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Declaration of authenticity

I hereby confirm that I have written this master thesis by myself. I have strictly adhered to the good scientific practice and have properly indicated all verbatim and indirect quotations as well as all and any thoughts and ideas borrowed from the sources as per the references list.

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1. Introduction

At the stage of literature review, I have identified a research gap in discourse analysis of the peacekeepers. There are numerous research and case studies on the United Nations (UN) and Security Council in the political context, supporting or criticizing the ideas, morality, missions and actions of the UN bodies, but nothing focusing on the UN discourse and linguistic aspects. Review of such acknowledged linguistic journals as the *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, *Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory*, *Corpus Studies*, *Discourse Studies*, *Critical Discourse Studies* and other only confirmed the absence of precedent research into this area. Therefore, this paper is to a certain extent a pioneer into the discourse of UN peacekeepers with the exception of di Carlo with her recent article concerning vagueness in the Security Council resolutions on the second Gulf War. Her case study will certainly be referred to in this research as it has some intersections with this paper: it is also an analysis based on a corpus built from the same source of information (the UN website) and carried out partly with the use of the same software. Yet, this research project is the only corpus-based observational study of the UN language with corpus size exceeding 1 million words.

We often read or hear of the United Nations decisions, resolutions, authorizations, acts, committees in the newspapers, broadcasts, magazines, we listen to debates about this or that decision. Sometimes, we may even hear of double standards and bias in treatment of different countries by the UN; but we rarely hear of how this bias is reflected in the discourse of the UN bodies. This paper aims at identifying differences and commonalities in the discourse of one of the UN bodies – the Security Council (SC) through two types of documents it produces: resolutions and mission reports. Such choice of research documents simultaneously enables to draw a parallel between the Security Council officials presiding in the headquarters and those deployed in the field missions, investigate the perspective of both and expose the double standards in relation to different geographic areas, if any would be identified. I should like to emphasize that this paper does not aim at searching into bias and double standards specifically, it merely targets at identifying discourse patterns of the entire corpus first, and then of its constituent parts separately.

This paper aims at answering two research questions: 1. What are the discourse strategies used by the UN Security Council and its Peacekeepers about different geographic areas; 2. How the discourse strategies of the UNSC resolutions differ from those in Peacekeepers

reports. Parallel to answering these questions the research shall strive to reveal other accompanying linguistic aspects in the written discourse of the SC and its Department of the Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). Through combination of corpus and discourse analysis methods this paper considers some of the top-ranked terms used by the UN Security Council. These terms will be regarded from many angles, including their collocates and clusters they form or are being part of; larger patterns of concordances; axiological use; personification or, on contrary, dehumanisation, etc. All these methodological aspects will be presented in section 4. Geographical distribution and different types of documents, namely resolutions and mission reports, shall be considered separately to provide as much detail on the language of the UN peacekeepers as possible.

The second section of this thesis provides some background on the United Nations Organization, focusing on the historical and current role of one of its four main Departments – the Security Council. In this section, some of the positive and negative issues surrounding this institution shall be juxtaposed with stress on linguistic peculiarities and the balance of language power. The third section gives insight into the theoretical background for the given research, which constitutes a combination of corpus and discourse methods of analysis, how they interact and how such match may be useful for this research. These theoretical considerations are followed by statement of methods and means of analysis applicably to this paper and, hopefully, precise description of all the data used in it, thus finalizing the theoretical and descriptive part. The fifth section represents the very data (corpus) analysis supported by examples and patterns from it as well as references to the data extracts attached in appendices 1-6. The sixth section, followed by the conclusion, discusses and summarized the outcomes of research carried out in the previous section.

2. The power of the United Nations Security Council

2.1. Background on the Security Council and its Peacekeeping Missions

First of all, it is necessary to point out that this sub-section represents a summary of information publicly available on the United Nations webpage supplemented by properly referenced encyclopaedic definitions and explanations when needed. This source was chosen in the interest of research as the most reliable and, hopefully, also least biased. No other citations, whether scientific, educational or popular, are addressed here. Therefore, all concurrences or similarities are to be regarded as purely coincidental.

Most commonly the Security Council is referred to as “the most powerful part of the United Nations, which is responsible for making sure that countries behave peacefully towards each other, and for deciding what the United Nations should do if countries go to war (*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, hereinafter LDCE). The Security Council is at the very roots of the United Nations and was created at the end of the WWII as an instrument of maintaining world peace and avoiding a third war or conflict of a global scale. It is important to note that, from one hundred ninety three members of the United Nations, there exist only fifteen members of the Security Council, and even fewer, only five, are permanent members, whereas the other ten are elected for the term of two years among the other UN members. These permanent members include United States of America, People’s Republic of China, France, Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom. The other ten are currently constituted by Argentina (2014), Australia (2014), Azerbaijan (2013), Guatemala (2013), Luxembourg (2014), Morocco (2013), Pakistan (2013), the Republic of Korea (2014), Rwanda (2014), and Togo (2013). Here it is essential to keep in mind the financial contribution of the states above to the annual budget of the UN system, or at least the contributions of the permanent SC members. Numbers are stated in percentage rates of the total: USA – 22,000%, UK – 5.179%, China – 5.148%, France – 5.593%, and finally Russia – 2.438% only. Normally, it would only be logical to assume that because all the UN member countries bear collective responsibility for financing the Security Council functioning, the countries contributing more would be privileged to a wider participation range and rights. These figures, however, are not the highest overall, for instance although Germany (7.141%), Japan (10.833%) or Italy (4.448%) pay higher contribution rates to the UN’s annual budget (as calculated for 2013), they are yet excluded from influencing the decisions of the Security Council as permanent members. They

may once be elected on a temporary basis but a certain rotation order and sequence shall be observed, for instance to avoid one country being elected for two consecutive terms.

Even though the Security Council was established in 1945 its first Peacekeeping Operation had to wait for three years and in 1948, when UN military observers were deployed on the borders of newly created country of Israel and its Arab neighbouring countries. Back then the UN Peacekeeping Missions were mere observers and were not armed. This remained so until 1956 when the Suez Conflict had to be addressed. Nevertheless, even the armed operations primarily fulfil the purpose of monitoring, reporting, and peacebuilding/peacekeeping in the area of their supervision. The Security Council Handbook Glossary (hereinafter, Glossary) defines that they are “to provide security and political and peacebuilding support to countries in conflict or post-conflict situations. They are guided by the principles of consent of the host country, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defence, defence of the mandate, or protection of civilians”.

The Security Council breaks the record of Peacekeepers down into three stages: the early years (until 1988), the post-Cold War surge (1989-2000), and the present (beginning 2000). Without going deep into details, I should like to point out that the end of the Cold War went under the conditions of necessity to deploy Missions in more numerous and less politically stable areas and thus leading to employment of a wider span of experts, including administrators, economists, police officers, legal experts, de-miners, electoral observers, human rights monitors, civil affairs and governance specialists, humanitarian workers, and communications and public information experts to deal with intra-state conflicts and civil wars.

Throughout the history of Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) existence a total of 68 peacekeeping operations have been deployed, with some of them resolving in successful completion (Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Namibia, Tajikistan, and Timor-Leste), some being a failure to learn from, as the operations in Rwanda, Somalia, and the former Republic of Yugoslavia. Currently, UN is running sixteen Peacekeeping operations, mainly on the African continent and in the Middle East. However, the issues of former Yugoslavian countries, Cyprus, Georgia, Afghanistan and many more are also still not completed, which enables this investigation into linguistic strategies with a geographical variable.

2.2. Status quo of DPKO

As already pointed out in the introduction the SC discourse has not yet gained so much attention as its actions, so this sub section will provide some further information concerning the current representation of the UN SC. There has been a lot of criticism around the Security Council especially with regard to its bias against the African countries and Middle East in connection with the latest fight with terrorism. Bothe (2008: 543) argues that the measures of SC imposed on states where its peacekeeping missions are deployed are “ineffective and unjust” because they do not affect the persons or entities at fault, on the contrary, these measures only influence everyday life of the civilian population, and this influence is rarely explicitly positive. Nevertheless, both five permanent members of the Security Council and all other countries agree with the value and availability of such an institution because it is simply “the only forum of its kind” (Mats 2003: 10) in a sense that the SC decisions normally maintain a universally respected and legitimately viewed position. There are, however, several issues the SC has faced in the past decade.

Referring to the meeting of the Security Council in 1992 Melvern is disappointed that “today the speeches written for that historic occasion seem simplistic and naïvely optimistic, the promises almost cynical.” (2001: 101). Di Carlo accuses the SC resolutions of excessive vagueness of expressions, thus subjecting them to biased interpretations and leading to conflicts instead of peace (2012: 694). Even though di Carlo only focused on twelve resolutions referring to the second Suez crisis she is probably right in her hypothesis, which is also supported by Bhatia and his statement that “generality or vagueness are just as much a function of ‘text-internal’ use of lexico-grammatical resources as they are of ‘text-external’ factors, such as the socio political and legal context” (Bhatia 2005: 337).

This is the reason why the aspect of vagueness will not be addressed in this paper as it is more suitable for researches of smaller scale. Almost any given resolution may show traces of vagueness and room for misinterpretations as can be exemplified here below:

- (1) Emphasizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration on the basis of the Peace Agreement, while recognizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s transition to a functional, reform oriented, modern and democratic European country (Resolution (hereinafter, Res). 2074 on Bosnia).

Example (1) represents a very typical expression / sentence from any randomly picked resolution. Here the SC emphasizes one statement while recognizing another one. From a first glance, everything is clear but if we look closer such sentence is actually open for discussion. First, it cannot be quite concluded which of the two parallel statements bear more significance: transition to a functional democratic country or integration to basically military institution of European Union (EU) and North-Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Second, if the latter is more important based on more semantically powerful verb *to emphasize*, then why such integration interests the SC more than quiet and steady conversion of Bosnia and Herzegovina into a peaceful European country? Is it because Euro-Atlantic integration plays an important role in stabilizing transition-to-peace processes or because EU, NATO and SC can profit from overwhelming power over an unstable country? Such train of thought can be elaborated further while the statement under discussion does not really bear any significant influence; it rather serves as a guideline, not an order to be carried out immediately. Thus, vagueness is one of Security Council's bottlenecks and it opens a vast field for criticism.

Another pitfall is that the decisions adopted by the SC resolutions demand a second level: the implementation level. It is the states, countries, or unions who either follow and implement these decisions or not. Thus, "the Council showed itself to be an ineffective instrument for collective security." (Melvern 2001: 101), for it cannot always track whether its decisions and measures are fulfilled; it does not always have efficient instruments to enforce their implementation as well. The only actors who are directly subordinate to the SC are its field missions but they are mainly deployed to observe and not to intervene or take decisions for the countries they are located in. They are not always capable to establish communication and cooperation with the local authorities and especially militias.

- (2) Recalling that, in accordance with the Algiers Agreements, the primary responsibility lies with the parties, the mission urged them to cooperate fully with the view to ensure expeditious demining as required for demarcation.(Mission report (hereinafter, Mis. Rep.) Nr. 0226304 from Ethiopia);
- (3) He reminded his interlocutors that the Security Council in its resolution 1794 (2007) had encouraged the Congolese authorities to cooperate in international efforts to bring to justice[...] (Mis. Rep. Nr. 0842331 from Sub-Sahara Africa).

Both these examples indicate previous calls for cooperation through such words as *recalling* and *reminded* as well as references to documents issued in this respect before: the Algiers Agreements and resolution 1794.

Proceeding from the information above it is easy to conclude how the SC is in permanent search of balance between exercising its power in such a way that it is not abused, and trying to maintain its influence and credibility globally. Yet, it does not always succeed. Some of the

peacekeeping operations, e.g. in Somalia, proved to be such great failures that they only provoked further criticism and accusations.

[...]there had been a false assessment of the capability of the Somali fighters, and a lack of intelligence gathering capability.[...] The Security Council had tried to apply traditional peacekeeping to a civil war and had tried coercive disarmament and the arrest of a warlord. The result had been loss of UN prestige, credibility and US leadership. (Melvern 2001: 102-103).

Besides, the inability to enforce its resolutions into action and unavailability of a firm grip over its own decisions have led to discussions concerning procedural changes within the UN SC. Weiss (2003: 149) says that

Most governments rhetorically support the mindless call for equity, specifically by increasing membership and eliminating the veto. Yet, no progress has been made on these numerical or procedural changes because absolutely no consensus exists about the exact shape of the Security Council or the elimination of the veto.

Different suggestions had been introduced as to the SC modus operandi as Schrijver summarizes them in his article on UN Security Council reforms (2007: 133-136) but ten years passed and the SC procedures remained untouched due to the same reasons. Such development resulted in new-generation peacekeeping operation in contrast to traditional ones associated with a certain country. As of September 11 and until now the SC is concerned with anti-terrorist missions as well and seems far more successful there. Forsythe writes as follows:

In the case of the Security Council and counter-terrorism, on the other hand, we find the Council not only adopting resolutions requiring states to criminalize certain terrorist actions, but also sometimes creating a supervisory process to monitor state compliance with Security Council directives. (2012: 858).

Undoubtedly, such success is primarily conditioned by the global nature of today's terrorism sparing no country from its presence. The omnipresence is further amplified by the media more or less forcing many countries to take "popular" decisions to show to public with a twofold purpose: avoiding panic and develop a better reputation in the eyes of society.

Another issue in line with this research is raised by Knox who discusses the "*racialised* nature" of any and all interventions, "since the various justifications for the use of military force all imply and rely upon a stark distinction between various regions of the world" (2013: 111-112). The corpora observation in this paper will not be considering any racially related issues but a focus on geographic distinctions will certainly be placed. Provided an assumption that any bias is reflected in discourse the outcomes of such observation should also give an overall picture of linguistic and pragmatic trends of the SC discourse. In the observational part of this paper we shall consider which of the above accusations can be substantiated by the

actual discourse of the Security Council, or which are simply reflections to the instability of the given countries and areas. The discussion about the power of the UN SC documents continues in the following sub section.

2.3.Language and power

The power of the written word is often debated and discussed by many researchers and scientists. To begin this section, I find it crucial to determine the notion of power. Simpson and Mayr argue that the “power comes from the privileged access to social resources such as education, knowledge and wealth. Access to these resources provides authority, status and influence, which is an enabling mechanism for the domination, coercion and control of subordinate groups” (2010: 2). Kalyango refers to news gatekeepers as “elitememberswithinmediaorganizations” (2011: 163) thus emphasizing the social status of persons or entities that have access to information. Other researchers like Mätää (2007: 175) emphasize that

[w]riting increases the symbolic value and perceived or imagined power of any text: highly codified and canonical texts, such as law or sacred texts, are thus believed to be more powerful than any other discourse, even when they do not contain explicit rules and sanctions. Legal texts have this materializing force.

This exemplifies the authority attributed to the United Nations and its documents in particular. In this paper only a small part of UN publications will be under consideration but they are the ones that first reflect the current on-going site situation and next influence its change for better or worse at their discretion. Here the references to education and knowledge play an immense role along with the financial side of power. As was already mentioned in the section 2.1 the UN system functions, at least officially, not exclusively on the financial investment basis but more on the power rotation principle which to some extent ensures fair decision-taking. There may, of course, be exceptions but on a large scale UN is renowned for their strict selection of personnel based on their professional experience and qualifications. This is a very important point to maintain the set level of quality, as well as trust.

The language of large institutions per se has been investigated by many linguists as well. In many respects the cooperation or link between an institution and its language is mutual: an organization defines its language and then the language may define certain strategies and behaviour of an organization. According to Simpson and Mayr “language is the principal

means by which institutions create their own social reality” (2010: 7).UN has a number of such examples, e.g. some of the most typical are in italics:

- (4) Decides to *remain actively seized* of the matter. (Res. 1923 on the Central African Republic (CAR))
- (5) Urging Member States to consider imposing measures against *individuals* and groups or organizations assisting indictees at large to continue to evade justice[...].(Res. 1503 on Tribunal in Rwanda and Yugoslavia)

Wodak (2010: 45) informs of the “blurring of boundaries in politics between the real and the real” in media and the public’s “wish for charismatic politicians” (2010: 57) thus giving the floor to potential misleading and misrepresentation of current situation in favour of prestige. UN language has a number of peculiar features that will not be investigated in this thesis, but we cannot bypass one of the root indices of it, namely political correctness. It was from the very beginning an essential aspect of the UN language. To a certain extent the UN maintains the neutrality principle calling for respect and promotion of rights of every human being regardless of his/her background, origin, level of education, physical or mental health, etc. The language thus strives for politeness but firmness as in:

- (6) Welcomes the cooperation of the Afghan Government and UNAMA with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) with the implementation of resolution 1822 (2008), including by identifying individuals and entities participating in the financing or support of acts or activities of Al-Qaida and the Taliban using proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and their precursors, and encourages the continuation of such cooperation;” (Resolution 1868 on Afghanistan).

The language used in the extract above is a sample of highly professional legal and technical terminology including references to other documents, dates, and specific terms.

Speaking of language power in institutional or organizational settings it is necessary to mention media being the main public source of information. Media in themselves represent yet other corporations pursuing their own goals and interests, which do not necessarily represent an occurred event or message, but process it in compliance with their internal rules and procedures. Wodak mentions that in the hands of politicians the words may be used to persuade people of pre-established decisions leading to physical violence and thus be converted into weapons, or used to legitimate weapons (2012: 217). Being highly politicized, the United Nations Organization does not cooperate with any third party media but prefers publishing every relative document on its own website or promote any decision or resolution through its own channels: a network of UN agencies, own platforms, forums, conferences and other means of communication. It is vital to maintain the image, if not the essence, that the

UN's information is as direct and straightforward as possible to enable maintenance and improvement of the current global socio-political situation but most importantly, to reassure public credit.

An extra tribute shall be paid to the UN proofreaders who as far as possible try to avoid such investigated and recognized means of information control as euphemisms or use of pronouns. However, the use of metaphor seems almost inevitable whereas the documents published on the UN website largely maintain extremely formal nature and do not provide place for distortion, for example:

(7) The mission further underscores the continuing commitment and support of the international community to Timor-Leste as it embarks on the critical next stage of its development, in a new form of relationship of cooperation and partnership with the United Nations (Mission Report 1261376 from Timor-Leste)

Or

(8) The mission applauds the Government's ownership of the political and development process and encourages it to transform its ownership into further action with a view to striving towards the benchmarks laid out in the Compact.(Mission Report 0663138 from Afghanistan).

Or

(9) It was time for the Democratic Republic of Congo to choose between peace and war, continued the members. (Mission Report 0042387 from DRC).

Examples (7) and (8) employ metaphor to emphasize the positive attitude of an event or process (cases of *embark* and *applaud*) or support of control over the political situation (the case of *ownership*). Regarding the *choice between war and peace*, this statement is used in a rather direct sense given the current military status of the country, yet it is not the Republic but rather politicians in power who will make their choice; here we observe a typical personification example.

If these linguistic patterns are easy to identify and reveal this paper will explore more hidden ones, namely potential hypocrisy and double linguistic standards for different geographical areas. The outcomes will be presented in the observational section 5 and. The following section outlines some of the background information on the critical discourse analysis, corpus methods of linguistic research and their interrelations being part of the methodological basis of this paper.

3. Theoretical basis of the research

As mentioned in the introduction, this paper is to investigate the features of written documents produced by the UN SC. Aijmer and Stenström mention that historically discourse analysis would be attributed to spoken speech, whereas the research into written texts is a prerogative of text linguistics (2004: 2). Nowadays the term “discourse” is vastly used in a number of different social sciences and may signify different “meaning-making resources” (Fairclough&Wodak2011: 357). Lazaraton refers to discourse data as “presented in papers or reports in the form of data fragments or examples taken from spoken or written text” (2009: 245). She also argues the importance of analysing authentic discourse to eliminate all doubt with regard to potential context to the greatest possible extent (Lazaraton 2009: 246-247). Therefore only original documents will be used in this paper: resolutions and mission reports. The procedure of corpus building and its consequent processing and analysis is presented in greater detail in section 4.2 whereas this section provides theoretical background for the investigation undertaken in analytical section 5. This background unites corpus and discourse methods as described in the following three sub sections.

3.1.Critical Discourse Analysis

It is necessary to define what critical discourse analysis is and how it can be useful for the purposes of this research. First of all it is indispensable to mention that the concept of the term critical should not be interpreted as a search for negative aspects only, on the contrary: this research is motivated by identifying differences and commonalities, by “making contradictions transparent” (Wodak 1999: 186). The definition by Van Dijk (2001: 352) seems most appropriate here:

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context.

Although this paper does not aim at identifying any power abuse or illegal enactments by the SC it does intend to identify potential patters of inequality towards different geographic

zones. “A central notion in most critical work on discourse is that of power, and more specifically the social power of groups or institutions.” (vanDijk 2001: 354). Agreeing with this statement, one has to acknowledge that nothing else is better suited for analysing the discourse of such powerful organization as the Security Council as already discussed in section 2.3 above. Despite a large and broad presence of discourse analysis (DA) in almost every sphere of today’s life, especially with regard to socially important issues or to politics, the discourse of the United Nations, as already mentioned in the introduction above, had hardly been even touched upon. Therefore among all the methods of discourse analysis CDA is best suited for this analytical study. “CDA investigates social structures and power relationships and how they shape and are shaped by language” (Hoey et al. 2007: 196). Fairclough quite cautiously states that “the greatest divide within discourse studies is between those who see detailed analysis of texts as sine qua non, and those who do not” (Fairclough 2005: 60) This research aims at identifying how and if the language of the peacekeepers is shaped by the environment and in how far they can influence it.

Analysing discourse is understood as the systematic attempt to identify patterns in text, link them to patterns in context, and vice versa. Doing so critically means unveiling and challenging taken-for-granted assumptions about language and the social, as well as recognizing discourse as potentially powerful agent in social change. (Mautner 2009: 124).

Here the research deals with a connected, proofread and thoroughly organized texts to detect those patterns and try to reveal their behaviour in context. As to discourse playing a powerful role in social environment I find the statement slightly exaggerated. I believe the social status of the actor or media to be most important factors of influence. Thus, an expression proclaimed by the SC in one of its resolutions will certainly be of higher significance than the same expression used, for instance, in this thesis, both because of the different social roles of the actors and of the medium they employ.

CDA is sometimes criticised, sometimes appraised for not having its own established research methods thus opening a wide field of choice for the researcher. Baker (2012: 255) attributes the absence of prescribed research methods to the advantages hence the freedom of choice and combination of most suitable one(s) for a given study. He believes that “corpus approaches can enhance CDA by allowing analysts to consider a much larger amount of data, enabling them to make more confident claims based on the appearance of quantitative patterns” (Baker 2012: 255).

CDA closely examines the relationship between discourse and power. Jäger and Maier delineate the power *of* and *over* discourse. “Firstly, discourses form individual and mass

consciousness and thereby constitute individual and collective subjects. Secondly, since consciousness determines action, discourses determine action.” (Jäger and Maier 2009: 37).

In the case of UN such logic chain can be seen even clearer. Any inaccurate expression might immediately lead to action, potentially, violent conflict. Similarly, careful choice of words and usage of adequate and suitable speech may mitigate the existing tension. Here we approach the issue of power *over* discourse. This issue conveys the theory that no individual or group of individuals is capable of predicting and controlling the effect of any given discourse over the recipient, and their discourse, therefore, should not be interpreted as necessarily manipulative. (Jäger and Maier 2009: 39).

One of the most common points of criticism directed at CDA is its selectivity in terms of considered texts or the fact that preoccupied with thorough qualitative analysis discourse analysts tend to generalize about their results neglecting to verify them on a larger-scale data. Bearing this in mind I have decided to use a broader authentic database for my thesis. Besides, Wodak (2011: 626) defines meaning “as an objective social structure which emerges interactively, via the interpretation procedures exercised by a team”. This research grants the role of ‘team’ to be played by the Security Council. As to the interpretation of meaning, the analysis is tasked with identifying most salient pragmatic meaning of the investigated keywords. In another article she argues that “discourse, context and co-text’ have to be clarified and theorized in an interdisciplinary framework” (Wodak 2007: 206)

Thence only a few words will be analysed in context, as typical of CDA, but they represent the key aspects, key terms in large corpora. Thus, both protagonists of qualitative and quantitative analysis should be satisfied. Undoubtedly, the UN is a vast institution with its own Charter, rules of procedure and its own established language as well. As any bureaucratic body the UN maintains its principles and framework, and I expect to elucidate such discourse framework by means of a corpus. What corpora are and how they are useful in language research is described in more detail in the following section.

3.2. Corpus studies

Corpora as we know them have only appeared towards the end of 20th century. They have existed before but it is the availability of computers and appropriate software that enabled fast composition and analysis of large-scale corpora. As regards corpus definitions, they are many. Kennedy defines corpus as “a body of written text or transcribed speech which can serve as a basis for linguistic analysis and description” (1998: 1). Mittelberg, Farmer & Waugh (2006: 20 in Gonzalez-Marquez, Mittelberg, Coulson, & Spivey) juxtapose that “a corpus can be viewed most simply as a database of concrete linguistic utterances, be they spoken, written, gestured, or signed”. However for this investigation preference shall fall on the definition by McEnery & Wilson who attribute four major properties to it: “1. Sampling and representativeness; 2. Finite size; 3. Machine readable form and 4. A standard reference” (McEnery & Wilson 2001: 29). Most researchers (O’Keeffe & McCarthy (2010), Mautner (2009), Baker (2009b) etc.) also agree that the authenticity of texts used in any given corpus to be a prerequisite. As concerns size finiteness, the corpus built for the purposes of this research is indeed limited in its volume but there are a number of corpora that are regularly updated, the British National Corpus (BNC) or the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) to name a few. Besides, the possibility to extend the corpus of Security Council documents for further researches is also under consideration. The procedure of corpus-building will be reported in detail in the next section on data description, but already here it is worth noting that the data selection fully corresponds to the characteristics above, and was compiled in their terms.

