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Eponyms in teaching of politics and international relations

This article explains the concept of eponym from the linguistic point of view to give an idea how to get know history and the content of international relations through eponyms. It presents various examples from American and European historical events, which are presented through eponyms. Linguistic categorization and historical context give opportunities to deepen knowledge and competencies in chosen topics to everyone who concerns in it. The article covers political and ideological doctrines, principles, streams, and tenures. The purpose of such content is to find out a new way in acquisition of history for researchers, students and teachers.

Key words: eponym, international relations, linguistic categorization, historical context, doctrines, principles, streams, tenures.

0 Introduction

In the process of teaching, besides diachronic determination, the historical events have to be analyzed, defined, described, and explained. Key ideas require systematic approaches and very often basic encyclopaedic knowledge. One of interdisciplinary ways in teaching history and international relations is mapping proper and significant terms related to certain historical period, as well as political and ideological lines and tendencies. Eponyms involve in themselves the essentials and that is why each testing through eponyms stimulates a learner to response in the form of very precise answers. In professional communication eponyms replace a lot of sentences; some eponyms express and explain human attitudes and feelings to historical events (Dubček's socialism with human face) and persons (chauvinism). This linguistic form enables to communicate more accurately and concisely. The fact that the eponyms were widely used in our past and in each epoch is a proof that justifies a need to get know eponyms for expressing a knowledge base and ideas related to the various subjects and fields.

1 Definition, Characteristics and Classification of Eponyms

Eponyms are words that describe a phenomenon or object that is associated with a real or legendary person (from the Greek *eponymus* — conferring the name to someone or something). The eponym uses the name of the person who discovered a certain phenomenon, implemented it, or described the phenomenon as the first. He or she is closely associated with it, that his/her name became the name for the idea, event or epoch. The Slovak terminology expert Ivan Masár called these types of names «dedikačné termíny», from Latin *dedicare*, in English: dedicate or devote (1991), concepts are named in honour of the certain author, inventor, politician, hero...etc. [1–8].

The eponyms form an important part of the political and diplomatic dictionaries. They are newly created adjectives or substantial adjectives and verbs that reveal a relationship with a person or place (toponyms), whose names have come together with an indication of a phenomenon, a process of ideological power, period, subject or event. Those words are often meaningful and determined by their simple or elaborated definitions. Lexicology, stylistics and grammar of all languages deal with the words that are derived from their own nouns (metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche) or by conversion (Ouirk-Greenbaum in 1980. 442–443).

Tom Mc Arthur eponyms classified into certain types: simple eponyms, compounds and attributive constructions, possessives, suffix-based derivatives, and blends.

In simple eponyms the person's name is used for naming of another person, for example: quisling is named after Vidkuma Quisling (1887–1945), an officer and the Norwegian prime minister, who headed the government in Norway during the German occupation in World War II. The Oxford Advanced Genie dictionary the word quisling defines as a person who helps and enemy that has taken control of his or her country. United Nations Commission for war crimes, the mentioned term defined as follows: «quisling is anyone who served the enemy, a war criminal.» (Sujan 1968 s. 50). In English there is also the verb «to quisle» with the omission of the last syllable «ing», which means cooperate with the enemy, who occupied someone's country, respectively a person who betray the nation. Quisling as an English adjective can be translated as a col-

laborationist. Language proofreaders or spelling checkers include some forms of eponyms and they have become a part of the standard vocabulary.

