education: *İnsani İlişkiler Eğitimi*

Ii

I – Investment: *yatırımlar*

IADS - Integrated Air Defense System: *Entegre Hava Savunma Sistemi*

IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency: *uluslararası atom enerjisi ajansı*

IAHR - International Association for Hydraulic Research: *uluslararası su araştırmaları birliği*

IAHS - International Association of Hydrological Sciences: *uluslararası hidroloji bilimleri birliği*

IAI - Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research

IAMAP - International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics: *uluslararası meteoroloji ve atmosfer fiziği birliği*

IASF - Investment in agriculture: *ziraî yatırımlar*

IATA - International Air Transport Association: *uluslararası hava taşımacılık birliği*

IAWPR - International Association on Water Pollution Research: *uluslararası su kirliliği araştırmaları birliği*

IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: *uluslararası yeniden yapılanma ve gelişme bankası*

ICBM - Intercontinental Ballistic Missile: *kıtalararası balistik füze*

ICCROM - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural

Property: *uluslararası kültürel varlıklar restorasyon ve koruma çalışmaları merkezi*

ICES - International Council for Exploration of the Sea: *uluslararası deniz araştırmaları konseyi*

ICID - International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage: *uluslararası sulama ve drenaj komisyonu*

ICLEI - International Council for Local Initiatives: *uluslararası bölgesel girişimler konseyi*

ICOLD - International Commission on Large Dams: *uluslararası büyük barajlar komisyonu*

ICOMOS - International Council of Monuments and Sites: *uluslararası anıtlar ve tarihi alanlar konseyi*

ICSI - International Commission on Snow and Ice: *uluslararası kar ve buz komisyonu*

ICSU - International Council for Science: *uluslararası bilim konseyi*

ICUMA - International Commission on Meteorology of the Upper Atmosphere: *uluslararası meteoroloji ve yüksek atmosfer komisyonu*

IDNDR - International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: *uluslararası tabi afet onyılı*

IDRC - International Development Research Centre: *uluslararası gelişme araştırmaları merkezi*

IDS - Investment by destination sector: *hedef sektör yatırımları*

IEA - International Energy Agency: *uluslararası enerji ajansı*

IESF - Investment in energy scenario coefficient: *enerji senaryo harcamaları*

IFF - Intergovernmental Forum on Forests: *devletlerarası ormanlar forumu*

IFIs - International Financial Institutions: *uluslararası mali kuruluşlar*

IGBP - International Geosphere/Biosphere Programme: *uluslararasıjeosfer/biosfer programı*

IHDP - International Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Program: *uluslararası küresel çevre değişim programı insan boyutu*

IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis: *uluslararası uygulamal sistemler analiz enstitüsü*

IIRO - Islamic International Relief Organization: *uluslararası islâmî yardım teşkilatı*

IJC - International Joint Commission / Canada-U.S.: *uluslararası ortak komisyon/Kanada-ABD*

ILO - International Labour Organization: *uluslararası çalışma örgütü*

IMF - International Monetary Fund: *uluslararası parafonu*

IMO - International Maritime Organization: *uluslararası denizcilik teşkilatı*

INAC - Indian and Northern Affairs Canada: *Kanada Kızılderili ve kuzey işleri teşkilatı*

INC - Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee: *devletlerarası müzakere komitesi*

INDEM - Industrial demand on agriculture: *tarımda endüstriyel talep*

INF - Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces: *Orta Menzilli Nükleer Güçler*

INFMOR - Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births: *her bin canlı doğumda bebek ölümleri oranı*

INVS - Investment by origin sector: *orijinal sektör harcamaları*

IOC - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission/UNESCO: *devletlerarası okyanus bilim komisyonu/ UNESCO*

IPCB - International Policy and Cooperation Branch/Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre örgütü uluslararası işbirliği ve siyaset bölümü*

IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: *devletlerarası iklim değişikliği paneli*

IPR - Intellectual Property Rights: *entelektüel öz varlık hakları*

IRA - Investment ratio to GNP: *gayri safi millî hasılaya göre yatırım oranları*

IRD - International Relations Directorate/Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre örgütü uluslararası ilişkiler müdürlüğü*

IREM - Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile: *orta menzilli balistik füze*

IRPTC - International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals: *uluslararası potansiyel zehirli kimyasallar kaydı*