Generally, corpus research, in particular large corpus studies serve many purposes. To name some: the investigation and revealing of some facts about the language, explanation of new meanings in contrast to the dictionary definitions, detecting new aspects of a given word, phrase or a word string. Stubbs (2001: 14) is certain that “[i]t is not the words which tell you the meaning of the phrase, but the phrase which tells you the meaning of the individual words within it”. Hence, it is by means of context that these new aspects (if any) may be detected. Depending on the corpus size and how sophisticatedly it was programmed and tagged (or parsed), i.e. by means of which software the data were processed, different corpora may offer a vast and theoretically indefinite query options. Such may include search by grammatical

type, by ending, by suffixes or prefixes, by date, frequency etc. “Corpus data and methods provide new ways of studying the relations between language system and language use” (Hoey 2007: 127). Corpus-based study was chosen for this thesis investigation for its functional nature and the possibility to have an in-depth view of the documents of interest. Although this corpus is built on the basis of various types of documents, they were all produced within the same institution and serving the same purpose thus suggesting a certain unanimity of the lexis, potentially also grammar constructions. These linguistic aspects are assumed to include partially academic genre, passive constructions, and employment of highly specialized professional jargon. Burns and Carson (2005: 285) mention that “the actors engaged in a given institution use their institutional knowledge of relationships, roles, norms” etc., which helps them “understand and interpret” the current procedures and situations. In the progress of this research we shall try to decode some of this inner knowledge and to unveil implied meanings of certain terms and expressions. Especially it concerns the use of different strategies towards different geographic areas: possibly, different moods or even a simple marked contrast between them. Here I expect to identify at least a few linguistic patterns to start a more substantiated discussion about the discourse of the Security Council in future without unsupported allegations as to whether the SC is indeed biased or does it in fact adhere to politically correct language. “Corpus linguists are very skeptical of the highly abstract and decontextualized discussions of language promoted by generative grammarians, largely because such discussions are too far removed from actual language usage” (Meyer 2004: 3).

Most importantly, the information retrievable from a corpus is by default authentic and more reliable because it depicts the actual language use as sampled at a certain frame of time or from a certain geographic area (e.g. to study dialects) or, as in the case of this research, from a certain organization. I fully realize that given the volume of data (slightly above one million words) I would not be able to analyse every aspect of even the most salient samples in the corpus but the idea appears to be satisfactory for the beginning.

More detailed information as to the type and contents of corpora used in this paper will be disclosed in section 4 but I can now impart that the relative corpora are built of written texts only, which designates their premediated character. Thus, no or very few personal impacts are to be expected, retouched by editors or proof-readers anyway. Naturally, there are and will be deviations from the standard caused by varying circumstances, varying projects and so forth but this is exactly in the interest of research to identify those for various geographic areas where the UN operates.

3.3. Corpus-discourse relationship

The relationship between corpus linguistics and discourse approach to the study of language is still very strained. Baker (2009b: 6) mentions that “while there are a small number of researchers who are already applying corpus methodologies in discourse analysis, this is and appears to be subject of some resistance”. Hardt-Mautner remarks that for the time being corpus approach has been mainly used for lexicographic research and more general descriptive linguistic investigations and “[i]t is not (yet) common practice to harness the computer in the service of some form of ‘critical’ inquiry” (1995: 2). With years the situation changes and nowadays more and more researches see the advantages of using corpora. Mautner propagates usage of corpora in CDA quoting three factors of its benefits. The first lies in the volume of data under consideration that can be significantly expanded by means of a corpus. The second positive contribution is a reduction of researcher bias, again through availability of large authentic databases. Finally, the third advantage is represented by software enabling a researcher to conduct more thorough qualitative and quantitative analysis and identify salient patterns, discourse functions, as well as other aspects of a discourse in question (Mautner 2009: 123). Indeed, corpus and discourse linguistics share many common aspects. “Discourse linguists and corpus linguists both rely on discourse data and each values authenticity, often understood in the sense of ‘real-life’ data, i.e. discourse that has been produced, used or co-constructed by people in a given communicative situation for particular purposes.” (Virtanen 2009: 50). In addition to strong adherence to authentic data both enumerate a range of somewhat interrelated investigation methods. Mair advocates the advantages of corpus use because “new Englishes and emerging standards inevitably contain instances of non-standard usage” (Mair 2009: 8). This aspect is especially pertinent in the framework of this research because the UN personnel are recruited all around the globe and inevitably bring new linguistic features into the system thus influencing on the general representation of the UN language.

A number of features can be named when discussing the advantages of corpus-based analysis: “(1) analysing ‘how X is talked about’, (2) making corpus comparisons, (3) analysing sets of linguistic features marking a particular style, and (4) analysing keywords.” (Ädel 2010: 595). Mittelberg, Farmer & Waugh enumerate far larger list of how corpus may be useful when

analysing discourse. They catalogue lexicographic and grammatical studies when researching word meanings, synonymy, grammatical functions, word frequencies, collocational patterns and registers; they further name research into metaphor, historical linguistics, language learning, and many more (2006: 21 in Gonzalez-Marquez, Mittleberg, Coulson, & Spivey). Some of these options will be used in the analysis in section 5 below to investigate as many linguistic features as possible within a thesis and to portray an overall picture of the SC discourse.

This research shall try however to reveal those implied possible meaning by comparing phrasal patterns and other textual features in closely related types of documents. Besides, the available criticism is helpful to design a more salient and convincing research employing the advantages and strengths of the corpus-based approach and evading the shortcomings and imperfections of it. To enumerate some of the advantages, a minimum researcher bias is easier to achieve if one relies on solid facts and numbers processed, calculated and displayed by the computer rather than on intuition and hypotheses about a given linguistic issue. Once built and available corpora provide a quick access to real data and eliminate the need of making forecasts about functions of certain words, phrases or grammatical features. As a counter-argument, bias cannot be fully ignored, “corpus researchers can theoretically be just as selective as anyone in choosing which aspects to report or bury” (Baker 2009: 12) but general trends and patterns are anyhow more independent and demonstrative than a small selection based on researcher’s personal favour. Ivankova & Creswell (2009: 137) are determined that “in mixed methods research, a researcher collects both numeric information [...] and text”. When methods are used, the researcher has more opportunities to determine the design and progress of the research him/herself: where to obtain the data from and how to process it. Additionally, critical discourse analyst can profit from enrichment of the contextual spectrum by observing specific word or phrase in a given context, surrounded by certain collocates and can make judgements as to the meaning of such investigated word. “Corpus semantics studies how words are used in text and discourse and uses observations of use as evidence of meaning” (Stubbs 2001: 5). As already briefly mentioned in sections 2.2 and 2.3 the Security Council is a big institution with its own internal language and, relying on Jensen’s and Zethsen’s definition that “corpora make it possible to discover unnoticed meaning relations in discourse”, this research will be able to detect those.

This paper calls for both corpus and discourse research in their mutual interaction. The data is represented by a corpus of texts built with the intention to consider it by means of both corpus and discourse techniques. It is hoped that this research will benefit from such dual approach.

First, a large amount of data is collected and will be handled in the observational section by means of qualitative critical discourse analysis which usually does not leave space for large-scale volumes of data. Thus, some selected samples will be investigated thoroughly and may be confirmed (or negated) based on the corpus patterns. Here, Baker shall be my main guide while uniting these two approaches being a strong protagonist of corpora-based discourse analysis. Many of his articles and books(2009a; 2009b, 2012) provide detailed descriptions and some core background suggestions of how corpus linguistics may be of use for discourse analysis. More details concerning how the data will be practically approached are to be found in section 4.

4. Methodological aspects

4.1. Method

As follows from the subsection above analytical method in this paper unites corpus and discourse approaches. This study employs all the options available from AntConc version 3.2.1w text-processing software, namely keywords, concordances, collocates, clusters and, when necessary, concordance plots. First of all it is necessary to introduce definition of keywords. They are not merely statistically more frequent but also more salient for a given text. Keywords are obtained through comparing statistically frequent words of the main corpus (or text) with another one, and such cross-reference results in “a measure of *saliency*” (Baker 2009a: 125).

Concordances represent a list of all the occurrences of a particular search term. It is otherwise referred to as concordance analysis or KWIC (keyword in context), where the keyword shall be understood as current search term under review (Baker 2009a: 71). These lists enable the researcher to see how a word or a phrase behaves in context with several words to both left and right hand from it. According to Baker (2009a: 96) collocations represent the phenomenon of statistical significance in co-occurrence between certain words. Here the research shall focus on this context or its absence. Orpin(2011: 102) defines collocations as follows:

Collocations are viewed more in terms of probability, where the strength of a particular collocation is assessed on the basis of how frequently it appears in a large representative sample of discourse. This means that there are virtually no impossible collocations but that some collocations are much more likely to occur than others.

Due to the reason that basically every word can have as many various collocates as infinite number for the purposes of this research it would normally be more practical to use clusters. Clusters may be defined in terms of their size, minimum occurrence frequency and position of the search term: left or right, at least as far as AntConc is concerned. Such query restrictions enable faster and more convenient search. For instance, if we intend to determine modifiers we allocate the search term to the right position and the software automatically produces a list of all left-hand collocations in descending order.

As mentioned earlier, a number of texts were collected (downloaded) from the official UN website. These texts are available to the public and their use is not restricted by any disclaimers. These texts will be explicitly described in the following sub-section, and here I would like to point out that their time frame is restricted to the last 13 years which make is insufficient for diachronic analysis yet. Thus, this paper focuses on synchronic quantitative and qualitative analyses to reveal and describe the on-going processes in the written speech of the SC. Quantitatively, text processing software is responsible for precise calculation and faithful representation of linguistic data. Quantitative analysis is deemed inherent for corpus studies, and it shall be observed and fully employed in this paper. Quantitative data will be used to attain the aims stated in the Introduction as far as statistical information is necessary and adequate. For the purpose of this paper AntConc software was used as the corpus-reading and analysing tool providing the quantitative information on the words and phrases, as well as their respective contexts. AntConc was selected due to its most numerous features in comparison to other available software. These comprise KWIC (key word in context), concordance analysis and plotting, word and keyword list, and selectable collocates' and cluster search. As a first step, keyword lists will be drafted (in Appendices attached) and the detected keywords undergo the discourse analysis. The latter, however, is only possible with main emphasis on qualitative analysis of the terms and phrases as regards their use in context and revelation of their concealed meaning (if any) in contrast to the literal one.

Quantitative analysis enables one to get a precise picture of the frequency and rarity of particular phenomenon and hence, arguably, of their normality and abnormality. However the picture of the data which emerges from quantitative analysis is necessarily less rich than that obtained from qualitative analysis (McEnery and Wilson 2001: 77).

Fully subscribing to this quotation, this thesis is inspired by the idea of pioneering into the world of UN language and aims at observing and submitting rather broad picture of it. Hence, long keyword lists in the appendices, and only a small selection of the most prominent in the main body of this paper. Yet, the selected keywords will be analysed with due attention and effort, and assumptions regarding their use shall be adequately supported by context and not speculated upon.

Apart from AntConc, another resource is presented by the online UN Multilingual Thesaurus offering the specific definition of each word or phrase within the UN framework and created with the intention of avoiding misinterpretations due to polysemy or regional (dialectal) semantics. One of the aims of this research is to identify lacunas in such valuable first-hand resource and potential discrepancies between the declared semantics of a word / phrase and its contextual use.

4.2.Data description

The data collected and used in this research is a priori formal and often standardized. This paper deals with a corpus built of UN Security Council documents featuring Mission reports and Security Council resolutions sorted according to their geographic reference for the main corpus and resolutions without any specific geographic allocation for one of the reference corpora. More types of documents were considered but the final decision fell on the aforementioned two due to restriction of time and volume. The size of the main corpus counts 716 documents of totally 1,028.846words with the following genre distribution: 34 mission reports with 250.346words and 682 resolutions with 778.500 wordstotally, divided into five geographic regions: Europe (101), Asia and Pacific (77), Middle East (112), North Africa (88), and the last and most numerous Sub-Saharan Africa (304).Table below presents detailed information about word size of each sub-corpus

Table 4.2.1.Word size of sub-corpora used in the research.

Type of doc.	Geographic region					Totally words
	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Asia & Pacific</i>	<i>Middle East</i>	<i>North Africa</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	
<i>Resolution</i>	94.940	118.415	94.040	101.555	371.055	780.005
	12.17%	15.18%	12.05%	13.01%	47.57%	
<i>Mission report</i>	23.818	71.017	4.909	26.812	123.790	250.346
	9.51%	28.36%	1.96%	10.7%	49.44%	

As demonstrated in table 4.2.1 above, both resolutions and mission reports from Sub-Saharan area constitute almost a half of the corpus. Thus, in order to avoid bias and false representation all analysis figures will be given in raw numbers and normalized (per corpus size).

Some suggestions concerning such uneven regional distribution were presented in section 2 Background on the socio-political reasons to establish Security Council and its Peacekeeping Missions.Table 4.2.2 shows the countries included in each of these regional folders.

Table 4.2.2. Countries with respect to their regional distribution in the data sample.

Asia & Pacific	Europe	Middle East	North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
Afghanistan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iraq	Libya	Angola
East Timor	Croatia	Iraq-Kuwait	Mali	Burundi
Haiti	Cyprus	Iran	Sudan	Central African Republic (CAR)
Korea	Georgia	Middle East (incl. Palestinian territory)	Western Sahara	Chad
Timor-Leste	Macedonia Yugoslavia (generally) Kosovo	Yemen		Cote d'Ivoire Democratic republic of Congo (DRC) Ethiopia Guinea-Bassau Liberia Rwanda (incl. Tribunal) Sierra-Leone Somalia The Great Lakes Region

Apart from the main corpus, there is another folder consisting of resolutions without specific geographical allocation and is used for reference purposes; it counts 93 documents of 138,812 words. They include such acute topics as security of civilians, particularly women and children in armed conflicts, resolutions about new member states and non-proliferation of chemicals, recommendations for conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building, guidelines in the event of terrorist acts, and other. These 93 “general” resolutions are very useful to address each geographic-related feature separately, however to reference the entire corpus of resolutions and mission reports together a bigger reference corpus had to be built. The latter contains reports and resolutions by other UN bodies, namely the General Assembly (GA) and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), annual reports of the Court of Justice, Ministerial Declarations and the UN Charter. The reference corpus holds account of 59 documents with 607,678 words in it. A part of this corpus consisting of 16 ECOSOC reports and amounting to 135,928 words is later used to reference the corpus of Mission reports. Similarly as with resolutions, this approach allows to neglect linguistic items common to the standards of reports within the UN system and shed the light on those essential in the Mission reports’

corpus. Mission reports are, naturally, linked to concrete Missions and include description of the current on-site situation and the report itself of the actions and decisions taken. The reports from the following existing or finalized Missions are available: Kosovo, Ethiopia, Timor, DRC, The Great Lakes Region, CAR, Western Sahara, Afghanistan, Haiti, Sudan, Somalia, Cote d’Ivoire, Rwanda, Liberia, Uganda, and Yemen.

All these encompass all available documents published and uploaded on the UN webpage from year 2000 to 2013. The choice of time frame is conditioned by the need in computer-readable sources only which can be recognized by the software mentioned in the Methods section. Although the Security Council has existed for over 65 years, over which a great number of documents were issued, electronically readable versions are mainly available from 2000s only.

It is necessary to point out another essential feature of the corpus: it is a collection of written texts which were originally intended, compiled and drafted to be regarded and used as such. Hence all the standards of formal written texts apply. Passivation, evasion of direct speech, highly technical terminology etc. can all be listed among those standards but will not be regarded in this paper due to certain shortcomings of the software tagging quality. As mentioned in the methodological section a diachronic span of 13 years does not seem appropriate for a diachronic analysis yet but this corpus may be supplemented at a later stage in time for further investigations. Table 4.2.3 presents the content and size of each corpus used for the research.

Table 4.2.3. Main and reference corpora.

	Main corpora	Reference corpora
1	Resolutions + mission reports together 720 documents = 1,030.351 words	Other UN documents (incl. resolutions of GA, UN charter, reports of the Court of Justice) 59 documents= 607.678 words
2	Resolutions (all) 682 documents = 780.005	Resolutions without geo link (court elections, terrorist act, post-conflict peace building etc.) 93 documents = 138.812 words
3	Resolutions on each geographic area separately (according to table 4.1)	Resolutions without geo link (court elections, terrorist act, post-conflict peace building etc.) 93 documents = 138.812 words
4	Mission reports (all) 34 documents = 250.346 words	Reports of ECOSOC 16 documents = 135.928 words
5	Mission reports from each of the geographic areas separately (according to table 4.1)	Reports of ECOSOC 16 documents = 135.928 words

It is appropriate to note that keyword lists of the corpora summarized in the table above are provided in appendices under respective ordinal numbers. Having properly described the data in question the paper proceeds with the findings in the observational section 5 below.

5. Observational evidence

Now, having provided a necessary background minimum and theoretical framework, this section deals with the observation and analysis of the collected data. As briefly mentioned in the section above, the data for observation received (downloaded) from the UN webpage will be analysed by means of AntConc software. First, a list of keywords will be made for each of analysed type of documents: resolutions (sub-sections 5.2 and 5.3) and mission reports (sub-sections 5.4 and 5.5), subsequently these keywords will be compared in sub-section 5.6. Before investigating each of them in a detailed way, the research will focus around their keywords put together (in sub-section 5.1). Each keyword list comprises 100 words and for this reason, not each keyword is considered in the paper. To compensate, each considered word is analysed in context, i.e. through words it most typically collocates and forms clusters with. Where applicable, axiological analysis will be carried out to review whether these keywords are used positively, negatively, or neutrally. Such aspects as personification or dehumanization will also be considered. For convenience, keywords will be grouped into grammatical categories of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs and considered separately.

Preparing to start the observational research for this thesis I have drafted several words which, to my mind, could be on the keyword list of the compiled corpus. They included: *mission*, *security*, *security situation*, *border*, *development*, *sustainable development*, *conflict* etc. However as Baker underlines in his book corpora can prove researcher's intuition wrong in many aspects (2009a: 2). *Sustainable development* proved to be the biggest disappointment as it only counted 32 occurrences throughout the entire corpus:

(10) The existing cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should be further strengthened to produce a coordinated and effective United Nations response at the intergovernmental level to the need for effective action on issues of peace and security and of *sustainable development* in Africa.” (Mission report 0341929 from West Africa).

Or

(11) Requests also the Secretary-General to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti, taking into account a review of the activities and composition of MINUSTAH, its coordination with the United Nations country team and other development actors and the need for poverty eradication and *sustainable development* in Haiti, and to propose, as appropriate, options to reshape the composition of MINUSTAH;” (Res. 1840 on Haiti).

Interestingly enough, already with these, albeit failed, examples we see the trend of geographic consistency: whereas in Haiti *sustainable development* is associated with *poverty eradication*, in West Africa it clusters with *issues of peace and security*.

5.1. Keywords of the corpora of Security Council resolutions and of Peacekeeping Missions

After some introductory remarks in the section above the research proceeds with the analysis proper. This section presents the findings and considerations concerning the language used for the resolutions of Security Council and Mission reports in general. As described in section 4.2 the corpus in question is cross-referenced with the corpus of other UN publications from different bodies and departments. Such comparison enables identification of the keywords, which are subsequently considered in context and with their respective collocates. The table in Appendix 1 features top 100 out of approximately 2000 keywords resulting from this cross-referencing. Here I find it necessary to draw the reader's attention to the danger of researcher bias again because the number of 100 appears to be reasonable and capable of providing more salient picture than that of, for instance, 10 or 50. Yet, the framework of this paper does not allow consideration of all 100, and I should try to choose the most interesting terms for analysis; interest being judged by my personal experience. Grammatical words, proper names of countries, areas, organizations or non-words that randomly found their way to the keyword list will be discarded during the analysis. Whenever possible, I shall try to group the listed keywords semantically or pragmatically, for instance, forestalling the future sections, I may group verbs if they signify actions of the same person/institution or adjectives if they all depict the feature of the same person/institution.

Before proceeding to the analysis, another organizational aspect has to be completed: grammatical grouping. To present it in a more visually compelling way, a table of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs was drawn up. As mentioned earlier, grammatical words, non-words and proper names were ignored.

Table 5.1.1. Grammatical functions of keywords according to Appendix 1.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
30	17	8	1

As this table above demonstrates, nouns are a prevailing group. This may indicate a more descriptive than active character of the corpus. Besides, availability of only one adverb may also be interpreted in different ways. With regard to resolutions it may be the UN's evasive strategy towards determining the "how" procedure due to minimum intervention policy or because they do not have the best answer themselves. With regard to reports from the field missions it may be cautiousness and avoidance to give estimates to the current affairs and situation status. At any rate, it is early to make judgements concerning the UN discourse

distinctions on the basis of one table. A much more striking feature of this table is plain math: if all of the numbers in the table are put together they produce 56 words totally out of a 100 keywords. Such result invigorates my earlier decision to produce a longer keyword list, both to have a more comprehensive picture and to have more backup in the event some of the words have to be discarded.

This sub section enlists the following keywords for observation as per Appendix 1: *government, mission, resolution, mandate, security, peace, process, stability, armed, imposed.*

First, the investigation shall proceed according to the rank of keywords and thus start with the term *Government*. As the paper goes I shall first provide a table or a figure for better visual comfort followed by explanations, findings and considerations to it.

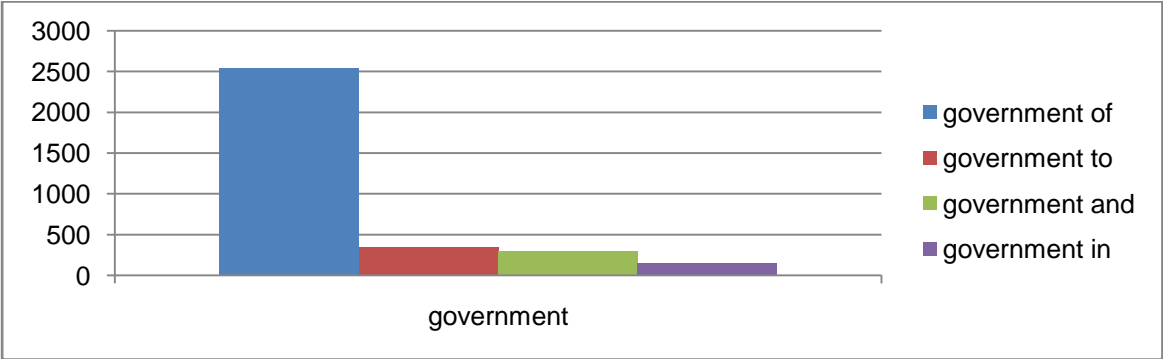


Figure 5.1.1. Cluster patterns of the term government.

The figure above resulted from the following restrictions: maximum cluster size – two words, search term (herein – “government”) on the left hand position, minimum cluster frequency 100 tokens. Altogether it counts 4190 occurrences in the corpus and, naturally, most of these tokens are related with names of a given country with a collocational pattern *government of*, e.g. “government of Afghanistan”, “government of Libya” etc. These pattern occupies 2543, or over60% of all occurrences. This pattern is not, regardless of its quantity, very valuable for the research as it merely states the fact of belonging, without hidden implications, appeals to action or other double bottom. The next most salient pattern amounting to 357 occurrences is *government to*. This may already contain more valuable information of what governments are expected to do. In order to find out cluster analysis with search phrase “government to” is performed. Used restrictions: the searched phrase positioned on the left, cluster size of 3 words, minimum cluster frequency – 5. Such search results in 176 tokens of 19 patterns, 18 of which are verbal: *ensure, guarantee, take, address, communicate, improve, pursue, develop, strengthen, meet, provide, implement, the, achieve, adhere, fight, make, report*. This demonstrates that governments are expected to actively take actions of different kind, all of which are of ultimately positive characteristic. Some of them are strongly linked with certain

geographic areas, e.g. *government to guarantee* only occurs in pattern “government to guarantee the rule of law” in 11 resolutions and 1 mission report on Afghanistan (1776, 1806, 1833, 1868, 1890, 1917, 1943, 1974, 2011, 2041, 2069, 2096 and Report_N1053949_2010 respectively); *government to communicate* – only in the pattern “the French Government to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council” in 10 resolutions on Cote d’Ivoire over the period of 8 years (2005-2013) (resolutions 1584, 1683, 1727, 1782, 1842, 1893, 1946, 1980, 2045 and 2101).