Derived eponyms came into existence by suffixations in lots of languages. The Slovak language has the suffix-izmus eg. mečiarizmus, leninizmus. The suffix — ism is added in English and «-izm» (= «-изм») in Russian (e.g. ленинизм, шовинизм, буддизм, сталинизм). The noun with «-ism» expresses a political movement, philosophical or social system. The ending «-ism», came through Greek into Latin. The suffix-ism, is derived from the word βάφτισμιός («(vaftisimios / baptismos), which means baptized, or godson, βάφτιση (vaftisi) means immersion, sinking... Later was the expression generalized and used for indicating the larger organized systems, beliefs, ideologies, doctrines, ceremonies. The immersion is metaphoric. Immersion is the act of putting somebody or something into a liquid so that they or it are completely covered. Logically, it is possible to be immersed in certain ideas, similarly to be baptized and consequently to be a member of certain group:

Marxism — ideology of K.Marx

Leninism — ideology of V.I.Lenin

Stalinism — the system of governing which is similar to Stalin's practices

Trockism — Trotsky's ideas and policy

Eponyms take different suffixes. The surname of a soldier Nicolas Chauvin we have in a lot of European languages, in English, for example: chauvinism, chauvinist, chauvinistic, chauvinistically. Nicholas Chauvin (1780 -?) is a mythical figure, eager to serve Napoleon, he was wounded seventeen times and with enthusiastic pathos expressed his devotion to Napoleon and France. His chauvinism depicted in satirical theatre plays (vaudeville). Name of Italian politician Niccolo di Bernardo Machiavelli (1469–1527) is used as a stem in the words as Machiavellian, Machiavellianism indicating usage of malicious, unscrupulous means to achieve goals, especially in politics. This definition is based on Machiavelli's views in the work «Prince», where the author writes that building a strong state up, must be based on the fact that people are not motivated by moral ideals, but they are motivated by material interests and that's why unlimited dictatorship exists and is achieved by such means as: malicious murder, and fraud. The dictator is master in such arts which force people to love him.

1.1. Eponyms in History and Politics during the Last Century

The very frequent eponym was for example Gaullism. It was a policy or doctrine of gen. De Gaulle and his supporters. It was a centre-right doctrine (set of principles), largely pragmatic with the idea of a strong state that made the pressure on the full sovereignty of France, often in opposition to the USA and Great Britain. In the eighties the gradual extinction of the direct De Gaulle's collaborators as well as changes in the world started using the term with prefix neo-Gaullism. Then, for example, Stalinization takes also prefix de-Stalinization. Decode meaning eponym requires a summary of knowledge, or the whole complex information. Eponyms notify the difficult context. Therefore is usage of the eponym so frequent, one eponym replaces the entire theory. For example, replace the eponym of «Thatcherism» with one synonymous word is impossible. To replace the word dictatorship with one synonymous word (absolutism) is possible. Under the concept of «Thatcherism» a person can understand a lot of information:

– The period in which the Conservatives were in power and led by Margaret Thatcher

– Fight with the unions

– Reduction of government expenditure

– Conversion of monetary policy by monetarism

– Reformation of the tax system

– The process of deregulation (privatization, elimination of trade union power)

– Refusal of the «closed shop» (the fact that union membership influences employees 'work contracts by prolonging, employer's obligation to consider trade unions as a single speaker of workers, changing a situation that trade unions have a possibility to support political parties, etc.)

The concept: «Reaganomics» involves:

- A period (1981–1989) when was President Ronald Regan (1911–2004) in his position.
- Reduction of federal expenditures.
- Fall of taxation rates (after 40 years).
- Monetarisms — emphasises monetary policy aiming to reduce inflation rate.
- Reduced taxes — higher incomes.

- Traditional conservative values (individual freedom, initiative as a base of success, minimal interference of the state to the life of person.
- Increasing value of dollar rate.
- Depression in federal budget.

Blends are formed by blending of two words: Nixonomics (Nixon economics) describes the economic policies of U.S. President Richard Nixon. Reaganomics (Reagan + economics) indicates policy of eighties.

English „blends» words entered in to international dictionaries: Words Reaganomics and Thatcherism were like borrowings in many Slavonic languages such as: «reganomika» in Polish, Slovak, Czech, Serbian and others (in Polish language: Co to jest ekonomia podaży lub *reganomika*? — What is the economics of supply or Reaganomics?) or «Tačerizam» in Serbian (Nije slučajno da je veliki obračun sa inflacionom krizom kao neumoljivim pokazateljom ograničenosti filozofije intervencionizma dobio ime po dva političara — *tačerizam* i *reganomika* — It is no accidentally that the big showdown with the inflation crisis as an indicator of unrelenting philosophy of limited intervention, named after the two politicians — Thatcherism and Reaganomics.) — (Bojarov, 1997).