ISHIFT - Shift of consumption to investment: *tüketimin yatırıma kaydırılması*

ISO - International Organization for Standardization: *uluslararası standartlar kuruluşu*

IT - Information Technology: *bilgi teknolojisi*

ITCan - International Trade Canada: Kanada *uluslararası ticaret*

IUCN - World Conservation Union: *dünya koruma birliği*

IUGG - International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics: *uluslararası jeodezi ve jeofizik birliği*

IWC - International Whaling Commission: *uluslararası balina avı komisyonu*

IWRA - International Water Resources Association: *uluslararası su kaynakları birliği*

IWRB - International Waterfowl Research Bureau: *uluslararası kanatlı su hayvanları araştırma bürosu*

Jj

JCC - Joint Cooperation Committee (Canada/EU): *ortak işbirliği komitesi (Kanada/AB)*

JCO - Joint Commission Observer: *ortak komisyon gözlemcisi*

JI - Joint Implementation: *ortak plan uygulaması*

JMM - Joint Ministers' Meeting: *ortak bakanlar toplantısı*

JOC - Joint Operations Center: *müşterek harekât merkezi*

JRC - Joint Research Centre/EU: *ortak araştırma merkezi/AB*

JSPS - Joint Strategic Planning System: *ortak stratejik planlama sistemi*

JSTPS - Joint Strategic Planning Staff: *ortak stratejik planlama personeli*

JTF - Joint Task Force: *müşterek görev kuvveti*

Kk

KM - Kyoto Mechanisms: *Kyoto mekanizmaları*

Ll

LANDSOUTH - Allied Land Forces Southern Europe: *Güney Avrupa müttefik kara kuvvetleri*

LANDSOUTHEAST - Allied Land Forces South-Eastern Europe: *Güney Doğu Avrupa müttefik kara kuvvetleri*

LAPOPR - Labor participation rate: *işgücü katılım oranı*

LBMSP - Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution: *deniz yaşamı kirliliği karaya bağlı kaynaklar*

LDC - London Dumping Convention: *Londra atık madde boşaltım antlaşması*

LIFEXP - Life expectancy at birth: *doğumda yaşam beklentisi*

LIFEXP - Life expectancy in years: *yıllara bağlı yaşam beklentisi*

LINTR - Foreign loan interest rate: *dış kredi faiz oranı*

LIT - Literacy rate, percentage of adult population: *okur yazar oranı, erişkin nüfus yüzdesi*

LOANR - Loan annual repayment amount: *yıllık kredi geri ödeme miktarı*

LOSS - Proportion of food production lost before consumption: *tüketimden önce gıda üretimindeki kayıp oranı*

LRBM - Long-Range Ballistic Missile: *uzun menzilli balistik füze*

LRTAP - Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution: *uzun menzilli sınırlararası hava kirliliği*

LVHERD - Livestock herd: *çiftlik hayvanları sürüsü*

Mm

MAP - Microwave-Assisted Processing: *mikrodalga destekli işlem*

MARIC - Mariculture fish production. *balık çiftliklerinde üretim*

MEAs - Multilateral Environmental Agreements: *çoktaraflı çevre antlaşmaları*

MEC - Millennium Eco-Communities/Environment Canada initiative: *yeni binyıl eko toplumlar/Kanada çevre*

MEPC - Marine Environment Protection Committee: *deniz çevre koruma komitesi*

MI - Military Intelligence: *askeri istihbarat*

MIACC - Major Industrial Accidents Councils of Canada: *Kanada temel endüstriyel kazalar konseyi*

MOA - Memorandum Of Agreement: *Antlaşma Metni (Çekiç Güç Teşkil Antlaşması)*

MOD - Minister of Defence: *savunma bakanı*

MORTM - Mortality multiplier: *ölüm artışı*

MOU - Memorandum of Understanding: *tarafların karşılıklı birbirlerini anlamasını sağlayan metin, anlaşma metni*

MS - Imports by sector: *sektörel ithalatlar*

MVSA - Motor Vehicle Safety Act: *motorlu araçlar güvenlik yasası*

Nn

NAAEC - North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation: *Kuzey Amerika çevre işbirliği antlaşması*

NAC - North Atlantic Council: *Kuzey Atlantik konseyi*

NACC - North Atlantic Cooperation Council: *Kuzey Atlantik işbirliği konseyi*

NACISA - NATO Communications and Information Systems Agency: *NATO haberleşme ve bilgi sistemleri ajansı*

NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement: *Kuzey Amerika serbest ticaret antlaşması*

NAICC - National Air Issues Coordinating Committee: *ulusal hava sorunları işbirliği komitesi*

NAMILCOM - North Atlantic Military Committee: *Kuzey Atlantik askeri komitesi*

NAPCC - National Action Program on Climate Change: *iklim değişikliği ulusal eylem planı*

NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration: *ulusal havacılık ve uzay teşkilatı*

NATINADS - NATO Integrated Air Defence System: *NATO bağlantılı hava savunma sistemi*

NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization: *Kuzey Atlantik İşbirliği Teşkilatı*

NAVOCFORMED - NATO Naval On-Call Force Mediterranian: *NATO çağrılı Akdeniz deniz gücü*

NAWMP - North American Wildlife Management Plan: *Kuzey Amerika yaban hayatı yönetim planı*

NBC - Nuclear, Biological and Chemical: *nükleer, biyolojik ve kimyasal*

NCCIS - NATO Command Control and Information System: *NATO komuta kontrol ve bilgi sistemi*

NCR - National Capital Region: *ulusal başkent bölgesi*

NCWA - NATO Civil Wartime Agency: *NATO sivil savaş ajansı*

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations: *hükümet dışı oluşumlar*

NHRC - National Hydrology Research Centre: *ulusal su bilimi araştırma merkezi*

NICS - NATO Integrated Communications System: *NATO bağlantılı haberleşme sistemi*

NMCCIS - NATO Military Command and Control and Information System: *NATO askeri komuta kontrol ve bilgi sistemi*

NMHS - National Meteorological and Hydrological Service/Atmospheric Environment Service: *ulusal meteoroloji ve hidroloji servisi/atmosfer çevre servisi*

NMILF - Proportion of military spending to nuclear forces: *nükleer güçlerde askeri harcamalar oranı*

NMR - National Military Representative: *ulusal askeri temsilci*

NMSD - National Military Strategy Document: *ulusal askeri strateji dokümanı*

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/USA: *ulusal okyanus ve atmosfer yönetimi/ABD*

NOP - Nuclear Operation Plan: *nükleer harekât planı*

NORAD - North American Organization for Radar Advanced Defence: *Kuzey Amerika radar ileri savunma kuruluşu*

Nox - Nitrogen Oxides: *nitrojen oksit*

NPG - Nuclear Planning Group: *nükleer planlama grubu*

NPLO - NATO Production and Logistic Organization: *NATO üretim ve lojistik teşkilatı*

NPM - Nuclear Planning Manual: *nükleer planlama talimnamesi*

NPOW - Nuclear military power: *nükleer askeri güç*

NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory: *ulusal kirletici maddeler salım envanteri*

NRCan - Natural Resources Canada: *Kanada tabii kaynaklar*

NRTEE - National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy: *ulusal çevre ve ekonomi yuvarlak masa toplantısı*

NSC - National Security Council: *millî güvenlik konseyi*

NSCAT - NASA Scatterometer: NATO tevzimetre

NSG - NATO Standardization Group: *NATO standardizasyon grubu*

NSGAPA - North-South gap absolute: *kesin kuzey-güney aralığı*

NSGAPR - North-South gap: *kuzey-güney aralığı*

NSPQLI - Ratio of North to South PQLI: *PQLI kuzeyden güneye olan oran*

NSR - NATO Staff Requirement: *NATO personel ihtiyacı*

NSTR - Nothing Significant To Report: *Kayda Değer Birşey Yok*

NSVN - NATO Secure Voice Network: *NATO güvenli ses iletişim ağı*

NUCWARN - Nuclear Warning: *nükleer ikaz*

NVG - Night Vision Goggle: *gece görüş gözlüğü/cihazı*

NVSN - NATO Voice Switching Network: *NATO sesli iletişim ağı*

NWAR - Nuclear war: *nükleer harp*

NWARF - Nuclear war probabilty factor: *nükleer savaş olasılık faktörü*

NWARPB - Nuclear war probability: *nükleer savaş olasılığı*

NWOO - NATO Wartime Oil Organization: *NATO savaş zamanı yakıt teşkilatı*

NWRA - NATO Wartime Refugees Agency: *NATO savaş zamanı sığınmacılar bürosu*

NWRC - National Wildlife Research Centre: *ulusal yaban hayatı araştırma merkezi*