With the same search restrictions the pattern *government and* is most commonly associated with other institutions of ample power, such as UN organizations (*UNAMA, MONUC, AMISOM*), *international partners, other State institutions*, but a small proportion of discourse (61 of 303) is also given to the pattern *government and people* or *government and the people*. The latter only occurring in the discourse of resolutions on Afghanistan and Haiti, and the former is mixed with a few resolutions and report from Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East but mainly remains in the Asian area. It may be judged that the UN and authorities are specifically interested in involving people into the discourse, as well as their participation in political life in the Asian area, leaving others somewhat behind. Besides, only 3 of 303 occurrences of the *government and* pattern are to be found in mission reports on European area.

Surprisingly, the *government in* pattern does not merely hold account of “government in [place]” structure, on the contrary it mostly collocates with nouns and only 19 occurrences of 153 co-occur with places. Search restrictions maintained the patterns are: *government in the, government in its, government in cases, government in this, government in developing* as in: *cooperate with the Government in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process* (res. 2031 on CAR), *assisting the Government in the reform of the security sector* (res. 2000 on Cote d’Ivoire), or *assisting the Iraqi people and government in the formation of institutions for representative government* (res. 1546 on Iraq). Generally, it may be concluded that government is represented as not simply existential and available but as an active participant. Again a firm and stable pattern may be observed in the case of Afghanistan “cooperation with the Afghan Government in cases where civilian casualties have occurred” (resolutions 1776, 1806, 1833, 1868, 1890, 1917, 1943, 1974, 2011, 2041, 2069, 2096).

There were of course further patterns, such as *government had / was / has / should / on / would* etc. but this research focuses on the most statistically salient ones. This does not automatically mean that they are simply ignored. Negative findings are findings too. They may testify that the UN discourse does not encourage personification of the term government, at least not

immediately after the term. Otherwise, it may mean that the patterns considered in the paragraphs above are currently more important to emphasize, which explains their frequency. It may also denote the limitations of the used software, e.g. no option to browse passages in patterns like “government of [name] *search term*”

As expected, such words as *mission*, *security*, *resolution*, *Security Council*, *situation* etc. are not only present but also constitute top ranks of the table above. It has to be noted that although all data were treated as lowercase there appear a few lowercase and capital repetitions, e.g. *peace* – *Peace*, *mission* – *Mission*, *security* – *Security*. Depending on whether they bear the same or different context meaning they are analysed accordingly further in this section. Because the keywords listed above represent two types of documents, mission reports and resolutions, so it is only logical to continue the analysis with these two words: *mission* and *resolution*.

The UN Thesaurus does not define *mission* as a stand-alone term but instead refers to *mission allowance* and *mission assignment* from which it becomes clear that UN understands the term *mission* as a representative body exclusively, not in the sense of *duty* or *assignment* as it is often understood in different contexts, e.g.:

- (12) [...]the synergies in the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and of ISAF, and stressing the need for further sustained cooperation, coordination and mutual support[...] (Res. 1776 on Afghanistan); or
- (13) Security Council mission to the Sudan, Chad and the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa (Mis.Rep. Nr 0638865);
- (14) the MNF must continue to function under a framework that affords the force and its personnel the status that they need to accomplish their mission (Res. 1546 on Iraq).

These two examples show that regardless of the way the word *mission* is written, it refers to an authority organization rather than a duty or an assignment as implied in example 19. Indeed, cluster analysis has shown that a vast percentage of this term is used with this specific meaning. There are totally 3522 occurrences of *mission* in this corpus with *mission in* – 432, *mission to* – 243, *mission of* – 82, *the united nations mission* – 239, *SC mission* – 309, simply *the mission* 2137+114, *African Union mission* – 57, *a mission* – 59, *assistance mission* – 60, *of mission* – 39, *stabilization mission* – 33, *submitting mission* -19 (res. 1409 on Iraq-Kuwait only), *assessment mission* – 64, *integrated mission* – 17, *training mission* – 22, *Observer mission* – 17, *police mission* – 32, *support mission* – 22, *inter-mission* (cooperation) – 24, *fact-finding mission* – 9, *African mission*– 11. All these occurrences are united under the flag of mission as organization. Moreover, if we define that most of its occurrences relate to

umbrella term of *peacekeeping mission* under different names depending on the country we may consult the Glossary that defines it as follows:

UN peacekeeping missions are mandated by the Security Council to provide security and political and peace building support to countries in conflict or post-conflict situations. They are guided by the principles of consent of the host country, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defence, defence of the mandate, or protection of civilians if so authorized by the Council.

As regards the axiology the term *mission* becomes difficult to elucidate any evidence due to several reasons but mainly because it is very numerous and one researcher cannot encompass all the examples alone. However, we may generalize that as long as the term is so statistically frequent and mostly used as a part of proper names it will most probably used more or less neutrally. For instance, in the corpus of mission reports *mission* is very often personified, as typical of many bodies and organizations:

- (15) On 16 June, the Mission met the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Mis. Rep. 0141578_2001)
- (16) In Bujumbura and Kigali, the mission met with senior ministers of the Governments of Burundi (Mis. Rep. 0237954_2002)
- (17) The Mission noted that each community had a different agenda (Mis. Rep. 0274648_2002)
- (18) The mission noted that the attention of the Parliament appeared to remain focused (Mis. Rep. 1241644_2012)
- (19) the mission recommends that donors urgently consider providing financial and technical assistance (Mis. Rep. 0341929_2003)

Many more examples could be provided but to save space and precious time of the readers the figure below provides a summary of personified references to *mission(s)*. It is worth noting that a vast majority of personifying verbs attributed to *mission* are used in past tense. The figure below outlines most prominent of them:

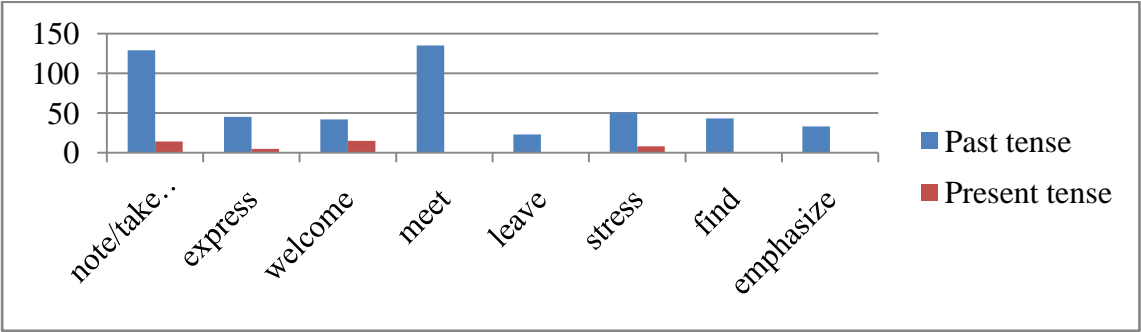


Figure 5.1.2. Personification of the term *mission*.

Naturally, other verbs associated with personification, e.g. *encouraged, recognized, urged, learned, visited, believes, discussed*, etc. are also found among collocations of the term *mission*. However, they are firstly less frequent and secondly not listed in the top hundred keywords. It is not feasible to sort and calculate all of these within the framework of this paper but it shall be considered in my future investigations. The collocation on which the research could focus on is the most frequent one, with the existential verb in past tense, *mission was*, occurring 233 times and investigate its further right-hand collocates with the cluster size of three words and minimum frequency of five occurrences we obtain 14 most salient samples of passivization totalling 152 tokens. This list includes: *informed* (36), *also* (25), *briefed* (17), *encouraged* (15), *told* (9), *struck* (8), *of* (6), *reminded* (6), *able* (5), *concerned* (5), *gratified* (5), *impressed* (5), *pleased* (5), *reassured* (5). This list can be split further into two major groups: 1. receiving information and 2. mental state. The first group is not surprising – personification is generally common in English language and it is only expected of a mission to receive information. However mental reactions, e.g. being struck or pleased are after all more typical for humans rather than authorities. Especially in such a ratio: information group composed of *informed, briefed, told* and *reminded* amounts to 60 tokens (or 39% of the sample size) and mental state group composed of *encouraged, struck, concerned, gratified, impressed, pleased* and *reassured* to 48 tokens (or 31% of the sample size).

Such distribution of tenses may be conditioned by immense number of occurrences of *mission* in Mission reports, which implies providing information of already completed actions. This suggestion is supported by a few verbs used more in present tense:

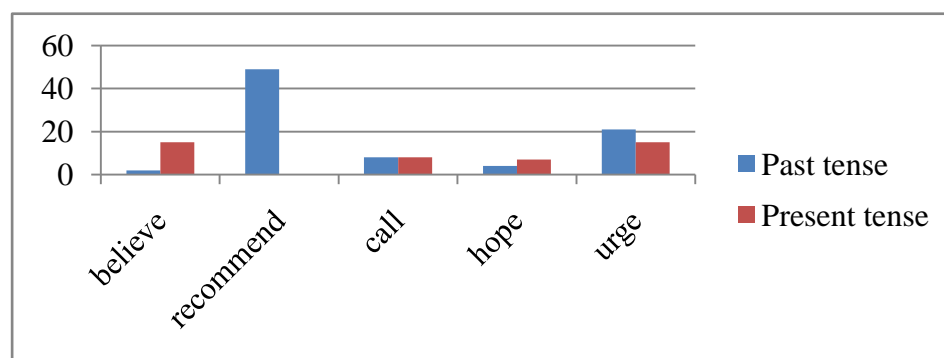


Figure 5.1.3. Personifying verbs; present tense prevailing.

As outlined in the figure above, the UN field missions do not generally refer to their previous recommendations or beliefs leaving the readers with two examples only:

(20) The Mission believed that if there were a multi-ethnic society in Kosovo integration into Europe would be easier. (Mis.Rep. 0274648 on Kosovo, 2002).

(21) The mission believed that parties with divergent views should continue to work with the others to reach a consensus on the issue in a spirit of pragmatism and compromise, especially during the discussion of the draft electoral code, in order to avoid further delays in the electoral calendar. (Mis.Rep. 0462632 on Central Africa, 2004).

The reasons of such rare use are clear: past tense employment of the verb *believe* to a great extent signifies the failure of such belief and hence the failure of the pursued course of the Mission. Besides, *believing* usually implies assumptions based on intuition, not rational knowledge based on facts, it is thus surprising that it appears in this corpus. The same comment applies to the verb *hope*, in either tense. Therefore, an example where “[t]he mission hoped for increased support from the international community [...]” (Mis.Rep. 105349 on Afghanistan, 2010) indicates a subsequent lack of such support. A slight difference in the meaning between the verbs *believe* and *hope* is that *hope* can be used as a polite way of asking for a favour, as in:

(22) The mission hopes the Government will consider investing in infrastructure, such as roads, transport, public works, telecommunications and power, with the expectation that that would not only provide employment for young people in Timor-Leste, but also encourage foreign investment and provide a boost for tourism, for which the country has significant potential, if the necessary facilities are constructed. (Mis.Rep. 0763045 on Timor-Leste).

(23) The mission hopes that donors will provide those resources and urges the Government to abide by its principles and remain deeply committed to the successful completion and consolidation of the transition. (Mis. Rep. 0441123 on West Africa).

Certainly, *UNmissions* are not unique authorities personified by the corpus of documents in question, other bodies like governments, councils, countries, or communities are also represented as capable of moving, speaking, thinking and other actions inherent of human beings. Personification as a factor attributed to non-human or even inanimate subjects shall be analysed further as it appears in the course of this investigation.

The next term to be analysed is *resolution*. Because the UN Thesaurus does not define the term separately we use more broad definition of LDCE referring to a UN resolution as “an official decision made by the UN (United Nations), which its members have voted for and are expected to obey”. This term is only mentioned for the sake of fairness playing an important role in the corpus and occupying 4th rank in the keyword table. Otherwise there are no

remarkable aspects of it: it is usually mentioned as a reference to documents produced by the UN bodies such as the Security Council or the General assembly normally in combination with resolution number, date, respective paragraph, or the number of cross-referenced resolution as in:

- (24) the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (Res. 2045 on Cote d'Ivoire)
- (25) Recalling also its resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010, establishing the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Res. 2081 on Yugoslavia)

There are however a few exceptions with 20 occurrences of *conflict resolution*, 19 *resolution of conflicts*, 13 *peaceful resolution*, and 9 *resolution of [...] rights*:

- (26) [...]enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, including the resolution of land and tenure rights, the conservation and protection of biodiversity, and the process for the awarding of contracts for commercial forestry operations (Res. 1854 on Liberia)
- (27) It is clear that there remains a need for continued dialogue and conflict resolution activities at the national and community levels to foster greater political consensus and defuse the existing tensions. (Mis.Rep. Nr 0763045_2007)
- (28) Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (Res. 1895 on Bosnia and Herzegovina).

The examples above confirm that the UN language does not exclude the term *resolution* in the sense of *solution* or a *process of peace-building*, only the figures show explicit bias in favour of the meaning *decision/document*, namely 61 occurrences against 5298 of total tokens in the corpus.

Before the analysis of *resolution* is completed, it is important to mention the lemma *paragraph* ranking positions 65 and 75 of the table in Appendix 1. Apparently, it fell into the top 100 keywords due to its high frequency of totally 3045 occurrences, but it does not represent any analytical interest because it is merely used as a detailed reference, e.g. “laid down in paragraph 20 of resolution 1493” (Res. 1533 on DRC) or “elements cited in paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8” (Res. 2066 on Liberia). Similar comment concerns rank 1 – letter *S*, where it stands for either a part of brief name of all and any document, for example: “United Nations *S/2010/288*” (Mis.Rep. 1043250 on DRC), or post-apostrophe *s* for this is a software glitch.

Resolutions may as well be *reaffirmed*, *called upon*, *implemented*; they may *define*, *include*, *authorize* and fulfil many more functions which are considered in detail in section 5.3 on geographic distribution of keywords in the resolutions' corpus.

Another high-ranked term available for analysis is *mandate*. In broad sense it means authority, whereas more specifically the Glossary defines it as follows:

In the context of the document S/2010/507, the term "mandate" refers to the length of time and the governing principles under which such entities as UN peacekeeping forces, assistance missions or offices, representatives of the Secretary-General, or groups of experts have been authorized to perform tasks assigned by the Security Council.

The sentences mainly contain information about extending a mandate, its fulfilment, or its termination. Because the total number of occurrences of *mandate* equals 1833 in this corpus I set the limit of minimum 5 cluster frequencies with the cluster size of 4 words to consider which of the three types is more typically discussed and decided upon. The results are summarized in the figure below:

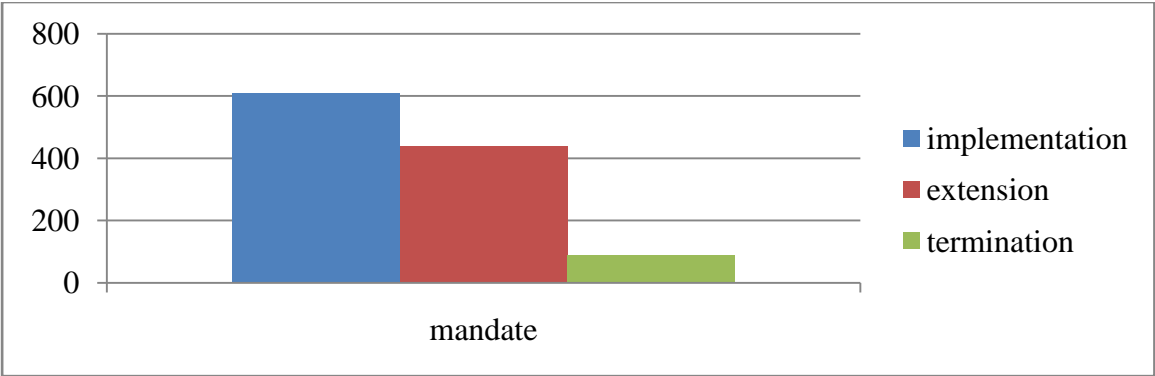


Figure 5.1.4. Cluster analysis of the term *mandate*.

By means of some restrictions on cluster analysis the research of 1134 occurrences of *mandate* had been enabled. Such restrictions included positioning of the key term on the right and a cluster size of totally 4 words with minimum cluster frequency of 5. It created a feasible sample of 67 clusters numbering 1134 occurrences of *mandate* out of 1833 totally. To clarify the decision-making process for the table above here are three examples of *mandate's* implementation, extension or termination respectively: 1. *implementation of the mandate*; 2. *to extend the mandate*; 3. *discharge of its mandate*. As can be concluded from figure 5.1.4 many more mandates are being extended and implemented than those that are being terminated. It means that the time frame allotted to one term of a given mandate is obviously insufficient, and the field missions do not cope with their tasks within such a period. It reminds of the concept in 1984 by G. Orwell, when the Ministry of Peace continuously declares peace but the actual peace never happens

There are only two examples of *mandate* used as verb: “[...] proposal that UNMIL be mandated to play a more active role in monitoring sanctions.” and “The operation [...] would

be mandated by the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council.”, both appearing in Mission reports from the African Continent (0441123 and 0742241). There are also several (74) occurrences of *mandate* as adjective as in the example below:

(29) Requests the Group of Experts to submit a midterm report to the Committee by 15 October 2013 and to submit a final report as well as recommendations to the Security Council through the Committee 30 days before the end of its *mandated* period (Res. 2101 on Cote d’Ivoire)

All these examples and calculations demonstrate that the UN normally prefers to keep its on-site missions deployed and functioning to control the on-going situation rather than leading them out as soon as possible.

Axiology analysis is more difficult to conduct in the case of *mandate* because it requires consideration of the entire sentence. As sentence sampling is not available as one of the software options, we could apply more restrictions on the cluster search, e.g. frequency. However, even a minimum cluster frequency of 20 leaves the research with 14 clusters of 677 tokens, which is still plenty of information to process. Besides, this method would not be a fair random sampling but sampling based on statistic frequency. Thus, general overview would not differ much from the figure 5.1.4 above.

Moreover, in many instances the end point axiology would only become clear after studying entire passages or even the full document. From one sentence it is not always clear if implementation of a mandate is successful or ineffectual, same as whether its termination is a positive or a negative event: it may be discontinued because the mission/organization/representative is not coping with the liabilities or because the situation in the area regained peace and stability and therefore no further assistance is needed. Usually, however, as in line with the figure 5.1.4, the documents merely confirm the availability of a given mandate and that it is to be continued, rather neutrally as in:

(30) [...]Panel of Experts, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, and without prejudice to its mandate, continue to carry out its tasks set forth in previous resolutions, including resolution 1683 (2006) (Res. 2025 on Liberia)

Expressly positive or negative examples are encountered quite rarely. Then, if positive instances are to be seen from time to time as in:

(31) [...]the Secretary-General’s conclusion that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had essentially completed two of the three parts of its mandate[...] (Res. 1461 on Middle East)

the issue of a mandate's failure, whether partial or complete, is entirely bypassed. Neither collocate nor cluster analysis have revealed any shortages or limitations to implementation of any given mandate. This may testify that the UN bodies are taking all precautions to stay as tentative and positive, and instead of addressing issues openly they prefer to cover them up by blurred words and expressions as exemplified above.

As regards personification of the term *mandate* no such occurrences have been identified. The term is used here as object, not a subject.

Security is another high-ranked and high-frequency keyword and plays an important role in this corpus (8323 total). In order to proceed to proper analysis we have to eliminate all occurrences of *security* in the phrase *Security Council* which only concern references to the organization, its decisions, statements and resolutions, e.g. "Resolution 1363 (2001) Adopted by the Security Council at its 4352nd meeting, on 30 July 2001" (Res. 1363 on Afghanistan). These examples amount to 3784 tokens thus constituting almost a half of all occurrences, and it is the rest of them that represent the interest for the analysis.

As a first step, the word was filtered through the UN Thesaurus search tool, resulting in a number of associated terms, such as *aviation security*, *building security*, *computer security*, *food*, *human*, *internal* and *international security*, *regional* or *social security*, and many more. They will all be checked against our corpus for availability and context followed by collocations characteristic of the corpus specifically, apart from already prescribed phrases. No wonder that the phrases mentioned above and supplemented by *maritime*, *transport security*, *security management* and other either do not exist or only occur once throughout the corpus: in a place where a military field mission is deployed transport security is vital but rather as a means of ensuring security for the population, not as a goal in itself. Whereas *human security* only features one token but it is to some extent compensated by the phrases *security of* or *security for* followed by *civilian population*, *civilians*, *personnel* etc., or *personal security*. Yet, this corpus deals with security of inanimate and non-human objects such as institutions, operations or elections almost as much as humans. The figure below provides a better representation:

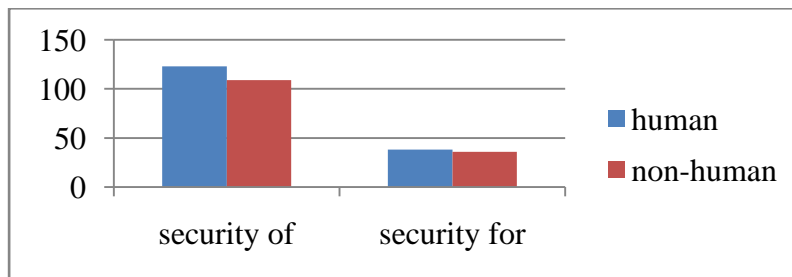


Figure 5.1.5. Association of the term *security* among human and non-human objects.

Here are some examples for the figure above:

- (32) Emphasizing the importance of the Ivorian Government to be able to respond proportionately to threats to the security of all citizens in Cote d'Ivoire (Res. 2045 on Cote d'Ivoire);
- (33) The Iraqi Government has undertaken to guarantee the security of its borders by strengthening controls in cooperation with the multinational force. (Res. 1762 on Iraq);
- (34) Welcomes the constant review by UNOMIG of its security arrangements in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff (Res. 1494 on Georgia);
- (35) The mission encouraged IEC to make every effort to address those challenges, including the training and deployment of some 200,000 electoral personnel and the establishment of security for elections. (Mis.Rep. 0560301 on Central Africa, 2005).

These examples confirm the importance of both human and non-human s in the language of UN Security Council when related with *security*. However the overall number of the examples above is rather small against the total figure of 4539 remaining after deduction of *Security Council* from total frequency of *security* that they only constitute less than 7% of its occurrences. In order to identify how these tokens are used the investigation appeals to cluster analysis that displays further patterns. The most salient of them are *security andandsecurity in*. The latter shall be considered first. The following cluster analysis restrictions were applied to define what the pattern *security in* is typically associated with: the search phrase positioned on the left, cluster size – four words. The choice of four-word clusters as opposed to three-word clusters is more reasonable here, same as in many cases, because of the use of definite or indefinite articles.

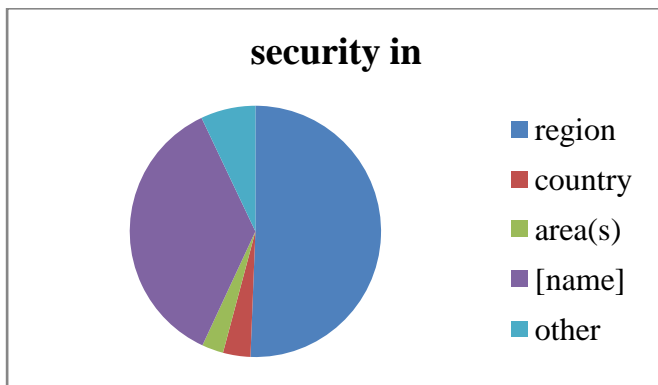


Figure 5.1.6. The right-hand collocates of expression *security in*.

Together these patterns account for 23% of all occurrences and already display a more comprehensible picture. These figures show how tightly *security* together with preposition *in* is associated with geographic links. To be fair, it is worth noting that mostly all words listed in the figure are used with the definite article, thus referring the reader to a very specific place and staying focused.

Further two patterns shall be glanced at together.

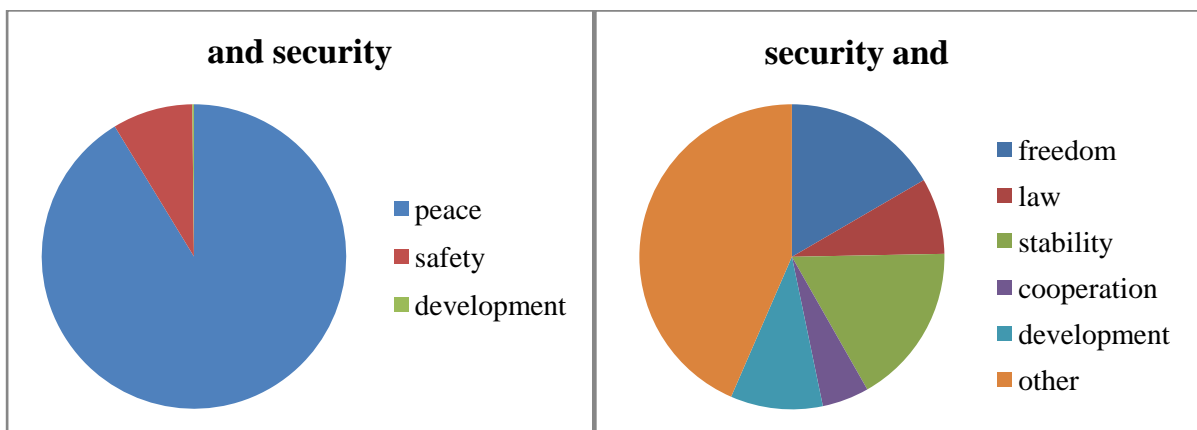


Figure 5.1.7. Collocates of the patterns *and security* and *security and*.