2 Doctrines in European and American History

The compound is the eponym in the function of a determinant. Determined words are: a doctrine, principle, effect, plan, decree, decade, etc. In recent decades the most frequent terms have been especially doctrine.

2.1 Doctrines and Cold War in Europe

More than forty years ago, Brezhnev doctrine was the term used in word politics. In 2008 Brezhnev doctrine was used again in the context of Georgian-Russian conflict, in the occasion of the Soviet occupation anniversary in Czechoslovakia in 1968. This compound eponym «Brezhnev doctrine» expresses a dogma about limited sovereignty. (In practice this meant that when the Soviet satellite went beyond the limits of the Soviet political line, consequently it became the legitimate reason for the Soviet intervention. This compound eponym did not die with L.I. Brezhnev doctrine, but according to some experts, it was applied against Georgia in 2008. After many years, some eponyms had returned, and others remained unused (e.g. «Ulbricht Doctrine» named after Walter Ulbricht (1893–1973), who was representative of the East Germany.)

Hallstein doctrine, named after German policy advisor of chancellor Konrad Adenauer — Professor Walter Hallstein (1901–1982) was the doctrine of West German policy, the idea was that the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) in international relations represents the whole German nation (also GDR — German Democratic Republic) and the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) is the only legitimate German state. In practice, the application of this doctrine meant refusal of diplomatic relations with all countries that recognized the GDR. Doctrine was applied in the late sixties by FRG. This doctrine was rejected by the upcoming chancellor Willy Brandt. Opposite of Hallstein doctrine is «Ostpolitik» or Ulbricht Doctrine, in which the essential idea is based on mutual recognition of full sovereignty between the two German states.

2.2 Doctrines in the U.S.A in the 20th century

Several doctrines are related to the U.S. presidents in office: Carter Doctrine, Eisenhower Doctrine, Johnson Doctrine, Kennedy Doctrine, Nixon Doctrine, Reagan Doctrine, Truman Doctrine. Each the U.S. president had a doctrine which determined attributes, principles, positions, strategies... for example:

Monroe Doctrine was formulated by the fifth U.S. President James Monroe (1758–1831) is until now the valid principle for U.S. foreign diplomacy in relation to Latin American countries. The essence of the idea is that the Western hemisphere (i.e. the Americas) is considered a U.S. sphere of influence («America Americans»). The role of the USA is to prevent European colonization or influence in the Western hemisphere. The U.S. considered such European attempts as a threat to American security. At the same time, American policy reciprocally agreed with the non-interference policy in the affairs of European states. Monroe doctrine of isolationism determined U.S. policy towards Europe and also to Japan and China as well. In the initial phase Monroe doctrine played a progressive role, because it supported the former Spanish colonies in their struggle for independence in Central and South America. The interpretation of the doctrine directed to the inadmissibility of intervention in the Americas by European powers, but not the U.S. powers. From the time when the U.S. joined World War II and the Cold War (NATO) Monroe doctrine is not strictly observed.

2.2.1 *The Eisenhower and Truman Doctrines*

It is the policy program of Dwight D. Eisenhower (*1890–†1969) concerning the Middle East. In 1956, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, which led to a «Suez crisis», but Eisenhower refused to engage in conflict. In 1957, «Eisenhower Doctrine» promised economic and military aid to all nations in the Middle East. The aim was to guarantee the use of military force in response to any possible communist-oriented aggression. Those economic and military supports should stop spreading of Soviet influence. The next year the Lebanese president asked Dwight Eisenhower to send 15,000 soldiers to Lebanon as part of Operation 'Blue Bat' and a U.S. and UK ought to stabilize the situation in the region.