NWRI - National Water Research Institute: *ulusal su araştırmaları enstitüsü*

Oo

OAS - Organization of American States: *Amerikan eyaletler birliği*

OAU - Organization for African Unity: *Afrika Birliği Teşkilatı*

OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs/UN: *insani işler koordinasyon bürosu/BM*

ODA - Official Development Assistance: *resmi gelişme yardımı*

ODCA - Ocean Dumping Control Act: *okyanus kirliliği kontrol yasası*

ODS - Ozone Depleting Substance: *ozon deliğine zarar veren madde*

OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: *ekonomik işbirliği ve gelişme teşkilatı*

OFDA - Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (U.S. State

Department): *Yabancı afet yardım dairesi yabancı ülkelerde felâketlere yardım bürosu (ABD Dışişl.Bak.)*

OFSCTH - Ocean fish catch: *okyanusta balık avı*

OILGPR - Oil proportion of global energy consumption: *küresel petrol enerjisi tüketim oranı*

OIR - Office for Immigration and Refugees (Slovenia): *göç ve sığınmacılar bürosu (Slovenya)*

OMB - Office of Management and Budget: *bütçe ve idare dairesi*

ONUC - UN Operation in Congo: *BM Kongo harekâtı*

ONUCA - UN Observer Group in Central America: *Orta Amerika BM gözlemci grubu*

ONUMOZ - UN Operation in Mozambique: *Mozambik BM harekâtı*

ONUSAL - UN Observer Mission in El Salvador: *El Salvador BM gözlemci görevi*

OPC - Operation Provide Comfort: *Çekiç Güç harekâtı*

OSCE - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe: *Avrupa güvenlik ve işbirliği teşkilatı*

OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defence: *Savunma Bakanlığı makamı*

Pp

P&C - Policy and Communications/Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre muhaberat ve siyaset*

PAC - Persomel and Administration Center: *personel ve idare merkezi*

PCB - Polychlorinated Biphenyl: *polikarbonlu bifenil*

PEI - Prince Edward Island: *Prens Edward adası*

PERCO2 - Percentage increase in atmospheric CO2: *atmosfer karbonmonoksit oranındaki artış yüzdesi*

PERSCO - Personnel Support for Contingency Operations: *olağanüstü harekât personel desteği*

PHQ - Peace Headquarters: *Barış Karargâhı*

PIC - Prior Informed Consent: *önceden bildirilen izin*

POISED HAMMER - Nickname for OPC: *Çekiç Giç (Havaya Kalkmış Çekiç)*

POLAD - Political Advisor: *Siyasi Danışman*

POP – Population: *nüfus*

POPR - Annual population growth rate: *yıllık nüfus artış oranı*

POPs - Persistent Organic Pollutants: *kalıcı organik kirletici maddeler*

PPBS - Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System: *planlama, programlama ve bütçeleme sistemi*

PQLI - Physical quality of life index: *fiziksel yaşam endeks kalitesi*

PRI - Price index: *ücret göstergesi*

PRODME - Elasticity of production with manufactures imports: *mamul ithalat ürün elastikiyeti*

PROTEC - Increase or decrease in protection of imports: *ithalatın korunmasında iniş ya da çıkışlar*

PSYOPS - Psychological Operations: *psikolojik harekât*

Qq

QE - Capital costs of energy production: *enerji üretiminin parasal maliyetleri*

Rr

RC - Red Cross or Red Crescent: *Kızılhaç veya Kızılay*

RCC - Relief Coordination Center: *yardım koordinasyon merkezi*

RDM - Discovery rate multiplier: *keşif oran artışı*

REACM - Reactivity of military spending of reacting alliance: *tepkili müttefikin askeri harcamalarına tepki*

REPAYR - Annual repayment rate on loans: *kredilerin yıllık geri ödeme oranı*

RESER - Known energy reserves: *bilinen enerji rezervleri*

RESOR - Ultimate resources: *en son kaynaklar*

RESORF - Resource multiplier, global: *küresel kaynak artışı*

RFSSH - Regional fish catch share: *bölgesel balık avlama payı*

RKEF - Rate of capital efficiency growth: *etkin kapital büyümesi oranı*

RLEF - Rate of labor efficiency growth: *işgücü etkinliği büyüme oranı*

RMNF - Releasable to Multinational Forces: *çokuluslu güçlere duyurulabilir*

RMS - Resource Management System: *kaynak yönetim sistemi*

RMT - Resource Management Team: *kaynak yönetim takımı*

RSMC - Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre: *bölgesel özel meteoroloji merkezi*