The collocates of these two patterns were identified by means of cluster analysis and by placing them on the right- and left-hand position respectively. In both cases three-word clusters were considered. There is one remarkable feature about these patterns: they are strikingly similar, and yet, how different are their collocates. If *security and* can be followed by a large number of potential collocates the other has a very stable match of *peace and security*. A large portion of *security and* pattern is given to the so-called “other”. This short definition refers to a vast number of other collocates, which do not hit top ranks, to name a few: *dignity, order, prosperity, confidence*. This signifies the pattern flexibility in collocational process. Moreover, these collocates usually have an abstract, mental character

(*stability, development, confidence, etc.*). This is probably one common aspect among all the collocates of these two patterns in the figures above: they are all intangible, abstract notions, same as *security* itself.

Many other patterns reveal the same principles, for instance, *security and to* often stands for *security and to ensure the freedom*. Or, *security and ensuring* – for *security and ensuring the rule of law* (Resolutions 1536, 1589, 1662, 1746, 1806, 1833, 1868, 1890, 1917, 1943, 1974, 2011, 2041, 2069, 2096 – all on Afghanistan). At the same time, digging deeper into collocational analysis of security and freedom we find the bias of it covering *the freedom of movement* of the UN personnel or other related organizations. Such bias, on the one hand, ensures security of the abovementioned staff and, on the other hand, neglects all the other universal human freedoms, whether socio-economic, political or cultural, let alone the freedom of safe movement for the local population.

Axiologically, the most salient patterns of *peace and security* and *security and stability* are addressed altogether positively, which can be exemplified as follows:

- (36) Encouraged by the improvements in security and stability in Abyei Area since the deployment of UNISFA (Res. 2075 on Sudan) or
- (37) commitment of the leadership and people to promote sustainable peace and security and inclusive and equitable development for the population (mission report 1261376 on Timor-Leste)

Still, instances of negative context are not absent too:

- (38) Condemning the significant increase in the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo and a serious threat to peace and stability in Somalia (Res. 1724 on Somalia); or
- (39) The Chairperson of the African Union Commission said that the situation in Darfur was unacceptable, and highlighted its implications for peace and security in the region. (Mis.Rep. 0742241 on Addis Ababa).

Axiological summary is represented in the figure below.

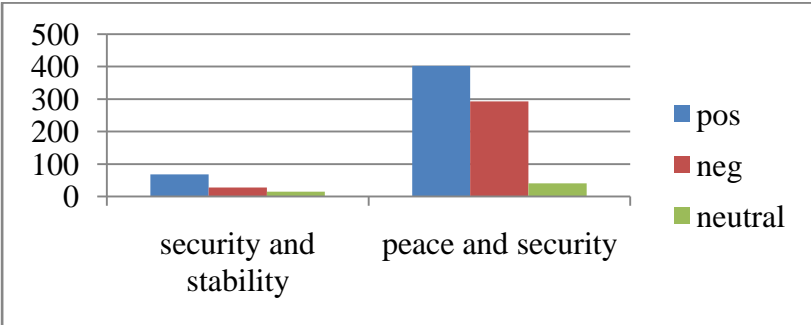


Figure 5.1.8. Axiology of patterns *peace and security* and *security and stability*.

The figures used in figure 5.1.8 are raw as both of the patterns were regarded within the same corpus, so normalization is not necessary here. Although what we could withdraw statistically from this picture is number of instances per document. This option is enabled by concordance plotting feature of the AntConc software as discussed in Section 4 elsewhere. Flipping through concordance plots of both phrases one only finds 1 or 2 occurrences per document. Some, however, may feature 8, 9 or 11. So, it may be of interest to compare the number of documents for each of them accounting for 5 or more in a document and subsequently compare the regions. Here, some normalization will be of use as summarized in the following table 5.2.1.

Table 5.1.2. Concordance plots of the expressions *security and stability* and *peace and security*.

	Number of documents	Number of doc-s where used 5 times or more	Geographic areas	Normalized rate
<i>Security and stability</i>	110	4	Iraq	3.6%
<i>Peace and security</i>	660	13	African continent (mainly Sub-Saharan region)	1.96%

The table above demonstrates afresh how certain patterns often belong to specific area/areas. Naturally, these two patterns also occur in other geographic areas but table 5.1.2 summarises only the most frequent usage.

As confirmed yet again by the figure above, *security* and *peace* often go hand in hand in this corpus thus leading us to proceed with analysis of the latter. *Peace* ranks position 12 of the keyword list as per Appendix 1 and counts 3250 occurrences (or 0.3%) in the entire corpus. First of all it is necessary to establish its left-hand collocates to understand the type of *peace* dealt with in this corpus. Cluster analysis with the following restrictions is implemented: search term on the right-hand position, two words cluster size, minimum occurrence frequency – ten. These restrictions resulted in 2849 tokensgroupedintoleft-hand collocations as summarized in the table below:

Table 5.1.3. Left-hand collocations of the term *peace*.

Type	Articles	Prepositions	Proper names	Adjectives	Verbs
Quantity	440 (15.44%)	307 (10.77%)	1066 (37.41%)	642 (22.53%)	160 (5.61%)
List of collocates	the, a, this	Of, for, to, on, in, towards,	Comprehensive, Darfur, Union, Djibouti, High, AU, Regional, the (the Peace), for (for Peace), later, on.	International, lasting, sustainable, regional, main, term, comprehensive, durable	Consolidate, promote, promoting, establishing, consolidating, restore, undermining, maintaining.

Table 5.1.3 above requires explanation as to how the groups were arranged; especially it concerns the proper names column featuring one article and three prepositions. The software distinguishes between upper and lower case letters thus enabling more options in the search process. Even though the term collocates with an article or a preposition it falls into the proper names column, because the term *peace* is written with capital *P* and actually refers to a proper name of a document, organization or event, e.g. “adoption of the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation” (res. 1662 on Afghanistan, 2006) or “under the Peace Agreement of 12 December 2000” (res. 1767 on Ethiopia, 2007). These examples and not only the most numerous, they also represent the least interest to the research because they are merely proper names. Although the very fact of majority of *peace* occurrences being only formal names may already be an indication of more trivial character of this term.

Certainly, if article or prepositional collocates of the term *peace* were considered more thoroughly, they could as well manifest further adjectival and verbal collocates but as long as we already have two generous lists at disposal it appears only rational to focus on the available ones first. Namely, the last two columns in the table. Here an overwhelming majority of words, with exception of *undermining*, *regional* and *main*, that are negative and neutral respectively, are of positive valence. As to the case of term, it occurs 22 times in expression *long-term peace*, and only in resolutions and mission reports on the African continent, both North and Sub-Sahara. *Main* is also not a clear adjective because it does not normally combine with *peace* semantically, nor does it in this context. Having looked at its concordances (27 totally) one may only find the same expression *EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role* in nine resolutions on Bosnia over the period of eight years (2004-2012). Entirely unanticipated observation was made by means of concordance plotting analysis: the expression occurs three times in each of the nine resolutions and is spread almost

absolutely identically in them, just as if nothing were changed. Even the number of characters in each resolution deviates only slightly among them.

Next in rank as per Appendix 1 is the term *situation*. It is a very multilaterally interesting word but I believe there to be more sense in analysing it in section 5.3 on keywords in resolutions in different geographic areas. Thereby, the research can compare how the term is used across different countries and identify divergences, if any. Same refers to resolution commands, or introductory words as they will be addressed in this paper (*decides, welcomes, requests* and alike) mentioned above. Besides, it is very natural to consider the word *process* after *peace*, especially as decided to skip *situation* and leave it for the next section. This suggestion is natural because the phrase *peace process* occurs in one fifth of all cases with *peace* as the most frequent left-hand collocate of process. The bar chart below demonstrates other frequent collocates, which are analysed further on.

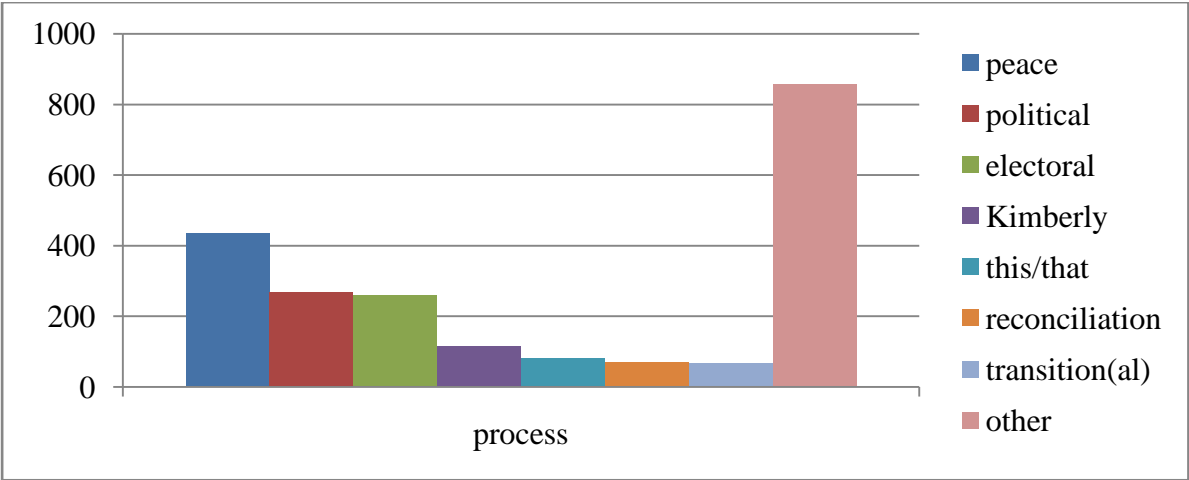


Figure 5.1.9. Left-hand collocates of the term *process*.

As already mentioned peace process takes up almost 20% of all, and together with *political* and *electoral process* they represent almost a half of all occurrences. Yet, cluster analysis of these two latter expressions has shown that they mainly collocate with prepositions *and* and *in*, and unfortunately, no salient patterns could be extracted.

Highlighted in pink are other low-frequency left-hand phrases with process, such as *national process, reintegration process, democratic process, constitutional process*, and other. Together they form almost 40% of all occurrences of process however their singular tokens are minor. This is especially surprising with the combination of *democratic process* counting 19 occurrences only. Moreover, with one exception of a Mission report on Kosovo in 2007, this phrase only associates with African and Asian countries; to be specific, 3 documents on

Afghanistan and Timor and one on Kosovo out of 18 totally. Also, some geographically-based patterns may be traced here, for instance, all four resolutions on Chad speak of the “political agreement for the reinforcement of the democratic process in Chad signed in N’Djamena on 13 August 2007”, which was first mentioned in the resolution 1778 in 2007. The three following resolutions 1834 in 2008, 1862 in 2009 and 1923 in 2010 only state how the Security Council “emphasizes also the importance of the political agreement for the reinforcement of the democratic process signed in N’Djamena on 13 August 2007 and encourages the parties to proceed with its implementation”. Or in cases of DRC and Sierra Leone, the Security Council constantly “Calls upon all parties [...] to demonstrate their full commitment to the democratic process” (Resolutions 1671, 1711 and 1736 on DRC, 1734 and 2005 on Sierra Leone, 1870 on Sudan). This example leaves plenty of room for guesswork: why is *democratic process* not mentioned in other countries/regions? Is it because it is far from even the beginning of it, or is it because democracy is assumed to be well-established in them? I am rather inclined to think of the former interpretation; the UN Thesaurus identifies *democracy* under umbrella term of political systems with a certain set of “political conditions, institutions and movements”, and one could suggest that there is no space for *democratic process* under condition of military actions, but what is war regime if not a political condition?

Almost the same set of countries appears with the phrase *reintegration process* according to the collocates analysis. In the UN sense, reintegration is explained twofold: as “maintenance of peace and security”; and as “protection of and assistance to refugees and displaced persons” (UN Thesaurus). All 17 documents containing reference to this *process* practically invariably speak of “the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process” together. Obviously, these three go hand in hand with the post-conflict reintegration, the latter being impossible without all of the three steps. Here we face a slight ambiguity because such processes should theoretically indicate the end of military operations and transition to peace stage. However, if we take the example of DRC, the latest resolution (1856) dates back to 2008, and the latest Mission report from there (639847) mentioning *reintegration process* – to 2006. The Mission is still there and is very active despite the talk of so-called “post-conflict” reintegration since 2006, 7 years ago.

Another term closely associated with *peace* is *stability*, as already mentioned some paragraphs above. Together *peace* and *security* analysed above contribute to almost a half of all noun-collocates of *stability* thus demonstrating again their tight correlation. Other collocates, like *political*, *economic*, or *regional stability* are each too few to judge of their

nature. This paragraph deals with what *stability* is subjected to, i.e. the verbs and verbal nouns co-occurring with it. To enable this search a cluster analysis had been carried out with pre-set cluster size of 5 words and the keyword standing on the right side. The table below summaries the results of this analysis.

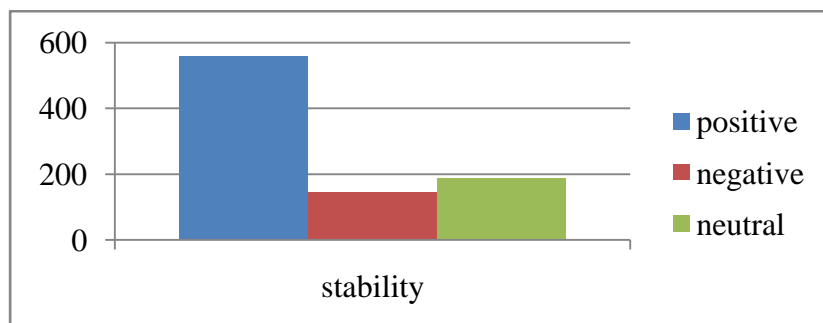


Figure 5.1.10.Left-hand collocates of the term *stability*. Axiological analysis.

As the figure shows, the UN language is more in favour of using the term *stability* in positive or neutral context than in negative one, and in contrast to *process* it seems to be more universal and suitable for all regions where the Security Council is concerned. As regards the axiological decision per se, once it is decided that *stability*, along with *peace* and *security*, bears a positive connotation it becomes easy to distinguish between positive, negative or neutral load of a phrase. Thus, *promotion*, or *creation* of *stability* fall into the positive category, *threats* to it – to the negative, while a phrases like *relative stability* or *objectives of stability* rather refer to the neutral area of the coordinate axes with their descriptive nature. Here below are examples constituting the basis of the table, one each for positive, negative and neutral context respectively:

- (40) Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the United Nations/African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the African Union/United Nations Joint Chief Mediator, the United Nations Secretary-General, the League of Arab States, the African Union High Level Implementation Panel on Sudan, and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur [...] (Res. 1945 on Sudan);
- (41) Condemning the terrorist attacks on the Transitional Federal Government, AMISOM and the civilian population by armed groups and foreign fighters who undermine peace and stability in Somalia [...]” (Res. 1910 on Somalia);
- (42) Security and stability in Iraq are the responsibility of the Iraqi Government” (Res. 1723 on Iraq).

The first two examples with *support for promotion of peace and stability* and undermining them as a counter-balance seem to be self-evident. The third statement had been considered of neutral context for it is a mere affirmation of fact.

Rank 30 term, also tightly related to peacekeeping, is *armed*. The UN Thesaurus associates this term phrases like “armed conflicts” and “armed forces”, which are both collective and uniform terms avoiding reference to people carrying the arms. This strategy may be conditioned by the fact that an image of an armed person in flesh is fear-instilling whereas a notion of armed conflict is more abstract and hence has more chances of gaining positive reaction from the involved parties. On the other hand, both “armed conflicts” and “armed forces” appear as something massive and even more intimidating, depending on perspectival point of view. In this paragraph the paper takes a glance at persons or institutions that are *armed* within our corpus and how they are presented. The figure below has been compiled and summarized by means of cluster analysis of the word *armed* with maximum cluster size of two words where the key element is on the left-hand position. As there are totally 1807 occurrences of *armed*, the software had produced 69 clusters only thus enabling easy calculation of them all.

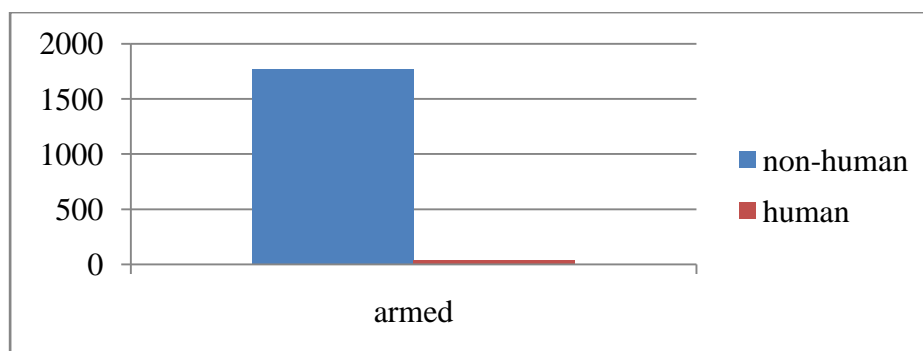


Figure 5.1.11. Animation or dehumanization of right-hand collocates of the term *armed*.

As can be seen from the figure above, it is a common practice in SC documents to refer non-human subjects with the notion of *armed*. Before I provide several examples of such usage, it is necessary to point out that expressions like “armed group(s)”, “armed force(s)”, “armed element(s)”, “armed opposition” were categorized as non-human. Although it is often several people forming a group, it can also be comprised of inanimate things. Within military context a group can be built of both categories, e.g. officers/soldiers, tanks and machine guns.

- (43) Recalling the conclusions of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to parties in armed conflict in Burundi (S/2007/92) (Res. 1791 on Burundi);
- (44) That category of armed opposition could be reconciled through a political process. (Mis.Rep. 1053949 on Afghanistan);
- (45) Noting with serious concern all recent armed incidents that have afflicted the conflict resolution process [...] (Res. 1781 on Georgia).

It is also worth noting here that if more statistically salient examples such as *armed group(s)*, *armed conflict(s)*, and *armed force(s)* can be found in many documents from all over the globe, rarer instances are only to be found in one or two destinations, e.g. *armed robbery* and

armed opposition are typical of Somalia, *armed violence* – of Haiti and Middle East, *armed movements* – of Sudan, *armed units* – of DRC, etc. However, regardless of which expressions are more typical of which country or region, the majority of them are still attributed to the Sub-Sahara region as summarized in the table below:

Table 5.1.4. Regional distribution of the term *armed* throughout the corpus.

Freq.	Keyword: <i>armed</i>				
	Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
raw	16	11	83	51	463
normalized*	0.0015	0.0010	0.0080	0.0049	0.0447

*per corpus size

It is impossible for one researcher to evaluate the perspective on arms of any and every given country or region, but it is evident that insofar the conversation on arms and armed situations, whether human-associated or dehumanized mainly takes place in the Sub-Sahara area. Even from this table it becomes clear where geographically there are more violent conflicts. Apparently, from the SC’s point of view, this is the area of highest risk that has to be suppressed by arms.

Another term I find interesting to consider stands at rank 60 in Appendix 1 – *imposed*. One could guess forever what could be imposed: government, regime, conditions etc. but having a fresh-compiled corpus at hand put us in an advantaged position to investigate the usage of this term within the SC frame. In the corpus we find 645 occurrences of imposed and employ cluster analysis to find out what nouns co-occur with it restricting the cluster size to 2 words and putting the key search word on the right side. Surprisingly, 545 occurrences, or almost the entire collocating space is occupied by *measures*, here below is exemplification:

- (46) Stresses the obligation of all States to comply fully with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992) (Res. 1558 on Somalia);
- (47) Decides that the measures imposed by paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 above shall come into force at 00.01 Eastern Standard Time, one month after the adoption of this resolution (Res. 1333 on Afghanistan);
- (48) Urges all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and Panel of Experts, including by supplying information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (Res. 1549 on Liberia).

One normally expects measures to be taken, adopted, or decided upon but not imposed. Possibly, this is where the geographic agenda also plays a role, as most of the occurrences take place in resolutions on the African continent, with the exception of Afghanistan with only 26 occurrences totally. The remaining 519 are targeted at both North and Sub-Sahara regions and here it is unfortunately no longer viable to track the consistency in the percentage rate per text per country. Statistically possible but I believe the factor would be very much dependent on issues addressed by a certain resolution and would require more thorough text analysis. However even here we can state that the “imposition of measures” usually involves arms, transport and travel regulations (Liberia and DRC), and diamonds (Cote d’Ivoire and Liberia). Concordance analysis of the expression *measures imposed* produced a sample of 465 occurrences and enabled an axiological analysis of the term as per the figure below:

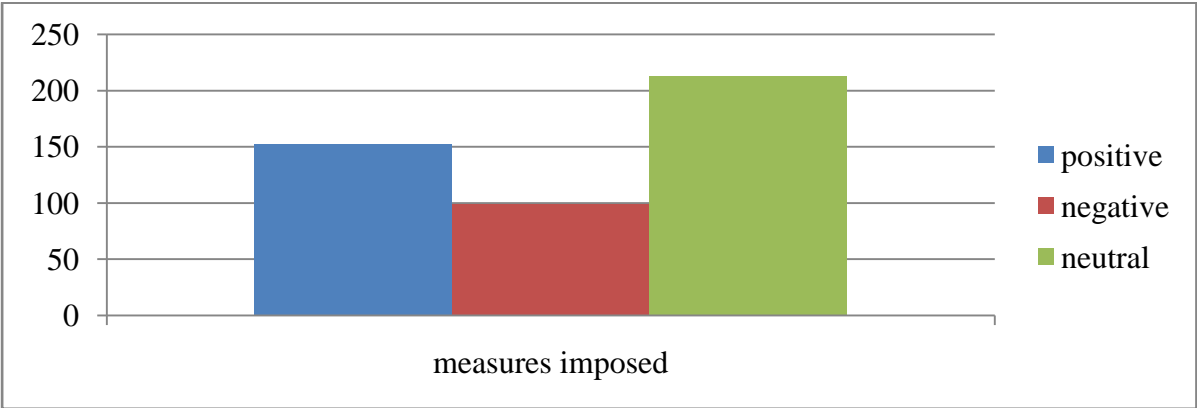


Figure 5.1.12. Axiological analysis of the expression *measures imposed*.

This expression could theoretically be attributed to a certain linguistic strategy of the UN lest the the term *measures* run through the software as a key search term. Here we already observe more European and Middle Eastern countries, and find out that measures can also be *taken* (69 occurrences) or *implemented*, in several cases they are even welcomed, but mainly they are merely *referred to*, or they are *necessary*, *appropriate*, *confidence-building*, and they exist to *ensure* this or other kind of development, and to *prevent* one or other kind of evil, as in:

- (49) Requests the Secretary-General to make use of this mandate in order to support the parties in implementing measures to build confidence and to establish an intensive and meaningful dialogue (Res.1781 on Georgia);
- (50) Welcomes the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the troopcontributing countries regarding UNIFIL military personnel and deployment [...] (Res. 1310 on Middle East);
- (51) [...] urging the parties to utilize these openings as a basis for further confidence-building measures to achieve the normalization of relations between them (Res. 1362 on Croatia)

These examples testify the presumed bias against, or rather not in favour of the African continent. Why not use consistent expressions everywhere around the globe? Bearing these considerations in mind the research moves on to analysing keywords in the corpus of Security Council resolutions put together.

5.2.Keywords of the corpus of Security Council resolutions

This section deals with the corpus of SC resolutions in more detail. Same as in the section 5.1.above, the issues of grammatical grouping, personification, axiology and overall frequency will be addressed. This sub section uses the keyword list as per Appendix 2 and takes the following terms for observation: an umbrella of introductory words, parties, personnel.

First, the research continues with summarizing grammatical functions of the keywords across the resolutions’ corpus.