On 12th March 1947, the Truman Doctrine was proclaimed. Harry Truman (*1884–†1972), the U.S. President, dealt with the issue of tension between Greece and Turkey. It was the economic and military aid to these two states to prevent their incorporation into the Soviet zone. It contained a commitment of the United States to defend democracy everywhere.

2.2.2 *Decrees, Effects, Plans, Decades and Others*

Eponym Benes Decrees is one of the most frequent eponym in Czech-Slovak-Hungarian and German relations. It is the frequent international eponym, in relation to former Czechoslovakia and the present successor states. Its understanding requires to study decrees and to take into consideration historical context.

Fisher Effect — The international Fisher Effect means that the currency with low inflation rate will be recovered in relation to currencies with higher inflation rates. Morgenthau Plan — designed by Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (1891–1967) from the U.S. Treasury Department. In 1944, he proposed post-war arrangement of Germany consisting of small states with no industry and with no possibility to produce weapons. The plan was prepared by his deputy Harry Dexter White. Germany should be an agrarian country,

Marshall Plan — Following the Truman Doctrine in 1948, there is the Marshall Plan (official name: the European Recovery Plan), the initiator of the plan was Carlett George Marshall (1880–1959), U.S. minister of foreign affairs in the years 1947–1950, rewarded by Nobel Peace Prize. Marshall Plan contributed to the economic reconstruction of Western Europe; Eastern bloc states did not adopt it.

Gierek Decade — the period (1970–1980) when he was first secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, Edward Gierek (1913–2001), in the first half characterized by high economic growth because of the large indebtedness of Poland in the second half of the economic crisis.

Possessive eponyms consist of proper names in the form of Anglo-Saxon genitive and nouns, e.g. Dubcek's policies, Dubcek and Socialism with a human face. Sometimes added words are taken from the original language: Gorbachev's Perestroika, glasnost.

3 *Conclusion*

Humanities and sciences cannot afford to ignore such a linguistic phenomenon as eponyms that make possible to create a valuable teaching material by defining, naming and identifying important chapters of global, glocal and local history. Eponyms sporadically occur in textbooks and encyclopaedias, very often in dictionaries (e.g. dictionaries of diplomacy, medicine, biology, etc.). This material is very motivating because it arouses natural curiosity. The most people are more interested in the names of persons than in abstract concepts, material objects, and figures. Nowadays, there are several dictionaries of eponyms in English, which do not reflect eponyms of all countries. It is a challenge for all who work in teaching the humanities and natural sciences to list all global and local eponyms in various specializations.

Teaching and testing through eponyms enables to meet objectives and deliver to learners the contents with a meaningful and fundamental value. It is evident that eponyms have global and local usage and to know them is the basic condition for communication, especially in diplomacy.

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С.Бенчич

Халықаралық қатынастар мен саясатты оқытудағы эпонимдер

Мақала эпонимдердің зерттелу тарихына арналған. Эпонимдер жалпыхалықтық тілдің құрамындағы жеке қызмет атқаратын, сондай-ақ экстралингвистикалық ақпаратты, атап айтқанда, халықаралық қатынастар тарихын көрсететін лексикалық бірлік ретінде қарастырылды. Автор шығу тегі Америка және Еуропа тарихында елеулі орын алатын атакты қайраткерлердің атымен байланысты эпонимдерді талдады. Аталған лексемалардың көп деңгейлі тілдік классификациясы беріліп, олардың тарихи шығу төркіні көрсетілді.

С.Бенчич

Эпонимы в преподавании политики и международных отношений

Статья посвящена исследованию эпонимов как лексических единиц, которые реализуют индивидуализирующую функцию в рамках общенационального языка, отражают различную экстралингвистическую информацию, в частности, об истории развития международных отношений. Автором рассмотрены эпонимы, происхождение которых связано с именами выдающихся деятелей, сыгравших значимую роль в истории Америки и Европы. В статье представлены многоаспектная лингвистическая классификация исследуемых лексем и исторический контекст их возникновения (политические и идеологические доктрины, принципы и формы правления).