Ss

S&T - Science and Technology: *bilim ve teknoloji*

SAREX - Search And Rescue Exercise: *arama kurtarma tatbikatı*

SBSTTA - Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice: *bilim, teknik ve teknolojik tavsiye alt grubu*

SC - Security Council: *güvenlik konseyi*

SCEPC - Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee: *üstdüzey*

sivil acil durum planlama komitesi

SCF - Save the Children Fund (NGO): *çocukları koruma kuruluşu (sivil)*

SD - Sustainable Development: *sürdürülebilir kalkınma*

SDEATH - Annual starvation deaths: *yıllık açlıktan ölümler*

SDI - Strategic Defence Initiative: *stratejik savunma girişimi*

SDPC - Strategic Directions and Policy Coordination/Environment Canada: *Kanada çevre stratejik yönelimler ve politika koordinasyonu*

SECDEF - Secretary of Defence: *Savunma Bakanı*

SECGEN - Secretary General: *Genel Sekreter*

SEMARNAP - Secretariat for the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries/Mexico: *Meksika çevre, tabii kaynaklar ve balıkçılık genel sekreterliği*

SHAPE - Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe: *müttefik kuvvetler Avrupa üst karargâhı*

SHOC - Shape Operations Center: *Shape harekât merkezi*

SHORAD - Short Range Air Defence: *kısa menzilli hava savunma*

SIDS - Small Island Developing States: *gelişmekte olan küçük ada devletleri*

SIG - Special Investigation Group: *özel araştırma grubu*

SITMAP - Situation Map: *durum haritası*

SITREP - Situation Report: *durum raporu*

SLAP - St. Lawrence Action Plan: *St. Lawrence eylem planı*

SLBM - Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile: *denizaltından fırlatılan balistik füze*

SMAN - Southern share of global manufacturing: *küresel üretimde güney devletlere düşen pay*

SME - Solar Mesosphere Explorer: *güneş sistemi mezosfer kâşifi*

SMR - Special Military Representative: *özel askeri temsilci*

SNF - Short-Range Nuclear Forces: *kısa menzilli nükleer güçler*

SNFM - Standing Naval Force Mediterranean: *Akdeniz daimi deniz gücü*

SNI - Shelter Now International (NGO): *uluslararası koruma kuruluşu (sivil)*

SOF - Special Operations Forces: *özel harekât kuvvetleri*

SOP - Standard Operating Procedures: *devamlı talimat*

SOSS- Soviet Ocean Surveillance System: *Sovyet Okyanus gözlem sistemi*

SPINS - Special Instructions: *özel talimatlar*

SPOD - Sea Port of Disembarkation: *deniz çıkarma limanı*

SPOE - Sea Port of Embarkation: *deniz bindirme limanı*

SQUEEZ - Switch for energy shortage economic impact: *enerji kısıtlamasını ekonomideki etkisinde ani değişim*

SRSG - Special Representative of the Secretary-General: *Genel Sekreter özel temsilcisi*

Tt

TAXRA - Government taxes as portion of GNP: *devletin koyduğu vergilerde gayri safi millî hasıla oranı*

TB - Trade balance: *ticaret dengesi*

TDF - Territorial Defence Forces: *bölgesel savunma güçleri*

TERMTR - Terms of trade: *ticaret sözleşmesi*

TERMX - Terms of trade multiplier: *ticaret artış sözleşmesi*

TGRLD - Target annual growth in cultivated land: *işlenmiş topraklarda yıllık büyüme hedefi*

TGRYL - Target annual growth in yield: *düşüşte yıllık büyüme hedefi*

TGS - Turkish General Staff: *Türk Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı*

TRIPS - Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights: *entelektüel mal varlığı hakları ticaret bağlantılı özellikler*

TSRI - Toxic Substances Research Initiative: *zehirli maddeler araştırma girişimi*

TUAF - Turkish Air Force: *Türk Hava Kuvvetleri*

Uu

UN - United Nations: *Birleşmiş Milletler*

UNAMIC - UN Advance Mission in Cambodia: *BM Kamboçya ileri görevi*

UNAVEM - UN Angola Verification Mission: *BM Angola gözlem ve değerlendirme görevi*