Table 5.2.1. Grammatical functions of keywords according to Appendix 2.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
26	16	8	3

The contents of table 5.2.1 is so far very consistent with table 5.1.1: nouns prevail, followed by verbs, adjectives and adverbs. While general pattern is pertains, the number of adjectives coincides fully, namely eight occurrences in both appendices. According to Fjeld, adjectives originally serve to “specify or identify vague or indefinite nouns” however in practice they are often “used as deprecification tools in normative texts” (Fjeld 2005: 157). This suggestion has been exemplified in the previous section. Here, the research will also briefly show how words of other grammatical function may be vague or even misleading. As defined in the previous section the first part of this specific analysis focuses on the introductory words in resolutions. Recalling the terms mentioned there we can build the following figure:

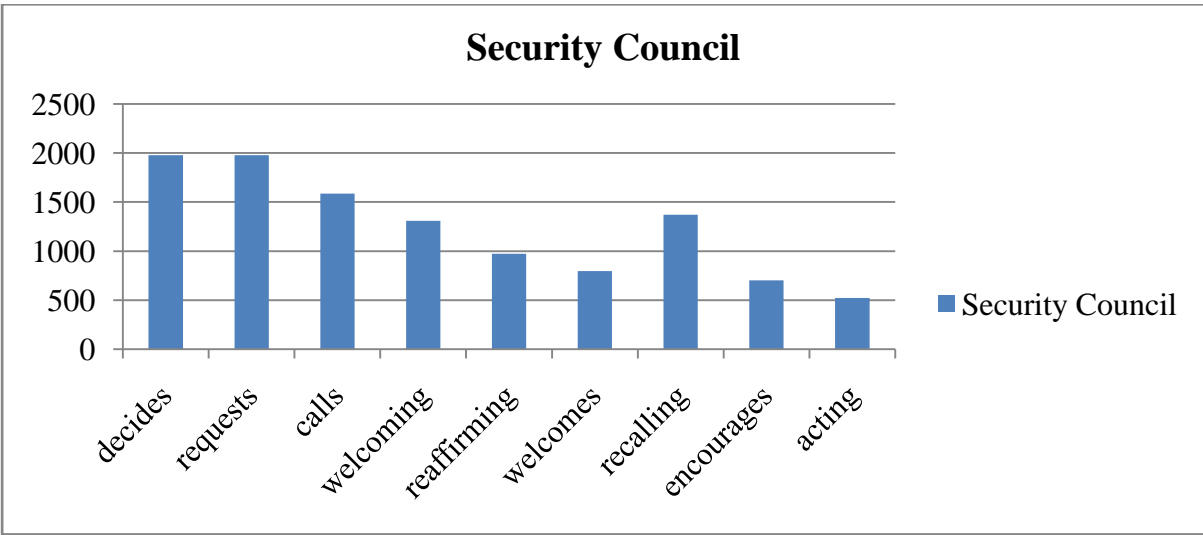


Figure 5.2.1. Introductory words in SC resolutions as per Appendix 2.

It has to be noted that the terms in figure 5.2.1 only comprise introductory words listed in the Appendix 2. There are of course other statements by the SC, e.g. *demands, requires, recognizes, endorses* etc. but their frequency and saliency cannot be compared with the terms above. As can be retrieved from this figure *decide, request* and *welcome* are the most productive in the resolutions' corpus. A cluster analysis has also been carried out to identify the most salient patterns of what the Security Council *decides, requests* and *welcomes*. For this purpose the respective term had been put on the left-hand position in a cluster of maximum 3 words and a minimum frequency of ten occurrences. The table below presents the outcomes of this cluster analysis.

Table 5.2.2. Right-hand collocations of introductory words *decides, requests, welcomes*.

decides	requests	welcomes
to remain (613), to extend (357), that the (214), to renew (69), further that (47), that all (46), that the (38), to authorize (32), to establish (27), to review (26), further that (25), to terminate (16), also that (12), to amend (11), further to (10).	the Secretary (1081), that the (105), the Panel (48), also the (39), MINUSTAH to (37), all States (21), the Committee (33), the Group (31), UNMIT to (18), the leadership (15), the Member (15), UNAMID to (13), him to (12), the Government (12), the United (11).	the efforts (69), the report (38), the Secretary (31), in this (35), the progress (20), the decision (16), the continuing (15), the commitment (13), the continued (13), their willingness (12), also the (11), the establishment (11), the intention (11).
Total frequency		
1979 (0.25%)	1977 (0.25%)	797 (0.10%)

*raw and normalized (per corpus size) frequencies are given parenthetically.

Table 5.2.2 presents the results of cluster analysis as described above. Each of these introductory words demonstrates certain, quite predictable linguistic pattern. *Decides* mainly

collocates with verbal construction ‘to do’, *requests* addresses to individuals or entities, and, finally, *welcomes* is mainly followed by a nominal word or phrase. Now, recalling Fjeld’s and di Carlo’s considerations about vagueness the research continues with further concordance analysis of some of the collocations above. Let us start with the first collocation *decides to remain*. All 613 occurrences are involved in a pattern *decides to remain [actively] seized of the matter* across all geographic areas in the corpus. Summarizing the expression *requests the Secretary* is already a more difficult task as the sample is not equally homogenous, therefore we could consider the next frequent nominal phrase *requests the Panel*. Although 48 utterances where it occurs have various linguistic shapes, they may all be grouped according to their pragmatics as ‘transfer of information’, which can be exemplified as follows:

- (52) Requests the Panel to provide information to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Committee (res. 1457 on DRC);
- (53) Requests the Panel of Experts referred to in paragraph 16 above, as far as possible, to bring any relevant information collected in the course of its investigations (res. 1408 on Liberia)

Also, with exception of one resolution on Iraq and three on Korea, these examples otherwise occur in African region only (DRC, Liberia, Somalia and Sudan). As regards the expression *welcomes the efforts*, 54 of 69 occurrences are found across all geographic areas but mainly in Europe and Middle East and can be exemplified in the following sentence:

- (54) Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNOMIG to implement the Secretary-General’s zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct. (res. 1615 on Georgia)

Example 55 as well as other instances never name the actual efforts, thus demonstrating ongoing activity on the one hand and assuming evasive strategy on the other. Among other 15 sentences featuring the expression *welcomes the efforts* the one below is most striking:

- (55) welcomes the efforts so far by Indonesia and Timor-Leste in pursuance of truth and friendship, encourages the two Governments and the Commissioners to make every effort to strengthen the efficiency and credibility of the Commission of Truth and Friendship in order to ensure further conformity with human rights principles, with a view to ensuring credible accountability (Res. 1704 on Timor-Leste)

This sentence is an invaluable example of ambiguity: 1. Does phrase *so far* refer to the participating countries to the time period when some efforts had been taken? 2. What exactly is understood by *truth and friendship*? 3. Why is it so utterly necessary to strengthen the Commission’s credibility? Moreover, the *Commission of Truth and Friendship* is, to my mind, another parallel to Orwell’s Ministry of Love. 4. As far as peace-building and conflict studies are concerned, there are no *human rights principles*, there are very concrete human

rights enlisted in the articles and amendments to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 5. Finally, what does *ensuring credible accountability* mean? Unfortunately, I must recognize that all these questions shall remain rhetorical, at least as far as my political competence is concerned. Another matter is if example 55 was meant to be drafted in such a vague and evasive way.

Among other high-ranked keywords that were not considered yet is the term *parties* ranking position 18 of the keyword list as per Appendix 2. Here both left- and right-hand collocations will be given attention, the aspects of personification will be considered; if possible – the term will be reviewed axiologically. First, as to understand what type of *parties* are handled in the resolutions corpus we investigate into its left-hand collocations. Cluster analysis is used for this purpose with the following restrictions: search term on the right-hand position, cluster size of two words, minimum frequency of 10 occurrences as represented in the figure below:

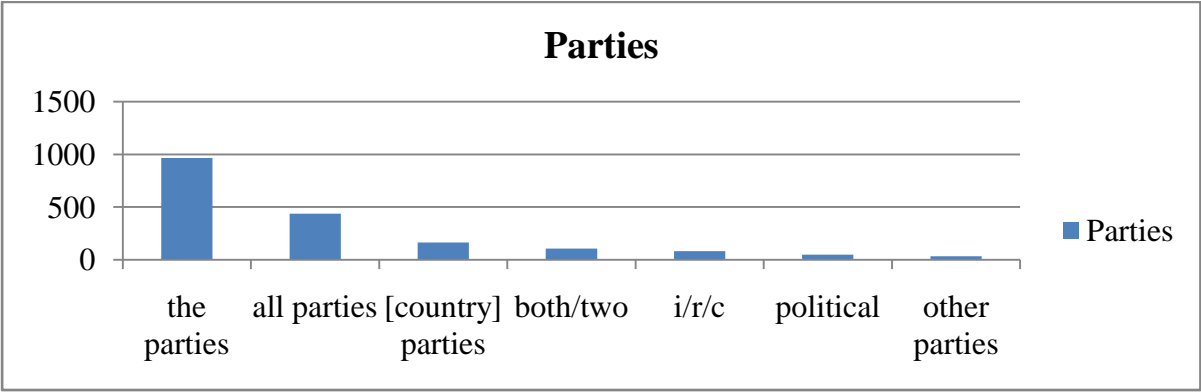


Figure 5.2.2. Left-hand collocations of the term *parties*.

First, it is necessary to explain to bars in the figure: *[country] parties* designate a certain country name, e.g. *Ivorian parties* or *Congolese parties*; then abbreviation *i/r/c* stands for collective *interested, relevant and concerned parties*. Now that the general patterns are clear, let us look closer into some of these instances. Cluster analysis is used for this purpose: cluster size of 4 words, search expression of the left hand. Expressions *both / two parties*, *political parties*, *relevant parties* and *other parties* do not demonstrate any established patterns and, most often, occur only in each pattern only once. This shows their flexibility in the corpus under consideration. Whereas interested parties occur in pattern *interested parties to cooperate* 29 times of 41 totally. *Concerned parties* are mainly addressed *to ensure* (7 of 16) and *to strengthen* (4 of 16). Expressions *all parties* and *the parties* are often used in context *[x]parties to the*, referring to either a given agreement or conflict. But generally, comparing the number of total occurrences with the frequency of most salient patterns, e.g. *all parties to cooperate* occur 44 times from totally 438 tokens, it may be concluded that left-hand collocations of the term *parties* are not particularly prominent.

Then the research proceeds with right-hand collocations of the term *parties*, for which purpose the following search restrictions have been applied: search term on the left-hand position, cluster size of three words and minimum frequency of ten occurrences.

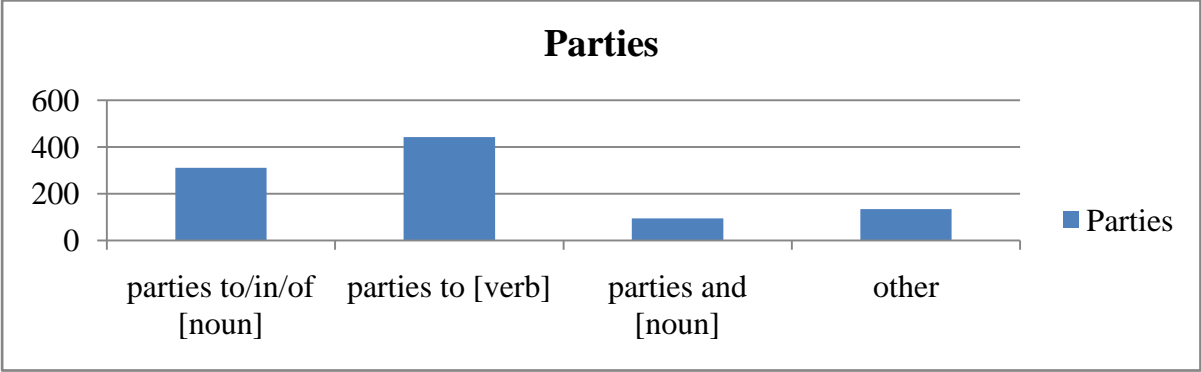


Figure 5.2.3. Right-hand collocations of the term *parties*.

The clear leading bar on the column is the pattern of “parties to [verb]” which demonstrates discursive strategy of appeal for action. Let us consider this pattern in more detail by means of further cluster analysis. The same restrictions shall be applied with the search term “parties to” (search term on the left, three-word sized clusters, minimum cluster frequency of ten words). The search results in 600 tokens less patterns of 182 tokens of “parties to the” and 13 tokens of “parties to armed” thus leaving 403 tokens of 15 patterns with verbs in the following order (raw frequencies are indicated parenthetically): cooperate (92), continue (55), ensure (45), implement (37), comply (34), take (22), achieve (21), respect (19), bring (15), abide (12), assess (11), put (11), work (11), cease (10), make (10). More detailed concordance analysis has shown that some of these verbs have stronger geographic links than the other. For instance whereas patterns like “parties to cooperate”, “parties to continue”, “parties to ensure” are found in each of the five geographic areas delineated in this paper, e.g. 13 occurrences of the “parties to bring” pattern are to be found in resolutions on Cyprus with the sole expression as follows:

(56) Noting / reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement (res. 1728, 1758, 1789, 1818, 1847, 1873, 1898, 1930, 1953, 1986, 2026, 2058 and 2089, 2006 – 2013).

Another example can be provided by the “parties to achieve” pattern with 18 occurrences out of 21 found in the resolutions on Western Sahara in the following context:

(57) Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara (Res. 2099 on Western Sahara, 2013).

This phenomenon of set expressions is not novel in itself as discursive strategy or behaviour of a given organization but the concept of preserving certain lexis or phrases for certain countries is rather curious.

As to the next most salient pattern on the figure above, “parties to the / parties in the / parties to this / parties of the” that were put together for the sake of visual convenience, it shows more distinct geographic differences. For instance, the search of four-word clusters of “parties to the” pattern results in three most salient phrases: “parties to the conflict” (72), “parties to the Comprehensive (16) / CPA (11) / Darfur (11)” – Agreement, and finally, “parties to the Peace” – Agreement. The latter deals exclusively with Bosnia in 13 resolutions: 1305, 1357, 1423, 1491, 1551, 1639, 1722, 1785, 1845, 1895, 1948, 2019 and 2074 over the period of twelve years (2000 – 2012). Based on concordance analysis the context of all 18 occurrences can be exemplified in two versions only: “[...]welcomes their willingness to assist the parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force” and “Notes the support of the parties to the Peace Agreement for the continuation of the multinational stabilization force”. These two sentences most often both occur in the same resolution where the latter immediately follows the former. It is interesting to observe how conservative and even sluggish can big bureaucratic organisations be in their discourse to maintain the same expression over thirteen years for a certain case specifically. As regards the *Comprehensive*, *CPA* and *Darfur* patterns, they refer to the Comprehensive (or Darfur) Peace Agreement, which is drafted and maintained in Sudan with two exceptions to Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement in Burundi (res. 1791) and Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Liberia (res. 1521). Here the discourse of “assisting” is generously diluted with “calling upon the parties” and “urging the parties” e.g.:

(58) Calls upon the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement [...] to support, protect, and facilitate all humanitarian operations in the Sudan (Res. 1784 on Sudan), OR

(59) Taking note of the request of the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for the establishment of a peace support mission (Res. 1590 on Sudan).

I shall try to refrain from clear-cut judgements, especially because the language of the UN resolutions is a diplomatic language, very often described as the one to conceal one’s thoughts. Notwithstanding, a complete lack of welcoming remarks substituted by *urging*, *calling upon* and *taking note* of something suggests a certain bias. First, because the Security Council’s references to the Peace Agreement in Sudan are only extended over three years (2005 – 2007) compared to thirteen in Bosnia. Second, by the period it took to sign the Peace

Agreement in these two countries: eight years in Bosnia (1992 – 2000) and eighteen in Sudan (1983 – 2005).

Finally, as the last significant pattern, *parties to the conflict* also features 55 tokens in the resolutions on Sudan out of 72 totally; among the other 17 are 11 on the DRC, two on CAR, two on Georgia, and one each on Cote d’Ivoire and Haiti. The deeper and the more thorough investigations are implemented the more imperative mood is found towards Sudan in this particular corpus. Increasing the cluster size to five words and maintaining the same search restrictions to the *parties to the conflict* pattern we receive the outcome of mainly location (*parties to the conflict in*), e.g. *parties to the conflict in Darfur* or appeal to action:

- (60) Recalling the demands in resolutions 1556 (2004), 1564 (2004), and 1574(2004), that all parties to the conflict in Darfur refrain from any violence against civilians and cooperate fully with the African Union Mission in Darfur (Res. 1590 on Sudan (2005));
- (61) Demanding that the parties to the conflict exercise restraint and cease military action of all kind (Res. 2091 on Sudan (2013)).

Examples 60 and 61 demonstrate milder and stricter version of such appeals.

Rank 36 as per Appendix 2 is the keyword *personnel*, which is interesting to be regarded from the angle of how people from different organizations are treated. First and foremost, types of personnel needs to be identified. Cluster analysis is performed for this purpose with the search term on the right-hand position, cluster size of two words and minimum frequency of ten occurrences. Cluster analysis results may be grouped as demonstrated in figure 5.2.4 below:

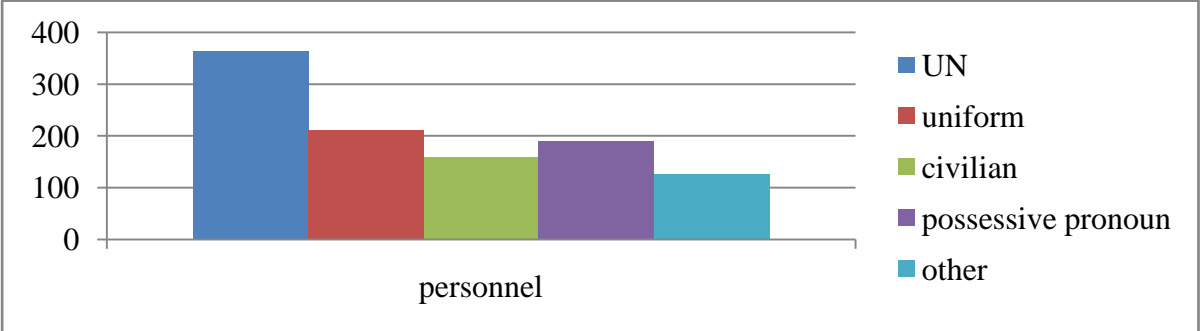


Figure 5.2.4.Grouped types of the term *personnel*.

The figure above requires some explanation as to the grouping methodology. The UN bar stand for phrases like *United Nations personnel*, *UN personnel* and *associated personnel*; the uniform bar encompasses such descriptive attributes as *military personnel*, *police personnel*, *peacekeeping personnel*, *uniformed personne*etc.; the *civilian* bar included *humanitarian personnel*, *civilian personnel* and *relief personnel*; possessive pronouns unite *their* and *its*; the *other* bar represents a list of articles and propositions (*the*, *of*, *and* etc.) as well as such expressions as *contribute personnel*, *all personnel* and *anti-personnel*.

Starting with the most numerous pattern, quite as expected, the discourse of safety, security and protection is most general:

(62) efforts to promote the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel throughout the country (res. 1868 on Afghanistan, 2009);

(63) Recognizes that security of UN personnel is essential” (res. 1883 on Iraq, 2009).

Also, it is maintained similar around different geographic areas and hardly any differences were identified. More unexpected contexts were found out with such possessive pronoun patterns as *their personnel* and *its personnel*.

(64) Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all UNOMIG personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished (res. 1752 on Georgia, 2007);

(65) Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General’s zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct (res. 2058 on Cyprus, 2012).

The same context may be attributed to the *peacekeeping personnel* pattern, which stand aside among the other uniformed personnel in set expression as follows:

(66) Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations (res. 1307 on Croatia, 2000).

Interesting enough, most of the instances occur in the European area, namely, Bosnia, Croatia, Cyprus and Georgia with only few occurrences in the African region (seven only) and one each in Haiti and Middle East.

Geographically, *military* and *police personnel* patterns occur mostly in the African region with the exception respectively to two resolutions on ME and one each on Afghanistan and Haiti out of 52 totally for the former (*military*) pattern and 10 occurrences in Asian region out of 48 totally for the latter. *Anti-personnel* pattern only occurs ten times and bears a strong geographic link to Afghanistan in the context of *anti-personnel [land]mines*. Yet, this may be a relatively new and not a very commonly discussed problem as the expression only occurs in five resolutions (1868, 1917, 1974, 2041, 2096) over a period of four years (2009-2013).

Rather boring but indispensable example is the term *seized* ranking position 51 in the keyword list as per Appendix 2. Normally, the term would mean “to take hold of something /

control of a place suddenly and violently” (The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English online). Instead, the UNSC resolution’s corpus only counts eight examples of such use of the verb, e.g. *all weapons and other equipment seized from UNAMSIL* (res. 1343 on Liberia, 2001) out of 623. The other 615 occurrences are occupied by a set expression *remain [actively] seized of the matter*, which we already discussed in the beginning of this subsection. Noteworthy, the pattern with adverb *actively* is statistically more salient than without it.

Having looked into several terms characteristic of the UN Security Council resolutions in general, the research continues with revealing commonalities and differences in the resolutions’ discourse targeted at different geographic areas.

5.3.Keywords of corpora of the Security Council resolutions in different geographic areas

In order to carry out the analysis and find out characteristic linguistic terms and expressions in each of the five researched geographic areas they had been cross-referenced with SC resolutions without geographic allocation as described in subsection 4.2. This approach enables identification of the area-based features while disregarding general lexical set typical of resolutions and mission reports considered in the sections above. Similar to the analysis in subsections 5.1 and 5.2 the top hundred words and their lemmas are used for the analysis in the following four sections. As mentioned in section 4.2 the corpora on each of the geographic regions are compared to the corpus of general resolutions in order to waive the maximum number of keywords applicable to all resolutions as such and distinguish special terms typical of each region. It is necessary to point out that the keywords are sorted according to their keyness which is not always congruent with their frequency. Similar to the previous subsection, a full list of keywords may be found in Appendix 3 whereas only extracts and outcomes are presented here.

The table in the Appendix 3 lists the keywords as AntConc software distributes them. To be able to analyse them properly, we first have to discard the irrelevant information. First, let us deal with function words. Each column features the definite article (*the*) and conjunctions *and* and *of*. In any and every given corpus these function words are far too numerous for the software to ignore them, and this is where human factor is very useful. Next, each column mentions several proper names of countries, cities, organizations etc. relevant for each region (e.g. Europe, UNAMSIL, Malian etc.), which are bound to appear in the respective resolutions. Other lexical items not to undergo a more detailed analysis are the names of months: February, June, August etc. because they were only recognized by the software as keywords on the background of other months mentioned in the reference corpus.

The terms considered in this sub section include: introductory words (comparative analysis among five geographic areas), situation, we, both, piracy. This corpus includes the lemmas of *welcome* applicable to all regions except the African region. Certainly, the *welcoming* regards are used in this corpus too but they did not fall into the keywords because their rank is lower (Nr. 149 in this case). Instead, the only introduction among the keywords is *Determining*. The figure below will show the respective frequencies of introductory keywords in each area followed by the tables of examples referring to each of them.

Table 5.3.1. Distribution of resolutions' introductory words*.

Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
Welcoming (39)	Welcomes (87)	Welcoming (29)	Urges (78)	Determining (92)
Authorizes (42)	Appeals (90)	Welcomes (59)	Commending (86)	
Welcomes (46)	Recalling (100)	Calls (79)	Taking (98)	
Urging (79)				
Appeals (87)				

*Ranks are indicated in brackets

Cluster analysis of *Determining* with the key term on the left hand and cluster size of two words shows that out of 174 tokens 162 are represented by the pattern *determining that*. Closer concordance analysis elicited that all of these 162 expressions are stating a fact and not appealing for action, as could be possible with, e.g. *determining that somebody should do something* pattern. Instead, here the research is faced with pattern “Determining that the situation in Angola continues to constitute a threat to [...]” (Res. 1404 on Angola, 2002). In this pattern, names of regions change, *continues to constitute* may be substituted by *continues to pose*, the expression may be supplemented and preceded with *despite significant progress* but it remains faithful to the original pattern and meaning.

A very challenging keyword appearing in all table columns as per Appendix 3 is *situation*. The UN Thesaurus only defines it in connection with region, e.g. *Bosnia and Herzegovina situation*, *Somalia situation* etc. and explains it as *political events and issues*. Here I find the rating comparison rather useful to begin the analysis with. followed by the collocation in respect of each region. Table 5.3.2 below summarizes the keyness rating and frequency of use of the word *situation*.

Table 5.3.2. Keyness rank and frequency of use of *situation* throughout the resolutions' corpus.

	<i>Situation</i> as keyword in				
	Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
Keyness rank	27	23	25	14	15
Frequency, raw	163	123	163	193	713
Frequency, normalized	0.171	0.130	0.137	0.190	0.192

Having sorted out the frequency rates of *situation* in each respective region the research proceeds to more specific collocations of it.

The patterns *situation in [NAME] continues to constitute a threat / situation in [NAME] constitutes a threat / situation in [NAME] still constitutes a threat* accounts for the vast majority of instances. Having analysed left-hand collocations of the term *situation*, I determined that the expression *security situation* is the only one occurring in every sub corpus, with exception of the definite article (*the situation*), and thus making axiological analysis viable for each geographic sub-corpus.

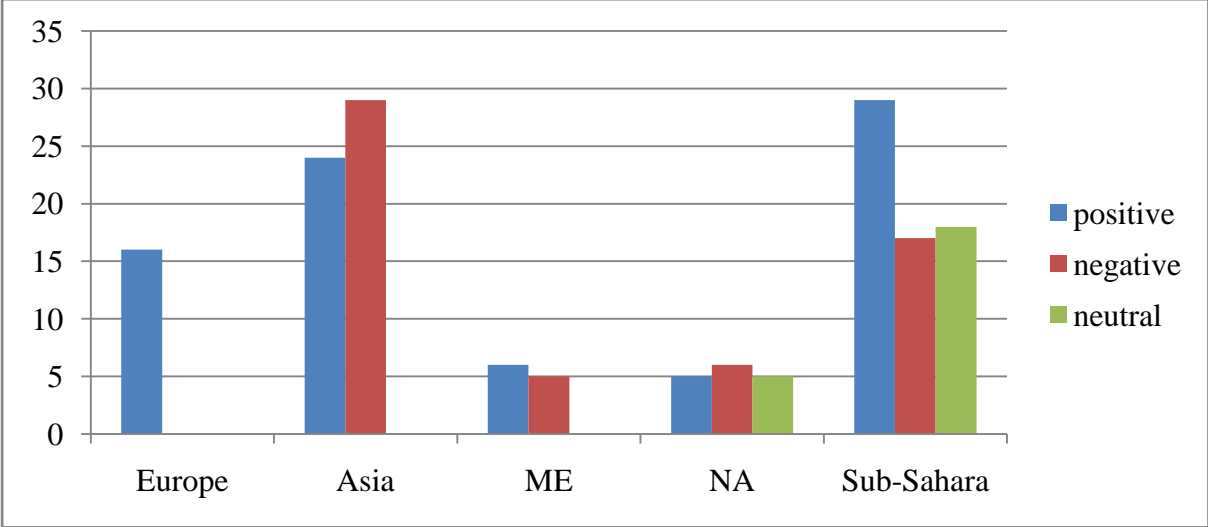


Figure 5.3.1. Axiological analysis of the expression *security situation*.

The figures used in the Fig. 5.3.1 are raw, they serve to demonstrate the ratio between different axiological uses of the expression *security situation* across the five corpora without regard to the corpus size. Normalization is certainly possible but given a small number of occurrences per corpus size visualisation would have been difficult. Therefore each set of bars is to be regarded separately, and the bars are in coordination with each other within one set. Otherwise, the figure is very much self-explanatory. The first aspect that shall be pointed out is the lack of neutral occurrences in the resolutions corpora of Europe, Asia & Pacific and Middle East. Furthermore, the European corpus features the expression *security situation* only positively, as in example 67:

(67) Noting that the overall security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been calm and stable for several years (res. 2019 on Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The only sub corpus where negative context obviously prevails is Asian, as can be demonstrated in example 68 below:

(68) Expressing its concern with the rise in the number of weapons in circulation, the increase in drug trafficking, and the security situation in camps for internally displaced persons (res. 1944 on Haiti).

Still, the overall pattern of putting the expression security situation in a positive context is dubious. On the one hand, it reminds the concept of wishful thinking, on the other hand, other sources inform of “tense situation and deep-seated resentment” towards the SC resolutions on arms embargo (Bereketab 2013: 155),

As to the neutral axiological use of the expression security situation, it occurs in two African sub corpora

(69) to provide the Security Council in the same report specific updates on the security situation in the mission’s area of responsibility (Res. 1919 on Sudan)

The research continues with analysis of right-hand collocations of the term situation. Starting to run a cluster of 2 words with the term situation on the left side, the research receives the most salient cluster of *situation in* numbering 915 out of 1390 total occurrences of the term. All of these refer to names of places, e.g. situation in Afghanistan, in the region, in the country etc. Clusters of *situation on* (72) with exception of 6 occurrences of “the present situation on the civilian population of Angola” (resolutions 1336, 1348, 1374, 1404, 1439 and 1448) inform about situation on the *ground / island*; *situation between* (16), *situation there* (10) can be referred to the same column. Only a Next numerous sample, namely *situation and* totalling 84 hits demands a separate consideration and systematization; no pattern can be formed at a glance. And only 56 occurrences attest reports on human beings: civilian population, children and women, refugees etc.

All these figures, again, tell us about negligence towards the most precious subject of protection: a human being. The Organization is busy supervising the borders, the land,

With regard to balance between parts of speech, nouns remain usually dominant. In many cases verbs are either non-existent or so small in number that they are easy to overlook. Here the software only counted 20 with the verbs *permit* and *remain* in leading positions amounting to 7 and 6 in examples 70 and 71 respectively.

(70) helping to ensure the security of the civilian population and the personnel of the United Nations and the humanitarian organizations in Bunia and its environs and eventually, as the situation permits. (Res. 1493 on DRC);

(71) Acknowledging some improvements in the last year in the security situation but noting that the security situation remains fragile. (Res. 1892 on Haiti).

And even in combination with verbs, grammatical signs of action the expressions are constricted by conditional *eventually, contingent, when, but, etc.*

An opportunity the term *situation* gives us to observe how the SC resolutions are faithful to pre-determined linguistic expressions is fascinating. For instance, the expression “the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security” first appearing in the corpus in the resolution 1305 on Bosnia (2000) remains intact within this region over the period of twelve years: resolutions 1357, 1423, 1491, 1551, 1575, 1639, 1722, 1785, 1845, 1895, 1948, 2019, and 2074. At the same time, this is an evidence of regional geographic faithfulness because, except for Bosnia, throughout the total resolutions corpus this expression only rises to surface four times: twice in Chad (Res-s 1913 and 1922, year 2010), once in Sierra Leone (Res. 1446, year 2001) and once in Sudan (Res. 1978, year 2011). Same with even more explicit example in Cyprus with “firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations” lasting over the period of 2007 to 2013 (resolutions 1789, 1818, 1847, 1873, 1898, 1930, 1953, 1986, 2026, 2058, and 2089). Over the course of six years statement of this kind repeated twelve times appears somewhat naïve, especially coming from the Secretary General. As someone once said, “there are no ifs in the history”.

Another feature drawing attention is the use of pronoun *we* in the Middle East column, position 98. As had been discussed before, the official United Nations documents tend to avoid using pronouns to maintain neutrality and hence more trust. Apparently, different rules function better for the Middle East, where the use of collective pronoun may help better association with the UN and establishing tighter connections with the Organization. Figure 5.3.3 below shows some examples of such use:

- (72) We are proceeding towards political stability and economic prosperity and taking fundamental steps towards restoring security and stability. (Res. 1637 on Iraq).
- (73) We have agreed on three common goals: first, assumption by Iraq of recruiting, training, equipping and arming of Iraqi security forces; second, assumption by Iraq of command and control over Iraqi forces; and third, transferring responsibility for security to the Government of Iraq. (Res. 1723 on Iraq).
- (74) We will be working closely with the MNF leadership in the coming weeks to ensure that we have such an agreed strategic framework. (Res. 1546 on Iraq-Kuwait).

As can be retrieved from the figure above the instances of third-form personal pronoun are targeted at self-identification as a community where *we* refers to Iraq, Iraqi government and authorities. As Wodak (2007: 212) argues “in the field of politics, allusions may bear the intention, and achieve the result”. In the context of ME discourse the use of personal pronoun *we* may signify a certain inclusion, with an intention to achieve one’s [Security Council’s] goals and implicitly eliminate other political competition. This exemplifies again the form of metaphor briefly mentioned in section 5.1 for authorities and government cannot *proceed*, *agree*, nor *work*, being inanimate. In terms of statistics it has to be noted that there are altogether 53 occurrences of the personal pronoun *we* in the ME resolutions corpus found in 8 resolutions only out of 112 from totally 94040 words corpus. This number may seem extremely insignificant at first, so the entire resolutions’ corpus had been checked for this pronoun, and there had been only five more occurrences found in the rest of it, namely in three other resolutions one on Cyprus (2026) and the other two on non-proliferation (1747 and 1929). Provided that the resolutions on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are very closely related to Iran mostly, it may be concluded that the use of third-form personal pronouns is indeed typical for the Middle East almost exclusively, at least in the progress of the last decade.

Keyword that only appears in keyword list in *Europe* column is *both*. A word symbolising unitedness LDCE defines *both* as being “used to talk about two people, things etc. together, and emphasize that each is included” when it serves as determiner as in:

(75) both organizations recognize that the EUFOR will have the main peace stabilization role (Res. 1575 on Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Or when it serves as conjunction in *both ... and...* as in:

(76) previous relevant resolutions shall apply to and in respect of both EUFOR and the NATO presence (res. 1575 on Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The determiner role of *both* prevails in our corpus, which shows inclusion and cooperation between two entities. Here, it is interesting to have a look at the collocations of *both*, what it mainly refers to. Having performed a simple statistical analysis the figure below was compiled to be more demonstrative:

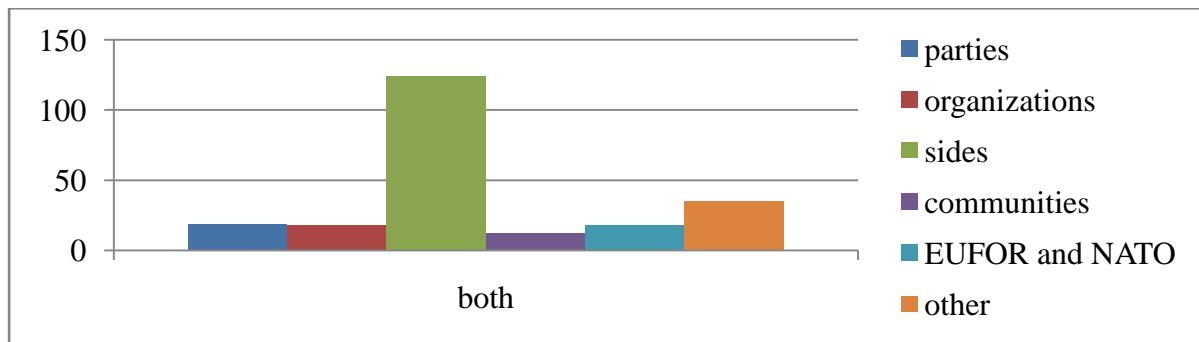


Figure 5.3.2. Collocates of the term *both* in the corpus of resolutions on European region.

As the figure above shows the dominating collocate of *both* is *sides*. Because the UN Thesaurus does not define this term we shall address the Longman Dictionary again, which identifies side as “one of the two areas that are on the left or the right of an imaginary line, or on the left or the right of a border, wall, river etc.” Such definition indicates rather a separating than uniting meaning, so it is peculiar that this term should be the most frequent. Below are some examples:

- (77) Underlines further that the process of negotiation leading to a lasting political settlement acceptable to both sides will require concessions from both sides. (Cyprus 1462);
- (78) Underlining that activity in the buffer zone should not be at the expense of stability and security, and noting the Secretary-General’s firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations (Cyprus 1758);
- (79) Welcomes existing and encourages further contacts between representatives of civil society, and appeals to both sides to continue to promote without reservation the active engagement of citizens and officials in such contacts (Georgia 1808).

Another explanation for such combination of words may be that determiner *both* is aimed at mitigating the controversies between the respective *sides*, and at finding a common denominator between them. Some attention is paid to more contextually suitable *parties*, *organizations*, and there is only one occurrence of *entities*. Interesting enough, these collocates also seem to have geographic preferences within the corpus. Thus, the prevailing *sides* occur in resolutions on Cyprus and Georgia only, same as *parties*, whereas *Communities* also only appear in the corpus of Cypriot resolutions. The Exclusive use of EUFOR (European Union-led military force) and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in the resolutions on Bosnia and Herzegovina is easily explained, while *organizations* are not anything so specific. Again, many repeated examples of “the right of both EUFOR and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures” can be observed in nine resolutions on Bosnia over a period of eight years; similar example already occurred in the previous subsection in the case of *peace*. Even the concordance plot looks very similar as before: two occurrences per resolution distributed equally in each document.

Further very specific terms, that had been quite intentionally omitted in the general corpus analysis is *pirates* and *piracy* which are only attributed to the Sub-Saharan African region. Now, in the 21st century we are facing the rebirth of the very concept of piracy, which is usually addressed to in context of “sea piracy” or “intellectual piracy”. A glance to the corpus of SC resolutions only reveals the former and exclusively in relation to Somali pirates.

(80) Stresses in this context the need to support the investigation and prosecution of those who illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia (Res. 2020 on Somalia);

(81) Noting with concern that the continuing limited capacity and domestic legislation to facilitate the custody and prosecution of suspected pirates after their capture has hindered more robust international action against the pirates off the coast of Somalia (Res. 1897 on Somalia);

(82) Gravely concerned by the threat that acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels pose to the prompt, safe and effective delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia[...] (Res. 1816 on Somalia)

Naturally, everyone who reads or watches news knows about the Somali pirates, many have also heard of attacks in China, and this largely limits the issue of piracy in media. Although Somalia may maintain the unfavourable top position among the pirates’ lists numerous occasions of piracy have been recently reported from all over the globe “In 2007, the highest number of reported attacks occurred in Indonesian waters, but in the first quarter of 2008, Nigeria took the lead until it was edged out by Somalia... In 2010, there were reports of 445 attacks and attempts. Thirty-one of these attempts were in the South China Sea” (Dawdy 2011: 364). Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Yemen, Somalia-bordering Kenya by all means, Cameroon and Tanzania, the list is not full and may be extended as this paper is being written.

Pirates and *piracy* account for 131 + 506 respectively supplemented by 18 occurrences of *pirate* as adjective, or 655 tokens altogether, in the entire resolutions’ corpus with a vast majority of its distribution falling on Somalia. The other two documents concern “Peace consolidation in West Africa” (res. 2039) – 21 occurrences and “Peace and security in Africa” (res. 2018) – 17 occurrences with both of them referring to Somalia along the text. Keeping in mind that it is Somali sea pirates the resolutions are directed at, this is also how they are presented:

Table 5.3.3. Representation of the term *piracy*.(Resolutions on Somalia are used for examples)

Freq.	Expression	Examples
248(38%)	<i>Piracy and armed robbery</i>	“Welcoming the report of the Secretary General (S/2012/783), as requested by resolution 2020 (2011), on the implementation of that resolution and on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia” (Res. 2077).
62 (9%)	<i>Piracy off the coast</i>	“Renews its call upon States and regional organizations that have the capacity to do so, to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia” (Res. 1897).
87 (13%)	<i>Act(s) of piracy</i>	“Calls [...] to use on the high seas and airspace off the coast of Somalia the necessary means, in conformity with international law, as reflected in the Convention, for the repression of acts of piracy” (Res.1838).
15 (2%)	<i>The incidents of piracy</i>	“Determining that the incidents of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the territorial waters of Somalia and the high seas off the coast of Somalia exacerbate the situation in Somalia which continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region” (Res. 1816).
21 (3%)	<i>The problem of piracy</i>	“Recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia” (Res. 1872).
4 (0.6%)	<i>The threat of piracy</i>	“Continuing to be gravely concerned by the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose to the situation in Somalia and other States in the region, as well as to international navigation and the safety of commercial maritime routes” (Res. 1918).

These examples show that although the issue of piracy is so broad, the SC continues to prefer more neutral expressions as acts or incidents of piracy rather than problem, issue, or especially threat. Moreover, top-rank clusters feature only small number of expressions indicating counteraction to the acts of piracy. They include *to fight against piracy, to counter piracy, to combat piracy* etc. and do not exceed 150 occurrences at most. The notion of piracy is merely recognized and taken note of by the SC. Keeping this in mind, all the collocates mentioned above are all to be expected but the 12 most striking concordances in my opinion were *to criminalize piracy*, as if the term already does not speak for itself:

- (83) Calls upon all States to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and to favourably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted, pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia (Res. 1950 on Somalia);
- (84) Commending those States that have amended their domestic law in order to criminalize piracy and facilitate the prosecution of suspected pirates in their national courts, consistent with applicable international law, including human rights law, and stressing the need for States to continue their efforts in this regard (Res. 1976 on Somalia).

Judging from these examples it is easy to believe that the issue of piracy cannot be faced let alone defeated without appropriate legal basis. Therefore while the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia is asking for armed assistance in combating the sea pirates throughout the entire corpus, it may be of reason to call for legal support and address the expert community as well.

The table also shows that some words are repeated throughout two or more geographic regions, they include: *Peace* (Europe + North Africa), *progress* (all except Middle East), the lemma of *force* (all regions), *situations(s)* (all), etc.

The figure below shows the frequency distribution of *WORD* in the selected geographic regions:

5.4.Keywords ofthe corpus of Mission reports

As mentioned in the previous section, resolutions of the Security Council are mainly drafted in New York, so they reflect the perceptions of the centralized authority concerning other geographical regions. Mission reports on the other hand are more grass-root being the reflection of current situation in those areas. They are much less numerous, with only one report per year or less compiled from each mission, depending on its activities. To compensate their small number they are very generous and detailed in description and recommendations. There is however another disadvantage: some Missions do not write reports at all. For instance, the Mission in Cyprus (UNFICYP) had been established in 1964 and had not written a single report since then, even though the troops are still present, active and numerous on the island with 927 uniformed personnel (according to the information published on the UN webpage). There are other documents of reference one type of them are resolutions considered above supplemented by the reports of the Secretary General, statements by the SC President and letters between them, which may be considered in future research.

Table 5.4.1. Grammatical functions of keywords according to Appendix 4.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
31	14	7	0

Table 5.4.1 maintains the same pattern as the similar ones above (tables 5.1.1 and 5.2.1) demonstrating the number of adjectives, verbs and nouns rising in almost geometric progression.

The table as per Appendix 4 features a lot of words that had already been analysed in the previous two sections. Among the especially important ones are *mission, security, peace, situation* etc., as well as a number of verbs considered in the analysis of *mission: noted, met, stressed, informed* and other. There are also a few new items that had not appeared in previous keyword tables. Having discarded all the auxiliary words, non-words and terms we have already analysed, this section is left with *peace per se, elections, military, police, forces* etc. (Appendix 4). Although the following terms only appear in the end of keyword list they are significant for this section as they only show in the mission reports corpus and comprise specifically missions-related terms: *disarmament, reintegration, demobilization, law, authorities, troops*, partially also *police, deployment* and, *displaced*, and some more.

Judging by the name of this paper *peacekeeping* would be expected to rank amongst the top ten terms and considered first in this section. However, as can be retrieved from Appendix 4 it only occupies 75th position in the list and only accounts for 127 occurrences (only 0.050% normalized rate).

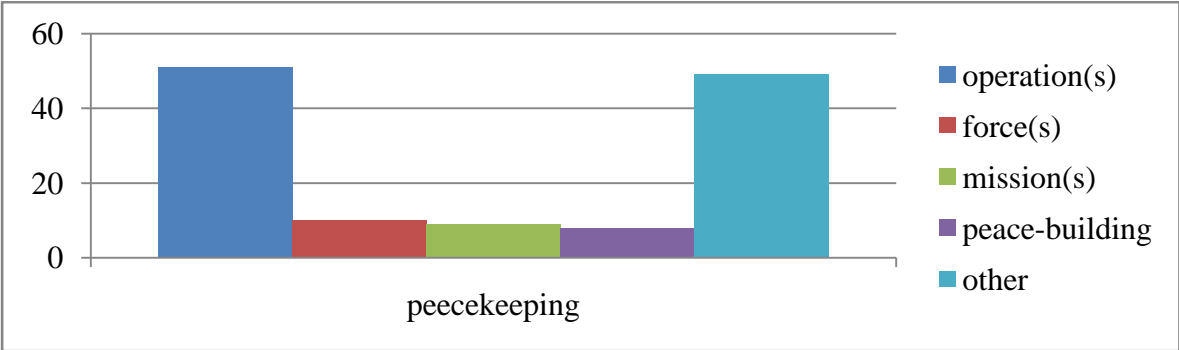


Figure 5.4.1. Right-hand collocates of the term *peacekeeping*.

Figure 5.4.1 is very consistent with the definition of the word: “the term peacekeeping generally refers to the deployment of international personnel to help maintain peace and security.” (Fortna&Howard 2008: 285). It is also supported by the UN Thesaurus, which also associated the term in a phrase peacekeeping operations in as such that “require the consent of the parties to the conflict”. Same is defined in the Glossary stating that peacekeeping missions “are guided by the principles of consent of the host country, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defence, defence of the mandate, or protection of civilians if so authorized by the Council”. By means of further concordance analysis I expected to find more information and statements referring to the actual on-site peace situation but the expressions featuring *peacekeeping* almost invariably occur in context of lacking funding:

- (85) Concerns were expressed to the mission that a major disadvantage for potential troop-contributing countries of ECOWAS-led peacekeeping operations was that, unlike United Nations peacekeeping forces, there was no automatic reimbursement for the costs of deployment. (Mis. Rep. 0341929 on West Africa)
- (86) They agreed to consider, on the basis of the forthcoming report of the Secretary-General, the modalities for supporting and improving in a sustained way the resource base and capacity of the African Union, and to examine the possibility of the financing of a peacekeeping operation undertaken by the African Union. (Mis. Rep. 0742241 on Addis Ababa).

Certainly, finance is an important tool of maintaining peace and security, be it physical, border or economic security, but examples 85 and 86 set one thinking whether finance is the only motivation to even assign a new mission and sustain it in the assigned area. If so, the Security Council would, in the first place, be interested in controlling and manipulating political situation in such an area. These considerations lead us to the keyword ranked 16 in Appendix 4: *elections*. It may be theorized that with the start of UN interventions into civil

conflicts the term *elections* plays an essential role in the missions’ vocabulary in comparison to the corpus of mission reports. This is the highest ranked term that was not analysed in previous sections yet. For this purpose cluster analysis with the following restrictions has been carried out: cluster size of two words, search term on the right-hand position, minimum frequency of five occurrences. Table 5.4.2 below summarizes the most salient groups of words collocating with the term *elections*.

Table 5.4.2. Types of left-hand collocation of the term *elections*.

Elections		
determinant	Level – related	Socially – related
the, upcoming	local, presidential, legislative, national, municipal, general, parliamentary	fair, transparent, credible, democratic
Frequency (normalized rates are given parenthetically)		
133 (32.04%)	95 (22.88%)	43 (10.36%)

As presented in table 5.4.2 phrase *the elections* is the most frequent, as to be expected: normally, it is sufficient to mention a phenomenon once and further refer to it with a definite article only. The next most salient group refers to the level of elections in question. Finally, what is so often heard from the media, namely the discourse of fair and democratic elections occupies the least frequent position in the mission reports’ corpus. Here we shall take this smallest but socially-important group for consideration to understand how the term *elections* is presented from the axiological point of view. For this purpose concordance analysis of all instances has been undertaken, which resulted in figure 5.4.2 below:

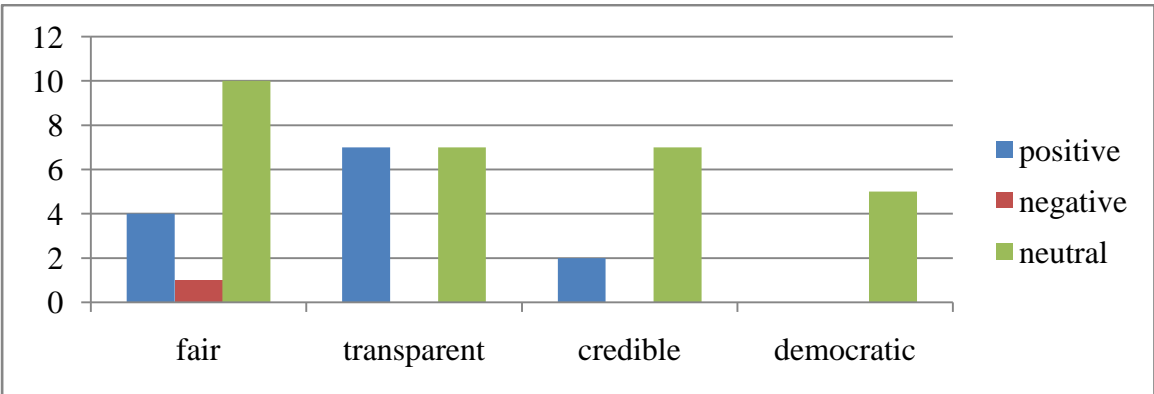


Figure 5.4.2. Axiology of the term *elections*.

Figure 5.4.2 demonstrates how expression like *fair, transparent, credible* and *democratic elections* are presented axiologically. As seen on the figure, neutral context

prevails, and only in the case of *transparent elections* positive and neutral representations are equally frequent. To specify how the axiological choice was made examples 87, 88 and 89 are provided below to show positive neutral and negative (one instance only) use respectively:

- (87) President Kabila, his Vice-Presidents and other transitional leaders reaffirmed their determination to work towards free, fair and transparent elections within the agreed time frame. (Mis. Rep. 0462632 on Central Africa)
- (88) The mission was also made aware of technical issues that could hamper the conduct of free and fair elections. (Mis. Rep. 0532219 on Haiti)
- (89) A transitional authority could pave the way for the organization and conduct of free and fair democratic elections. (Mis. Rep. 0237954 on the Great Lakes Region)

It was rather surprising for me to identify the term *free* among collocates of all these examples, especially because it is not clear from any of the contexts whether it means unhindered access or free of payment access.

Another observation based on the keyword list and its analysis throughout the mission reports corpus is that nouns prevail over verbs and adjectives. Verbs are basically limited to *stressed*, *said*, *noted*, *stated*, and *indicated*, all in past tense or passive voice. Some of these tokens account for adjectives, e.g. in [...] *to allow the refugees to make a voluntary and informed decision* (Mis. Rep. 0075403_2000 on Timor and Indonesia) or *The stated reasons for this included the attack by armed elements* [...] (Mis. Rep. 0341929_2003 on West Africa). The terms *need*, *return*, *concern* and *visit* are vastly nouns:

- (90) The need to ensure access to justice for all Timorese citizens and related challenges was also underscored by the Public Defender General (Mis. Rep. 1261375 on Timor-Leste)
- (91) However, the visit was marked by serious outbreaks of fighting at Kisangani between Rwandan and Ugandan troops, despite urgent efforts at the highest level to secure a ceasefire. (Mis. Rep. 0042387 on Congo)

What may it testify for? Lack of action versus continuous statements and conversations? Superfluous precaution? Vagueness of expression as political strategy? All of these questions are often posed towards many UN bodies, and the Security Council is not an exception.