UNCC - United Nations Convoy Coordinator: *Birleşmiş Milletler konvoy koordinatörü*

UNCED - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: *Birleşmiş Milletler çevre ve gelişme konferansı*

UNCHR - United Nations Center for Human Rights: *Birleşmiş Milletler İnsan Hakları Merkezi*

UNCHS - United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): *BM insani yerleşimler merkezi*

UNCIVPOL - UN Civilian Police: *BM Sivil Polis Teşkilatı*

UNCLOS - United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: *BM deniz hukuku konferansı*

UNCRO - UN Confidence and Restroration Operation: *BM Güven ve Restorasyon Harekâtı*

UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: *BM ticaret ve gelişme konferansı*

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme: *BM gelişme programı*

UNDRO - United Nations Disaster Relief Office: *BM afet yardım bürosu*

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme: *BM çevre programı*

UNESCO - United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization: *BM Eğitim, Bilim ve Kültür Teşkilatı*

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: *BM iklim değişiklikleri çerçeve antlaşması*

UNFICYP - UN Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus: *BM Kıbrıs Barış Gücü*

UNGCI - United nations Guard Contingent-Iraq: *Birleşmiş Milletler konvoy muhafızı-Irak*

UNGOMAP - UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan-Pakistan: *BM Afganistan-Pakistan uzlaştırma misyonu*

UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: *BM Sığınmacılar Yüksek Komiserliği*

UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: *BM Uluslararası Çocuklara Acil Yardım Fonu*

UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization: *BM endüstriyel gelişme teşkilatı*

UNIFIL - UN Interim Force in Lebanon: *BM Lübnan öncü gücü*

UNIIMOG - UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group: *BM İran-Irak askeri gözlemci grubu*

UNIKOM - UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission: *BM Irak-Kuveyt gözlem görevi*

UNIPOM - UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission: *BM Hindistan- Pakistan gözlem görevi*

UNITAF - Unified Task Force (Somalia): *Birleşik Görev Kuvveti (Somalia)*

UNITAR - United Nations Institute for Training and Research: *BM eğitim ve araştırma enstitüsü*

UNMO - United Nations Military Observer: *BM askeri gözlemci*

UNMOGIP - UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan: *Hindistan-Pakistan BM askeri gözlemci grubu*

UNMP - United Nations Military Police: *Birleşmiş Milletler askeri polis teşkilatı*

UNO - United Nations Owned: *BM mülkiyetinde*

UNOE - United Nations Owned Equipment: *BM mülkiyetinde olan techizat*

UNOGIL - UN Observation Group in Lebanon: *BM Lübnan gözlemci grubu*

UNOSOM - UN Operations in Somalia: *BM Somali harekâtı*

UNPA - UN Protected Area: *BM koruması altındaki bölge*

UNPE - UN Peace Force: *BM barış gücü*

UNPREDEP - UN Preventive Deployment: *BM önleyici birlik konuşlandırması*

UNPROFOR - United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia: *Birleşmiş Milletler Yugoslavya koruma gücü*

UNSC - United Nations Security Council: *Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi*

UNSCR - United Nations Security Council Resolution: *Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi Nihai Çözümü*

UNSF - UN Security Force in West New Guinea: *BM Batı Yeni Gine güvenlik gücü*

UNSYG - United Nations Secretary General: *BM Genel Sekreteri*

UNTSO - UN Truce Supervision Organization: *BM ateşkes sağlama teşkilatı*

UNU - United Nations University: *BM üniversitesi*

UPU - Universal Postal Union: *dünya posta birliği*

USAF - United States Air Force: *ABD Hava Kuvvetleri*

USAFE - United States Air Force in Europe: *ABD Avrupa Hava Kuvvetleri*

USAREUR - United States Army Europe: *ABD Avrupa Kara Kuvvetleri*

USCENTCOM - United States Single Integrated Operational Plan: *ABD entegre tek harekât planı*

USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency: *ABD çevre koruma ajansı*

USEUCOM - United States European Command: *ABD Avrupa Komutanlığı*

USG - United States Government: *ABD Hükümet i*

USGS - United States Geological Survey: *ABD jeolojik araştırmalar*

USMC - United States Marine Corps: *ABD Deniz Piyadeleri*

USN - United States Navy: *ABD Deniz Kuvvetleri*

Ww

WAP - World agricultural price: *dünya tarım ürünleri fiyatı*

WAPPRIITA - Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act: *yabani hayvan ve bitki koruma uluslararası ve bölgelerarası ticaret kanunu*