Same discussions may be applied to other keywords mentioned in the beginning of this section – *police*, *troops*, *authorities*. They all represent formation of people to, ideally, provide assistance, help and protect the population of any given country. Instead, they are simply represented as existing, mainly collocating with names of respective countries, e.g. *Haitian police*, *Nepalese troops*, *Belgrade authorities*; or words like *local*, *[inter]national*.

Otherwise they are described as being passively under reform or informed about measures to be taken:

(92) urges donors and the Government of Afghanistan to redouble their collective efforts to establish a trusted and effective Afghan National Police throughout the country (Mis. Rep. 0663138 on Afghanistan)

Throughout the corpus of mission reports and in the course of research I could not identify a case where these formations/institutions succeeded with any undertaking or completed any assignment fully. On the one hand, the logic tells that the SC missions are not obliged to report on local authorities' successes thus only focusing on their own actions (*the mission informed the authorities, the mission urged the authorities to...* - as in a number of documents) , but following this logic why do they not report on their own successful operations? Most frequently, the utterances inform of further and more extensive needs and requirements, as in:

(93) The mission underscored the need to redouble the Government's efforts to protect the civilian population (Mis. Rep. 0462632 on CAR)

Further, keywords *authorities*, *troops* and *police* are sometimes personified, as well as *mission* and the *Security Council* investigated above. To analyse how often it happens, cluster analysis was used, where the search term was placed on the left-hand position and the cluster size of two words was defined. Due to small number of occurrences all instances were taken into calculation and summarized as per Figure 5.4.3.

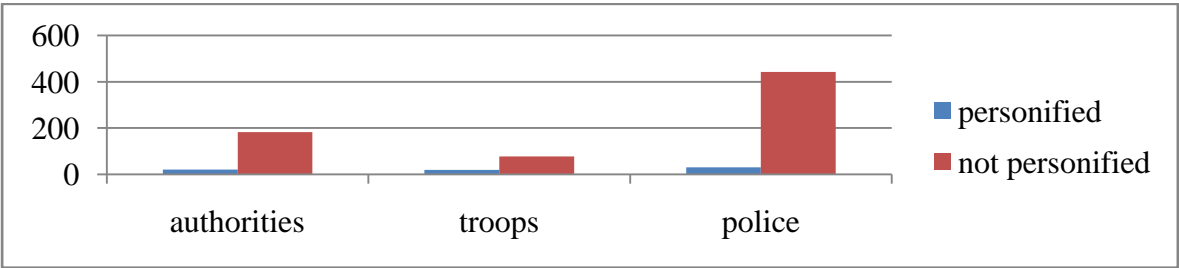


Figure 5.4.3. Personification of the terms *authorities*, *troops*, *police*.

Here right-hand collocations of each respective term were analysed to identify their function in the sentence. One limitation of such analysis is that only immediate right-hand collocates were taken into consideration. Yet, the ratio of personification is very small. The following figure 5.4.4 only supports this generalization. It below shows appeals to all the bodies mentioned above proportionally.

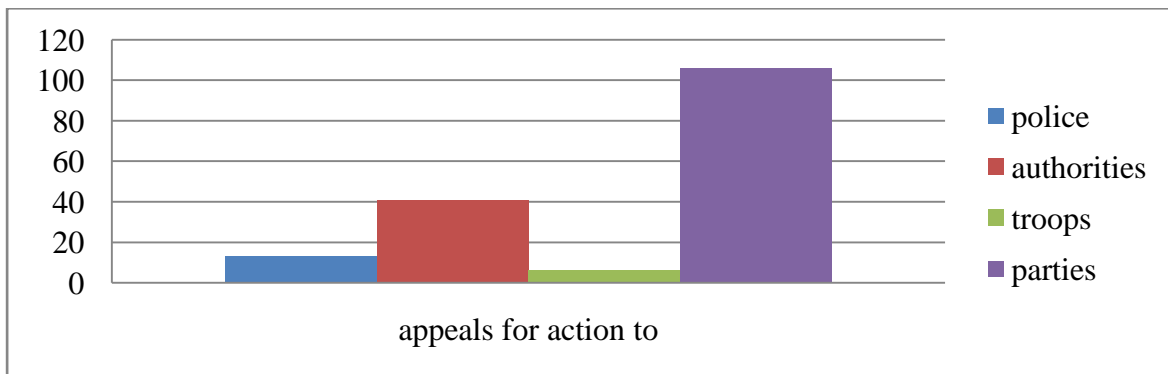


Figure 5.4.4. Frequency analysis of appeals for action in; pattern [bodies] to.

According to Fig. 5.4.4 the term *parties* seem to be associated with something more active. The calls to *parties* for action is more frequent than to troops, authorities and police together. This may be interpreted threefold: a) that this is UN method to call for union; b) that through such linguistic expression SC staff shows disappointment in all previous calls to authorities and, least of all, to police to undertake one or another action; c) that this is another example of strategic vagueness. At the same time, this discourse may have a uniting character, the term *parties* appealing and uniting all the stakeholders in an action or an event. This also supports the idea that because *police*, *authorities* and *troops* and personalized in so little number of occurrences, they are also less efficient as animate bodies than a collective term *parties*.

The research continues with more in-depth analysis of keywords across corpora of mission reports from five geographic areas as defined in this paper.

5.5.Keywords of corpora of Mission reports from different geographic areas

As regards this paper, the distribution between the regions is so uneven that in this section we are forced to consider linguistic features of mission reports altogether. As I believe numbers can explain the unevenness better the table below summarizes the mission reports from different geographic areas:

Table 5.5.1.Number of Mission reports from different geographic areas.

Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
4	1	10	3	16

As seen from table 5.5.1 there is only one Mission report from the Middle East region, namely very recent from Yemen in 2013, and only 4 from Europe. The Sub-Saharan African and Asian Missions seem to be most productive in their writing, also because they are more numerous. Another glitch with the previous two sections is that Missions often embrace several countries, especially on the African continent, thus Sudan from the North Africa may share the Mission with Chad, Somalia, DRC and Cote d'Ivoire, or Uganda with Sudan etc. Therefore, it is impossible in this section to divide between North and Sub-Sahara Africa as they are discussed and described within the same document. For this purpose, it is suggested to consider all mission reports together as united corpus referenced by the corpus of ECOSOC reports. The fifth and final keyword table consisting, as four previous ones above, of 100 top keywords is to be found in Appendix 5 (full list of keywords comprises 1833 terms).

Not surprisingly, most of the new terms in this section as per Appendix 5 appear in the corpora of mission reports from Europe and Middle East. This is easily explained by the overwhelming number of Mission reports from the African continent, which, naturally, affected formation of keyword list in the previous subsection. Table 5.5.2 below presents these new words namely only those that have not yet appeared in any of the subsections above. This table aims at creating a general overview and understanding of the discourse typical in each respective area.

Table 5.5.2. New words from the keyword list as per Appendix 5 (corpora of Mission reports from different geographic areas).

Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
ethnic	transition	corruption	camps	ceasefire
status	dialogue	casualties	soldiers	combatants
minorities	command	provincial	militias	
proposal	pledges	team		
missing	unity	insurgency		
freedom	unified			
standards	decree			
persons	constitution			
relations	restructuring			
future	assassination			
message	southerners			
issue	friends			
independence	units			
	accordance			

As stated in the table above the keywords from the European sub-corpus are very centred on the human factor: *ethnic*, *minorities*, *missing* (to be analysed on collocations), *persons*, *relations*. All these terms speak about people, on behalf of people, and in favour of people. This is probably the first time in the course of this paper when the research finds so many evidence of anthropocentric discourse.

The mission report corpus on Middle East (ME), again, introduces such words as *dialogue*, *unity*, *friends*, possibly, *unified* and *accordance*. The last two terms would have to undergo more thorough collocational analysis to identify their semantic affiliation. Previously faced with the personal pronoun *we* in the corpus of resolutions on ME and having theorized about it as implication of unity or a call for unity, these terms are neither surprising nor out of the pre-formed conception of SC discourse on ME.

The keywords in the sub-corpus of mission reports from Asia and Pacific are too segmentary to make any general judgements concerning the main issues and aspects of its discourse. Therefore, these words shall be further analysed by their collocational structure and role. Starting with *corruption* by means of cluster analysis with the key term on the right-hand position and maximum cluster size of two words we can identify that over 60 per cent of tokens are targeted at fighting corruption. They include the following patterns: *against corruption*, *anti-corruption*, *attack corruption*, *pursue corruption*, etc. and can be exemplified as follows: “President Karzai had established an anti-corruption commission two months

earlier” (Mis.Rep. Nr. 06-63138 on Afghanistan), or “[...]the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice, which has a mandate to protect human rights, strengthen integrity, promote good governance and combat corruption, has expanded its activities [...]” (Mis.Rep. Nr. 0763045 on Timor-Leste). On the one hand, the increasing discourse concerning a given problem usually serves as a first step towards eliminating it. Thus, anti-corruption discussion and propaganda directly or collaterally leads to uprooting of it. On the other hand, another essential portion of discussion is dedicated to persistent existence of corruption titling it *widespread, endemic* and often collocating with *impunity*. “Interlocutors stressed that any effort to confront the twin challenges of impunity and corruption would require robust rule of law institutions.” (Mis.Rep. Nr. 06-63138 on Afghanistan). However, the positive development is that corruption is brought to light and represented in a negative way, as a problem to be solved. The difficulty of this problem is emphasized by the above mentioned collocates.

The unfortunate case of the African region, both northern and sub-Saharan, displays terms associated with war in far more distinct manner than the corpora from other regions: *camps, soldier, militias, ceasefire* and *combatants* against *freedom, relations, message, dialogue*, or even *assassination* and *corruption*. Even these two last nevertheless imply some stability inasmuch as *assassination* is understood as a single event, and *corruption* as one of the ways of state functioning. Whereas the first five terms are markedly coherent with war actions.

Let us not forget that all these examples reflect the current problems, issues and on-going situation in the given areas. Logically, the African countries would be involved in war-related discourse whereas European countries, where war actions are not as wide-spread and long-lasting would be concerned with more socially-oriented troubles like the status of various ethnic groups, independence etc. but without continuous bloodshed. Same refers to any given region: each area has its own topics to raise.

As regards grammatical functions, they are presented in the table below.

Table 5.5.3. Grammatical functions of the mission reports corpora from different geographic areas as per Appendix 5.

Grammatical function	Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
Noun	30	20	24	25	25
Verb	9	8	10	10	12
Adjective	6	10	7	3	8
Adverb	1	0	0	0	0

There are certain differences among the numbers listed in the table based on mission reports keywords from five different geographic areas. Probably, the most special case of the one of Middle East with the least number of noun- and verb-keywords and the richest in adjectives. Asia & Pacific has assumed an average position among other areas. Also because, together with the North African corpus, it only counts 38 “real” words out of 100, the rest is occupied by proper names, articles, prepositions etc. as explained elsewhere. It generally demonstrates how important is the role references to documents, organizations, events and people play in the language of the UNSC. On the whole, however, this table above supports the information obtained from the preceding sub-sections and confirms the descriptive character of the UNSC discourse throughout the entire corpus as a whole and its sections separately.

5.6.Comparative analysis of keywords between the corpora of resolutions and mission reports.

In the three previous sections detailed analyses of each of the corpora were conducted. This section deals with comparison of the two focusing on the keywords that repeat themselves in both corpora and their behaviour in the sentence and context. Yet, the section will first take a glance at a simpler comparison of the grammatical forms between the two corpora to see if there were any serious deviations. Comparison of grammatical functions of the reviewed corpora is summarised in the table below.

Table 5.6.1. Grammatical functions of the resolutions and mission reports corpora.

Grammatical function	Corpus of SC resolutions	Corpus of SC mission reports
Noun	26	31
Verb	16	14
Adjective	8	7
Adverb	3	0

As presented in the table 5.6.1, grammatical forms are also quite consistent throughout the two corpora. There are very slight fluctuations reflected in bigger number of nouns and smaller number of verbs at the same time in the corpus of SC mission reports, which may circumstantially communicate the predominance of events over actions. Still, these fluctuations are not statistically significant. We may thus conclude that, from grammatical point of view, the discourse of the UN SC is quite consistent.

Following the course of this paper, the reader's attention was many times diverted to the Appendices attached, where the reader could observe how some of the key terms repeat themselves in these keyword tables. In this section these repeated terms shall be considered from different aspects. First, a comparative analysis of their rank position will be carried out followed by a discussion of potential factors of influence. Second, more information may be obtained on the basis of comparison of contexts in which these concurrent terms are used.

The table below demonstrates the differences in ranking of 19 words common for both corpora. As usual, names of countries and institutions, grammatical words and non-words were dismissed.

Table 5.6.2. Comparison of keywords ranks according to Appendices 2 and 4.

Repeating keywords	Rank in the list of resolutions corpus	Rank in the list of mission reports corpus
Security	1	3
Government	2	6
Council	5	8
Situation	16	29
Parties	18	14
President	24	5
Peace	27	12
Process	43	26
Military	45	31
Forces	48	37
Agreement	49	21
Mission	52	1
Representative	54	24
Civilians	59	83
Stability	61	74
Armed	63	35
political	75	36
Elections	78	16
Deployment	94	73

The table above shows that some of these terms share proximate ranks whereas most of them, like *mission*, *elections*, *situation*, *president*, etc. demonstrate drastic rank gaps. All of these words were checked through cluster and collocational analysis as well as concordance plots. The comparative analysis of the keywords in table 5.6.2 above has evidenced no semantic inconsistency in the use of lexis. Thus, the keywords collocates remain the same or similar, they form the same clusters and are in line with the SC semantic prosody. This indicates that in many cases UN authorities rely on the elaborated terminology well-tried over the years of the UNSC existence and on the experience of predecessors.

The only significant difference between them is their usage frequency in the two corpora under consideration. None of the words from table 5.6.2 showed any fundamental differences in their behaviour in a sentence or in contextual use based on cluster and concordance analyses. So, here the research only deals with frequencies and keyness depending on the type of document under review.

6. Discussion

As delineated in this research grammatically keywords are mainly represented by nouns and verbs with explicit predominance of nouns. This emphasizes importance of facts answering the ‘what’ and ‘who’ questions in relation to action and description answering the ‘to do what’ and ‘which’, ‘what kind of’ questions respectively. Adverbs, or in other words, ‘how’ question, are virtually absent. The paper has outlined several instances where the same sentences, phrases and expressions are repeating again and again over a period of several years without changing in respect of the same country. Could such occurrence frequency be attributed to the unfortunate inability of the Security Council to ascertain the implementation of its decisions and resolutions as referred to in section 2.2 by a quote of Melvern? Possibly. Especially because the phenomenon occurs in every geographic area in question, if not in every considered country. Does the use of different terminology towards different geographic areas reflect different perspectives towards them? Not necessarily. As mentioned before, I believe it rather reflects different problems in these areas. By contrast, this is a linguistic research and it did not speculate about why the Security Council authorised interventions into so many African countries. As a matter of fact, Boulden argues that such decisions may be conditioned by three “categories of activities” where the first one “includes conflicts in which one or more of the permanent members have a strong or vital interest” (Boulden 2006: 413). According to this point of view, we deal with a bias, where the SC is actually interested in maintaining its field missions in a certain area and extend such ‘frozen’ condition for as long as possible. Hence, very rigid and unchanged sentences as exemplified in section 5. Yet, multiple repetitions, references to previous documents, agreements and problems may cause a converse effect of aggravation and helplessness, an impression that the situation never changes and that arguments have long lost their stringency.

As regards the discourse strategies in both types of the SC documents, no significant differences were delineated between them. They both employ strategies of personification, repetition and referencing. Structurally the most significant distinction between them is the tense: mission reports tend to use past tense more often than the language of resolutions. This, however is only natural based on the document genre: mission reports are ex post records of what has already happened. The contrastive analysis of keywords outlined in the previous sub section confirmed that even the top lexical items are frequently similar if not the same. Although these keywords differ in their priorities but not in manner of use.

Walker (2011: 102) argues that research of a term's meaning based on studying its collocations is doomed for "lack of transparency". While agreeing with this statement I believe that semantic prosody is the most important factor in understanding meaning of words, especially when they are used in a certain, quite separate context, as the documents produced by the UN SC appear to be. All the examples when the same keywords repeatedly occur in one geographic area (*both, we, corruption* etc.) may be designated as "producing and reproducing discourse as ideology" (Sans & Foio del Socorro 2013: 308), namely associating certain discourse patterns with one intended geographic area. Unless such consistency is caused by idleness and neglect when so little is being accomplished over several years that only a few dates and names need to be changed. Here, on the one hand, we see a big, heavy and an inert machine of SC bureaucracy, and on the other hand, Burns and Carson (2005: 283) assume that "effective opposition may facilitate a paradigm shift and the establishment over time of new arrangements and practices". A question remains open as to what could serve as such opposition unless close and scrupulous public attention. According to Kalyango (2011: 176), who speaks of negative representation of African countries on CNN, "the overriding discourse and attitude was that coverage of Africa is biased and ill-motivated". Having analysed the discourse of the UN SC, this study also identified several instances of bias (e.g. keywords *imposed, peace* etc.). However, this research does not claim to be conclusive and only appeals for further analyses of the SC discourse.

As regards overall success of this research, while Baker and McEnery recognize the usefulness of using corpus-based approach in discourse analysis they express doubts towards their successful combination. They mention that "[a] more qualitative approach to analysis may mean that saliency is perceived as more important than frequency — whereby texts which present shocking or extreme positions are focussed on more than those which are more frequent, yet neutral" (Baker & McEnery 2005: 233). This research is certainly not absolutely free of bias or potential misrepresentation but I hope to have maintained a balanced approach and spared no effort to do so.

7. Conclusion

This thesis has involved the construction of a corpus based on the United Nations Security Council resolutions and mission reports. The items studied include keywords, their frequencies, collocations, axiology, and grammatical forms. Based on keyword lists of every considered corpus, most salient terms had been analysed to identify their contextual use (including more precise meaning), their most typical clusters and their behaviour in these clusters: both grammatical role and how they are presented axiologically; whether they play the role of actors (personification of inanimate terms),. In the last two subsections of this observational research some of the analyses results were compared to each other to identify commonalities and differences in two types of documents produced by the Security Council and, to compare the language use strategies. Grammatical analysis suggests a discursive strategy of adverb – evasion, the discourse mainly relies on nouns and less on verbs and adjectives; that implies more declarative textual behaviour rather than impelling. Besides, approximately a half of each corpora's keywords had to be disregarded because they constituted articles, prepositions, non-words and, most numerous, proper names, which only support the idea of declarative discursive manner in the observed corpora.

There remain many linguistic issues to consider about the language of different UN institutions and even the work with Security Council only is far from conclusive. Many aspects are untouched due to various reasons. For instance, analysis of the SC correspondence (letters) would be extremely interesting because it is much more interactive and dynamic but even with the help of technology such analysis would require comparatively longer period of time. Another option to expand this research is to carry out a comparative analysis of written and spoken speech as even more dynamic, less premediated but also more dependent on individual characteristics of a speaker, e.g. background, dialectal divergences etc. Diachronic analysis of the UN bodies discourse represents interest for investigating the development of political correctness idea in the first place but also for other linguistic aspects.

Undoubtedly the UN, just as any other organization, similar to the rest of the world, has been progressing and developing new ways of communication, both technologically and linguistically. Tracking these will be enabled either with years and decades, or with development of more sophisticated software able to recognize scanned documents properly. The results of a more thorough corpus research could be used for revising and/or improving some of the UN Thesaurus definitions, as well as for other dictionaries. They could also be helpful or designing an ESP course for the students of socio-political sciences majoring in

Peace and Conflict studies, Diplomatic Studies etc. Further investigation upon the outcomes of this enquiry is desirable to establish the link between the language of UN DPKO and Security Council in general with how it is represented by the media.

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Appendix 1

Keywords of the resolutions and mission reports corpus

Rank	Keyword	Rank	Keyword	Rank	Keyword
1	S	36	military	71	Threat
2	Security	37	Darfur	72	Transitional
3	Government	38	its	73	Region
4	resolution	39	stability	74	Timor
5	mission	40	Adopted	75	paragraph
6	Council	41	Ivoire	76	reconciliation
7	security	42	te	77	And
8	Decides	43	d'	78	In
9	mandate	44	calls	79	Remain
10	resolutions	45	Sudan	80	MINUSTAH
11	Secretary	46	parties	81	General'
12	peace	47	MONUC	82	civilian
13	situation	48	CÃ	83	intention
14	To	49	support	84	Groups
15	The	50	importance	85	Union
16	Requests	51	Peace	86	particular
17	Somalia	52	arms	87	Sierra
18	Afghan	53	Reaffirming	88	Resolution
19	process	54	forces	89	Experts
20	RES	55	Welcomes	90	encourages
21	Iraq	56	Liberia	91	community
22	Afghanistan	57	concern	92	welcoming
23	Agreement	58	seized	93	Fully
24	political	59	civilians	94	UNOCI
25	Welcoming	60	imposed	95	Expressing
26	personnel	61	police	96	Urges
27	continue	62	deployment	97	Leone
28	Recalling	63	urges	98	Ivorian
29	Calls	64	full	99	his
30	armed	65	piracy	100	African
31	Mission	66	including		
32	efforts	67	electoral		
33	Representative	68	paragraphs		
34	all	69	Special		
35	elections	70	National		

Keywords in Resolutions' corpus.

Rank	Keyword	Rank	Keyword	Rank	Keyword
1	Security	36	personnel	71	intention
2	Government	37	continue	72	Recalling
3	S	38	Welcoming	73	paragraphs
4	resolution	39	in	74	Special
5	Council	40	report	75	political
6	the	41	humanitarian	76	General's
7	its	42	Adopted	77	threat
8	Decides	43	process	78	elections
9	security	44	calls	79	July
10	Republic	45	military	80	Union
11	Somalia	46	paragraph	81	Haiti
12	resolutions	47	above	82	Timor
13	mandate	48	forces	83	October
14	s	49	Agreement	84	civilian
15	Iraq	50	support	85	until
16	situation	51	seized	86	further
17	Afghanistan	52	Mission	87	requests
18	parties	53	imposed	88	African
19	Congo	54	Representative	89	June
20	Sudan	55	Sierra	90	judges
21	Requests	56	violations	91	Panel
22	Secretary	57	arms	92	dated
23	Democratic	58	Reaffirming	93	previous
24	President	59	civilians	94	deployment
25	region	60	Leone	95	welcoming
26	Tribunal	61	stability	96	Group
27	Peace	62	National	97	Lebanon
28	d'	63	armed	98	encourages
29	Afghan	64	Welcomes	99	Burundi
30	Co	65	remain	100	Acting
31	te	66	March		
32	Ivoire	67	piracy		
33	Calls	68	Experts		
34	peace	69	Darfur		
35	Liberia	70	urges		

Keywords in resolutions according to the geographic areas.

Rank	Keyword				
	Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
1	Tribunal	Iraq	Afghan	Sudan	Somalia
2	Bosnia	Lebanon	Afghanistan	Darfur	Republic
3	Peace	UNIFIL	Haiti	South	Congo
4	the	Iraqi	Timor	Mali	Democratic
5	Agreement	Government	Government	region	d'
6	Herzegovina	Lebanese	Leste	UNAMID	Co
7	NATO	Tribunal	MINUSTAH	UNMIS	te
8	EUFOR	People	National	Abyei	Ivoire
9	Mechanism	Letter	ISAF	Libyan	Liberia
10	settlement	Iraq's	Haitian	Sahara	the
11	sides	UNMOVIC	the	Western	region
12	International	UNAMI	community	Libya	Sierra
13	Cyprus	The	UNMIT	the	Government
14	judges	Fund	efforts	situation	Leone
15	UNFIYP	Forces	support	parties	situation
16	Yugoslavia	The	security	humanitarian	piracy
17	Georgia	Secretary	DPRK	Government	Burundi
18	UNOMIG	Minister	reform	CPA	UNOCI
19	both	multinational	Conference	deployment	MONUC
20	December	MNF	Kabul	mandate	Tribunal
21	SFOR	Syrian	governance	UNISFA	Eritrea
22	sides	August	development	MINURSO	off
23	force	Situation	UNAMA	Agreement	Ivorian
24	presence	Prime	and	Joint	National
25	EU	Observer	situation	Area	of
26	again	Force	stability	AU	AMISOM
27	situation	Of	Assistance	African	coast
28	island	Development	narcotics	Secretary	dated
29	ICTR	Chamber	welcoming	Republic	Congolese
30	stabilization	Force	throughout	Envoy	Transitional
31	Turkish	June	elections	negotiations	Guinea
32	Chamber	Disengagement	progress	Panel	Federal
33	zone	Mandate	people	Malian	elections
34	ICTY	Will	Police	authorities	Experts
35	Abkhazia	Prosecutor	leadership	Union	President
36	litim	December	Government's	judges	Somali
37	Georgian	OIP	institutions	UNMISS	robbery
38	Abkhaz	Period	rule	General	forces

39	Welcoming	Until	Bonn	Tribunal	embargo
40	Trial	Israel	PNTL	unity	Bissau
41	Prosecutor	Previous	Plan	AMIS	UNMIL
42	Authorizes	Advisory	electoral	full	support
43	June	Application	partners	Border	Central
44	of	General	extremist	previous	imposed
45	negotiations	Sovereignty	human	Peace	African
46	Welcomes	Blue	NATO	transitional	Chad
47	keep	Judges	HNP	Southern	eastern
48	ad	Petroleum	Haiti's	National	UNMEE
49	multinational	Trial	Force	and	sea
50	Trial	Unity	importance	towards	security
51	November	Authority	corruption	Chad	process
52	refugees	Yemen	Compact	Liberation	Ethiopia
53	Cypriot	Its	process	human	electoral
54	contacts	Commission	forces	Arab	International
55	Gali	Interim	challenges	Personal	Rwanda
56	Cypriots	Extend	full	MINUSMA	Mr
57	buffer	Line	continue	Sudanese	Process
58	Annex	Products	strong	Movement	MONUSCO
59	complete	Be	Welcomes	throughout	authorities
60	continued	GRL	Transitional	of	ECOWAS
61	themselves	Throughout	coalition	AFISMA	partners
62	annex	May	MINUSTAH's	dated	judges
63	crossing	Authority	continued	displaced	Group
64	parties	Palestinian	institutional	lasting	French
65	President	South	reconstruction	April	pirates
66	progress	Accused	stabilization	Experts	deployment
67	Secretary	Day	rights	Mission	paragraphs
68	ALTHEA	Designed	towards	commitment	human
69	once	Dated	casualties	unhindered	UNAMSIL
70	Former	thegovernment	police	March	Lakes
71	Friends	Item	constitutional	personnel	previous
72	Headquarters	Just	Control	Forces	throughout
73	office	President	DPRK's	inclusive	reform
74	Representative	Annexed	unity	north	progress
75	CIS	October	sustainable	political	Great
76	diseases	Forces	London	progress	political
77	leaders	Achieve	violent	note	Kimberley
78	July	Specially	social	urges	Ouagadougou
79	urging	Syria	calls	auspices	DRC
80	European	Lasting	International	extend	particular
81	return	investigation	Process	just	Liberian

82	displaced	Integrity	component	process	Djibouti
83	bicommunal	Recognized	previous	people	TFG
84	UNFICYP's	Arab	OEF	support	natural
85	Republic	Commission's	stable	self	continues
86	Implementation	government	beyond	Commending	Its
87	Appeals	Welcomes	UNMISSET	capabilities	Div
88	control	Middle	authorities	Guinea	Stability
89	conduct	Accorded	lead	Gulf	Forces
90	S	Appeals	illegal	agreement	Signed
91	judge	Entirety	aid	Plan	Note
92	OSCE	Supplies	central	rebel	Foreign
93	Article	Council	civilian	Transitional	Determining
94	Kodori	Gas	Tokyo	UNAMID's	Until
95	beyond	Code	East	UNMIS's	Again
96	Chambers	Mine	Joint	sovereignty	Rights
97	agreed	National	donors	February	Lasting
98	former	We	international	Taking	Agreements
99	article	International	country	family	Arms
100	region	Recalling	JCMB	achieve	Community

Keywords in Mission Reports.

Rank	Keyword	Rank	Keyword	Rank	Keyword
1	mission	36	political	71	UNMIT
2	the	37	forces	72	Council'
3	Security	38	of	73	deployment
4	that	39	he	74	stability
5	President	40	Special	75	peacekeeping
6	Government	41	stressed	76	Transitional
7	S	42	met	77	mission'
8	Council	43	noted	78	ECOWAS
9	had	44	visit	79	Chad
10	would	45	electoral	80	reconciliation
11	Congo	46	Peace	81	concern
12	peace	47	expressed	82	troops
13	Kosovo	48	community	83	civilians
14	parties	49	Haitian	84	eastern
15	Minister	50	Republic	85	need
16	elections	51	Congolese	86	civilian
17	Democratic	52	UNMIK	87	FARDC
18	was	53	Mr	88	Leaders
19	Mission	54	Timor	89	commitment
20	Ambassador	55	Prime	90	Kabila
21	Agreement	56	ofthe	91	Stated
22	He	57	Police	92	impunity
23	security	58	said	93	Kinshasa
24	Representative	59	disarmament	94	displaced
25	MONUC	60	informed	95	National
26	process	61	MINUSTAH	96	members
27	his	62	reintegration	97	Return
28	The	63	be	98	indicated
29	situation	64	Sudan	99	Court
30	Darfur	65	law	100	Forces
31	military	66	demobilization		
32	Afghan	67	should		
33	interlocutors	68	authorities		
34	police	69	Afghanistan		
35	armed	70	Foreign		

Keywords in mission reports according to geographical area.

Rank	Keyword				
	Europe	Middle East	Asia and Pacific	North Africa	Sub-Sahara Africa
1	Kosovo	Yemen	mission	mission	mission
2	Mission	mission	Afghan	Darfur	the
3	UNMIK	Council	that	President	Security
4	had	President	Government	Agreement	President
5	Serb	Al	Timor	Government	Congo
6	Kosovo's	military	Afghanistan	Peace	Council
7	Serbs	Security	S	That	Democratic
8	ethnic	Government	Haitian	Sudan	Government
9	Mitrovica	Representative	police	ECOWAS	that
10	Security	transition	Security	Parties	S
11	KFOR	Hadi	Minister	Peace	peace
12	Mr	Dialogue	security	S	MONUC
13	return	Yemen's	MINUSTAH	Would	parties
14	S	armed	Haiti	Security	had
15	Albanian	Permanent	the	Said	would
16	was	Yemeni	Police	Had	Republic
17	mission	Qaida	UNMIT	Sierra	Agreement
18	returns	S	Representative	AMIS	Ambassador
19	communities	Sana's	interlocutors	Should	process
20	would	Conference	President	Chad	elections
21	Belgrade	National	Mission	Leone	He
22	Ambassador	forces	elections	elections	Minister
23	Special	Adviser	Leste	The	armed
24	Yugoslavia	Minister	was	Liberia	of
25	situation	informed	would	Court	his
26	that	m	military	He	Congolese
27	President	the	ISAF	interlocutors	military
28	He	attacks	Timorese	AU	Darfur
29	Representative	command	PNTL	Bissau	situation
30	The	p	had	Marcoussis	electoral
31	Minister	Peninsula	His	forces	forces
32	status	Riyadh	UNAMA	Linas	was
33	resolution	members	National	d'	political
34	Pristina	situation	political	C'	met
35	Serbian	Arabian	Visit	He	The
36	minorities	pledges	Forces	Ivoire	he
37	minority	Unity	Law	te	stressed
38	ofthe	Gulf	He	West	Representative

39	UNMIK's	that	situation	Council	Peace
40	met	GCC	Ambassador	The	interlocutors
41	believed	unified	community	Guinea	noted
42	Serbia	process	stability	Representative	ofthe
43	proposal	decree	Special	force	expressed
44	missing	Hirak	Kabul	subregion	security
45	police	Meeting	Foreign	disarmament	Sudan
46	Federal	threat	civilian	Gbagbo	deployment
47	representatives	remains	Justice	was	FARDC
48	Council	under	noted	his	eastern
49	Head	presidential	East	stressed	Kinshasa
50	freedom	Special	authorities	Ambassador	Kabila
51	authorities	north	corruption	Minister	Rwanda
52	elections	January	he	peacekeeping	demobilization
53	standards	security	reconciliation	visit	disarmament
54	municipal	south	process	Sudanese	Burundi
55	settlement	Abyan	Commander	Special	visit
56	noted	ambassadors	Prime	June	peacekeeping
57	multi	Basindwah	electoral	Council's	reintegration
58	inKosovo	constitution	rule	armed	should
59	Police	Defence	stressed	SPLM	said
60	community	Mohammed	The	UNAMSIL	Prime
61	institutions	Prime	international	camps	troops
62	his	restructure	Council	Assess	Special
63	process	parts	peace	community	be
64	persons	Deputy	P	recommends	stated
65	Albanians	noted	informed	civilians	informed
66	KPS	restructuring	Karzai	Ivorian	mission's
67	not	Cooperation	m	arms	Mr
68	relations	Mechanism	Taliban	operation	Chad
69	s	elections	expressed	Al	Council's
70	future	Secretary	Electoral	Bashir	Union
71	reconciliation	Abdullatif	need	soldiers	Transitional
72	security	Ahmed	reconstruction	clear	May
73	Prime	Ali	reintegration	demobilization	African
74	theMission	assassination	Transitional	Liberian	civilians
75	TheMission	Benomar	Mr	LRA	Somalia
76	displaced	bin	Meeting	mission's	Abyei
77	emphasized	Governorate	commitment	reintegration	Foreign
78	On	Jamal	Deputy	Taylor	Eritrea
79	internally	militant	governance	UNMIS	community
80	he	Military	casualties	IDPs	groups
81	inthe	Preparatory	Port	met	ceasefire

82	message	Rashid	November	expressed	Goma
83	rule	Saleh	State	militias	members
84	law	southerners	armed	Reconciliation	FDLR
85	remained	told	Departure	National	impunity
86	Special Representative	Yemenis	UNTAET	sanctions	Kisangani
87	the Kosovo	Zayani	Parliament	D'Á	transitional
88	issue	concerned	provincial	Janjaweed	combatants
89	stressed	basic	of	Konar's	army
90	Constitutional	Friends	team	Comprehensive	Lakes
91	Municipal	units	au	Forces	Great
92	of Yugoslavia	political	disarmament	situation	police
93	visit	accordance	insurgency	conflict	Government's
94	local	General	Prince	Khartoum	Democratic Republic
95	independence	The	parties	Leone's	Ivorian
96	self	humanitarian	explained	talks	Lusaka
97	April	Government's	met	troops	Forces
98	All communities	Implementation	Constitution	concern	UNAMID
99	Bishop	control	Haiti's	Vice	UNAMSIL
100	Counsellor	al	Indonesia	security	regard

Appendix 6

List of documents used to build the main and reference corpora.

Main corpora:

Reports of the Security Council Missions, 2000 – 2013

From S/2000/363 to S/2013/221

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/missions/>

Resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 2000 – 2013

From S/RES/1285 (2000) to S/RES/1289 (2000), from S/RES/1291 (2000) to S/RES/1295 (2000), from S/RES/1297 (2000) to S/RES/1307 (2000), from S/RES/1309 (2000) to S/RES/1313 (2000), from S/RES/1315 (2000) to S/RES/1317 (2000), from S/RES/1319 (2000) to S/RES/1324 (2000), S/RES/1328 (2000), from S/RES/1330 (2000) to S/RES/1334 (2000);

From S/RES/1335 (2001) to S/RES/1344 (2001), from S/RES/1346 (2001) to S/RES/1352 (2001), from S/RES/1354 (2001) to S/RES/1357 (2001), from S/RES/1359 (2001) to S/RES/1360 (2001), from S/RES/1362 (2001) to S/RES/1365 (2001), from S/RES/1369 (2001) to S/RES/1371 (2001), from S/RES/1374 (2001) to S/RES/1376 (2001), S/RES/1378 (2001), from S/RES/1380 (2001) to S/RES/1386 (2001);

From S/RES/1387 (2002) to S/RES/1413 (2002), from S/RES/1415 (2002) to S/RES/1421 (2002), from S/RES/1423 (2002) to S/RES/1425 (2002), from S/RES/1427 (2002) to S/RES/1437 (2002), S/RES/1439 (2002), from S/RES/1441 (2002) to S/RES/1448 (2002), S/RES/1451 (2002), from S/RES/1453 (2002) to S/RES/1454 (2002);

From S/RES/1457 (2003) to S/RES/1458 (2003), from S/RES/1461 (2003) to S/RES/1464 (2003), S/RES/1466 (2003), from S/RES/1468 (2003) to S/RES/1486 (2003), from S/RES/1488 (2003) to S/RES/1501 (2003), from S/RES/1503 (2003) to S/RES/1505 (2003), from S/RES/1507 (2003) to S/RES/1515 (2003), from S/RES/1517 (2003) to S/RES/1521 (2003);

From S/RES/1522 (2004) to S/RES/1526 (2004), from S/RES/1527 (2004) to S/RES/1529 (2004), from S/RES/1531 (2004) to S/RES/1534 (2004), from S/RES/1536 (2004) to S/RES/1538 (2004), from S/RES/1541 (2004) to S/RES/1565 (2004), S/RES/1568 (2004), S/RES/1570 (2004), from S/RES/1572 (2004) to S/RES/1580 (2004);

From S/RES/1581 (2005) to S/RES/1610 (2005), from S/RES/1613 (2005) to S/RES/1616 (2005), from S/RES/1619 (2005) to S/RES/1623 (2005), from S/RES/1626 (2005) to S/RES/1630 (2005), from S/RES/1632 (2005) to S/RES/1644 (2005), from S/RES/1647 (2005) to S/RES/1651 (2005);

From S/RES/1652 (2006) to S/RES/1672 (2006), from S/RES/1675 (2006) to S/RES/1690 (2006), from S/RES/1692 (2006) to S/RES/1694 (2006), from S/RES/1697 (2006) to S/RES/1698 (2006), from S/RES/1700 (2006) to S/RES/1714 (2006), from S/RES/1716 (2006) to S/RES/1729 (2006), S/RES/1731 (2006), S/RES/1734 (2006), S/RES/1736 (2006);

S/RES/1739 (2007), from S/RES/1741 (2007) to S/RES/1746 (2007), from S/RES/1748 (2007) to S/RES/1773 (2007), from S/RES/1776 (2007) to S/RES/1786 (2007), from S/RES/1788 (2007) to S/RES/1794 (2007);

S/RES/1795 (2008), from S/RES/1797 (2008) to S/RES/1802 (2008), S/RES/1804 (2008), from S/RES/1806 (2008) to S/RES/1808 (2008), from S/RES/1811 (2008) to S/RES/1819 (2008), S/RES/1821 (2008), from S/RES/1823 (2008) to S/RES/1824 (2008), from S/RES/1826 (2008) to S/RES/1834 (2008), from S/RES/1836 (2008) to S/RES/1859 (2008);

From S/RES/1860 (2009) to S/RES/1861 (2009), S/RES/1863 (2009), from S/RES/1865 (2009) to S/RES/1878 (2009), from S/RES/1880 (2009) to S/RES/1881 (2009), from S/RES/1883 (2009) to S/RES/1886 (2009), from S/RES/1890 (2009) to S/RES/1893 (2009), from S/RES/1895 (2009) to S/RES/1903 (2009), from S/RES/1905 (2009) to S/RES/1906 (2009);

S/RES/1908 (2010), from S/RES/1910 (2010) to S/RES/1913 (2010), from S/RES/1915 (2010) to S/RES/1920 (2010), from S/RES/1922 (2010) to S/RES/1925 (2010), from S/RES/1927 (2010) to S/RES/1928 (2010), from S/RES/1930 (2010) to S/RES/1938 (2010), from S/RES/1940 (2010) to S/RES/1946 (2010), from S/RES/1948 (2010) to S/RES/1959 (2010), from S/RES/1961 (2010) to S/RES/1962 (2010), from S/RES/1964 (2010) to S/RES/1966 (2010);

From S/RES/1967 (2011) to S/RES/1976 (2011), from S/RES/1978 (2011) to S/RES/1982 (2011), from S/RES/1985 (2011) to S/RES/1986 (2011), from S/RES/1990 (2011) to S/RES/1997 (2011), from S/RES/2000 (2011) to S/RES/2032 (2011);

From S/RES/2035 (2012) to S/RES/2048 (2012), from S/RES/2050 (2012) to S/RES/2054 (2012), from S/RES/2056 (2012) to S/RES/2067 (2012), from S/RES/2069 (2012) to S/RES/2081 (2012), from S/RES/2084 (2012) to S/RES/2085 (2012);

From S/RES/2087 (2013) to S/RES/2105 (2013), from S/RES/2107 (2013) to S/RES/2116 (2013), from S/RES/2118 (2013) to S/RES/2121 (2013), from S/RES/2123 (2013) to S/RES/2128 (2013), from S/RES/2130 (2013) to S/RES/2132 (2013).

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/>

Reference corpora:

General reference corpus:

Annual report of the Court of Justice, years 2004 – 2012,
http://www.icj-cij.org/court/en/reports/report_2004-2005.pdf
http://www.icj-cij.org/court/en/reports/report_2005-2006.pdf
http://www.icj-cij.org/court/en/reports/report_2006-2007.pdf
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http://www.icj-cij.org/court/en/reports/report_2008-2009.pdf
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Ministerial Declarations as of: 05 July 2007 and 06 July 2012.

The United Nations Charter, <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>

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Reports of the Economic and Social Council as of: 19 March 2007, 14 May 2007, 13 December 2010, 30 December 2010, 25 March 2011, 25 April 2011, 14 November 2011, 30 November 2011, 20 February 2012, 2 March 2012, 12 April 2012, 13 April 2012, 28 November 2012, 13 December 2012, 22 February 2013.

Resolutions of the General Assembly (number and date): A/RES/54/280 as of 30 June 2000, A/RES/S-23/2 as of 16 November 2000, A/RES/55/59 as of 17 January 2001, A/RES/55/153 as of 30 January 2001, A/RES/55/255 as of 8 June 2001, A/RES/S-26/2 as of 2 August 2001, A/RES/55/278 as of 7 August 2001, A/RES/S-25/2 as of 16 August 2001, A/RES/55/283 as of 24 September 2001, A/RES/56/6 as of 21 November 2001, A/RES/S-27/2 as of 11 October 2002, A/RES/57/199 as of 9 January 2003, A/RES/57/18 as of 24 January 2003, A/RES/58/4 as of 21 November 2003, A/RES/58/232 as of 11 March 2004, A/RES/59/38 as of 16 December 2004, A/RES/60/1 as of 24 October 2005, A/RES/61/106 as of 24 January 2007, A/RES/63/2 as of 23 October 2008, A/RES/63/303 as of 13 July 2009, A/RES/65/230 as of 1 April 2011, A/RES/66/71 as of 12 January 2012.
<http://www.un.org/en/ga/68/resolutions.shtml>

Reports of the Secretary General as of: 18 February 2010, 09 May 2011, 10 May 2013, 17 May 2013, 20 May 2013.

Report of the Secretary General on the work of the Organization as of 2012
<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/En/20120808e.pdf>

Reference corpus for all resolutions:

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<http://www.un.org/en/ga/68/resolutions.shtml>

Reference corpus for resolutions on each geographic area:

Resolutions numbers: S/RES/1460 (2003), S/RES/1539 (2004), S/RES/1612 (2005), S/RES/1882 (2009), S/RES/2068 (2012), S/RES/1379 (2001), S/RES/1998 (2011), S/RES/1894 (2009), S/RES/1674 (2006), S/RES/1738 (2006), S/RES/1353 (2001), S/RES/1631 (2005), S/RES/2033 (2012), S/RES/1914 (2010), S/RES/1926 (2010), S/RES/2034 (2012), S/RES/1361 (2001), S/RES/1699 (2006), S/RES/1730 (2006), S/RES/1732 (2006), S/RES/1740 (2007), S/RES/1796 (2008), S/RES/1825 (2008), S/RES/1864 (2009), S/RES/1879 (2009), S/RES/1909 (2010), S/RES/1921 (2010), S/RES/1939 (2010), S/RES/1414 (2002), S/RES/1426 (2002), S/RES/1691 (2006), S/RES/1999 (2011), S/RES/1540 (2004), S/RES/1673 (2006), S/RES/1696 (2006),

S/RES/1737 (2006), S/RES/1747 (2007), S/RES/1803 (2008), S/RES/1810 (2008),
S/RES/1835 (2008), S/RES/1887 (2009), S/RES/1929 (2010), S/RES/1977 (2011),
S/RES/1984 (2011), S/RES/2049 (2012), S/RES/2055 (2012), S/RES/1983 (2011),
S/RES/1502 (2003), S/RES/1645 (2005), S/RES/1646 (2005), S/RES/1947 (2010),
S/RES/1366 (2001), S/RES/1467 (2003), S/RES/1715 (2006), S/RES/1987 (2011),
S/RES/1456 (2003), S/RES/1368 (2001), S/RES/1373 (2001), S/RES/1377 (2001),
S/RES/1438 (2002), S/RES/1440 (2002), S/RES/1450 (2002), S/RES/1452 (2002),
S/RES/1455 (2003), S/RES/1465 (2003), S/RES/1516 (2003), S/RES/1526 (2004),
S/RES/1530 (2004), S/RES/1535 (2004), S/RES/1566 (2004), S/RES/1611 (2005),
S/RES/1617 (2005), S/RES/1735 (2006), S/RES/1787 (2007), S/RES/1805 (2008),
S/RES/1822 (2008), S/RES/1904 (2009), S/RES/1963 (2010), S/RES/1988 (2011),
S/RES/1989 (2011), S/RES/2082 (2012), S/RES/2083 (2012), S/RES/1618 (2005),
S/RES/1624 (2005), S/RES/1625 (2005), S/RES/1487 (2003), S/RES/1422 (2002),
S/RES/2086 (2013), S/RES/1820 (2008), S/RES/1888 (2009), S/RES/1889 (2009),
S/RES/1960 (2010), S/RES/2106 (2013).

Reference corpus for mission reports:

Reports of the Economic and Social Council (number and date): E/2007/14 as of 19 March 2007, E/2007/15 as of 14 May 2007, E/2011/6–E/ICEF/2011/3 as of 13 December 2010, E/2011/5 as of 30 December 2010, E/2011/33 as of 25 March 2011, E/2011/17 as of 25 April 2011, E/2012/5 as of 14 November 2011, E/2012/6–E/ICEF/2012/3 as of 30 November 2011, A/68/61–E/2013/3 as of 28 November 2012, E/2013/5 as of 3 December 2012, E/2013/6*–E/ICEF/2013/3 as of 10 December 2012, E/2012/8 as of 29 February 2012, E/2012/24 as of 2 March 2012, E/2012/16 as of 12 April 2012, E/2012/20 as of 13 April 2012, 28 November 2012, 13 December 2012, E/2013/14 as of 22 February 2013.

Abstract

The United Nations Organisation is an important player on the international political arena, especially the Security Council that is immediately involved in decision making as far as conflict resolution and interventions are concerned. Many articles have been written on it in the sphere of political science but practically none about the Council's language. This paper is to build a corpus of Security Council resolutions and mission reports produced between 2000 and 2013 and research several keywords resulting from it. These will be analysed critically in context, especially the aspects of their collocations, axiology, personification (where applicable), and consider the research outcomes with geographic and contrastive variables. Consequently, the corpora of resolutions and mission reports are splitted into sub-corpora according to their geographic designation (or origin respectively) and further compared to one another.

Zusammenfassung

Die Vereinten Nationen sind einer der wichtigsten Spieler in der internationalen politischen Arena, insbesondere der Sicherheitsrat, der unmittelbar in der Beschlussfassung involviert ist, sofern Konfliktlösungen und Interventionen betroffen sind. Es wurden mehrere Artikel im Bereich der Politikwissenschaft verfasst, aber praktisch kein Artikel hat die Sprache des Sicherheitsrates dargestellt. Diese Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit der Konstruktion eines Korpus der Resolutionen und Berichte der Sicherheitsratsmissionen, diese im Zeitrahmen von 2000 und 2013 angefertigt wurden, und betrachtet einige Schlüsselwörter. Diese Schlüsselwörter werden (gegeben falls) kritisch im Kontext analysiert, insbesondere solche Aspekte wie Kollokationen, Axiologie und Personifizierungen, wobei die Forschungsergebnisse mit geographischer und kontrastiver Variable betrachtet werden. Anschließend werden die Korpora der Resolutionen- und Missionsberichte, in der Subkorpora, gemäß deren geographischer Zuordnung (bzw. Herkunft) aufgeteilt und weiterhin miteinander verglichen.

Curriculum vitae

Persönliche Daten

Olga Semenova
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Ausbildung

MoskauerStaatsuniversität, Russland	Weiterbildungskurs für RussischalsFremdsprache	2011
Moskauer Institut der Sprachen und Kulturen nach Leo Tolstoj, Russland	Bachelorstudium, Bachelor der Linguistik	2006

Berufserfahrung

Vogelbusch Biocommodities GmbH, Wien	Übersetzerinund Redakteurin	abMärz 2012
Transmashholding CJCS, Moskau, Russland	Dolmetscherin, Übersetzerin in Dolmetschteam des Holdings	2011
Energieeffizienz GmbH, Moskau, Russland	Dolmetscherin, Lehrerin der Russischen Sprache	2010-2011
ARMO-GRUPP JSC (Generalunternehmer), Moskau, Russland	Dolmetscherin, Übersetzerin; Assistentin des Abteilungsleiters	2009
LLC "ENMAR" (SVO-3 Flughafen, Baustelle)	Dolmetscherin, Übersetzerin; Assistentin des Abteilungsleiters	2007- 2008
SIBNEFT Raffinerie, Omsk, Russland	Projektdolmetscherin	2006

EDV-Kenntnisse

MS Office, Auto-CAD, SDL Trados

Sprachkenntnisse

Russisch – Muttersprache,
Englisch – C2,
Deutsch – B2,
Französisch – B2