WAPRO - World agricultural production: *dünya tarım üretimi*

WCLPC - World calories per capita per day: *dünya günlük kişi başına düşen kaloriler*

WCO - World Customs Organization: *dünya gümrükler teşkilatı*

WCP - World Climate Programme: *dünya iklim programı*

WCPOW - World conventional power: *dünya konvansiyonel güç*

WCRP - World Climate Research Program: *dünya iklim araştırmaları programı*

WECONM - World energy conservation multiplier: *dünya enerji tüketim artışı*

WENP - World energy production: *dünya enerji üretimi*

WENPF - World energy production factor multiplier: *dünya enerji üretimi faktör artışı*

WEOG - Western European and Other Group/UN: *Batı Avrupa ve diğer grup/BM*

WEP - World energy price: *dünya enerji fiyatları*

WEP - Weather and Environmental Predictions Program: *hava ve çevre tahminler programı*

WESTLANT - Western Atlantic Area: *Batı Atlantik sahası*

WEU - Western European Union/Area: *Batı Avrupa Birliği/Bölgesi*

WFC - World Food Council: *dünya gıda konseyi*

WFORST - World forest area: *dünya orman alanları*

WFP - World Food Program (NGO): *Dünya gıda programı (sivil)*

WGNP - World GNP: *dünya gayri safi millî hasıla*

WGNPPC - World GNP per capita: *dünya kişi başına düşen gayri safi millî hasıla*

WHO - World Health Organization: *Dünya sağlık teşkilatı*

WHP - World Heritage Program/UNESCO: *dünya miras programı/UNESCO*

WIN - World In Need (NGO): *dünya yardım kuruluşu (sivil)*

WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization: *dünya entelektüel varlıklar teşkilatı*

WLIFE - World average life expectancy at birth: *dünya doğumda ortalama yaşam beklentisi*

WLIT - World literacy rate: *dünya okur yazar oranı*

WM - World imports: *dünya ithalatları*

WMCC - Wildlife Ministers' Council of Canada: *Kanada yaban hayatı bakanlar konseyi*

WMO - World Meteorological Organization: *dünya meteoroloji teşkilatı*

WNPOW - World nuclear power: *dünya nükleer güç*

WP - World prices: *dünya fiyatları*

WPOP - World population: *dünya nüfusu*

WPOPR - World population growth rate: *dünya nüfus artış oranı*

WPQLI - World average physical quality of life: *dünya ortalama fiziksel yaşam kalitesi*

WPROD - World production by sector: *sektörler düzeyinde dünya üretimi*

WRESER - World energy reserves: *dünya enerji rezervleri*

WRESOR - World energy resources: *dünya enerji kaynakları*

WSDACC - World starvation deaths accumulated since base year: *başlangıcından bu yana dünya açlıktan ölüm toplamı*

WTO - World Trade Organization: *dünya ticaret örgütü*

WTRADE - World trade as a portion of world GNP: *gayri safi millî hasıla oranı olarak dünya ticareti*

WWF - World Wildlife Fund: *dünya yaban hayatı koruma fonu*

WWMCCS - World Wide Military Command Control System: *Dünya çapında askeri komuta kontrol sistemi*

WWW - World Weather Watch: *dünya hava gözlem*

WX - World exports: *dünya ihracatı*

Xx

X – Exports: *ihracatlar*

XS - Exports, sectoral: *sektörel ihracatlar*

XSHIFT - Proportional increase or decrease in exports: *ihracatta oransal iniş ve çıkışlar*

Zz

ZS - Gross production, sectoral: *sektörel üretim miktarı*

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A Dictionary of Terms in INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Dictionary of Terms in International Relations & Political Science includes 1019 *terms and expressions,* 537 *English-Turkish,* 500 *Turkish-English noun and verb phrases* and 543 most widely used acronyms and abbreviations. In total, there are 2599 entries in the dictionary with their equivalents, Turkish/English meanings and definitions. All entries in each category are given in alphabetical order to make them easy for the users. The dictionary has four parts which are closely interrelated with each other. All entries are given with their equivalent translations both in English and in Turkish.

The rationale behind preparing such a dictionary is not to teach the English language but to help learners, students and users improve their terminological background in International Relations, Political Science as well as Law Departments and Foreign Affairs.



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