

ASSIMILATED LEGAL TERMS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Resume. In the article the layers of legal terms in the modern Karakalpak language are studied. They consist of reflexive (own) and assimilated words due to the vocabulary layer. Most of the legal terms used in the modern Karakalpak language are borrowed from Russian and other languages through Russian. In addition, legal terms derived from Arabic are also used.

Keywords: jurisprudence, term, reflexive layer, assimilated terms.

The lexical structure of the language is directly related to the changes and development of the economic, cultural and political life of the people. In line with socio-political changes, terms that express new concepts in terms of both internal and external resources, which are the rules of development of the language, have become part of the vocabulary, some of them are significantly reduced and even dropped from the vocabulary. The lexical layer, which reflects the basic nature of the vocabulary of any language, is the root word of the language, which lives together with the history of the entire development of the people, and becomes richer.

Just as no other language in the world has its own lexical layer, the legal terms used in the Karakalpak language also consist of its own lexical layer and assimilated lexical layers. The formation and the development of legal terms in the modern Karakalpak literary language is closely connected with the assimilation of words from other languages. This is because legal terms do not only refer to the rights and freedoms of one nation, but also show the legal culture of the peoples of the world. Finally, the legal terms are often assimilated into the Karakalpak language, just as they are used in that language. When we analyze the legal terms used in the modern Karakalpak literary language, we can see that the words borrowed from the Turkic languages, the words borrowed from the Arabic language, the words borrowed from the Russian language

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and the words borrowed from other languages through the Russian language, are assimilated with the method of tracing and are belonged to its own layer.

The legal terms used in the modern Karakalpak language are also used in other Turkic languages. This, in its turn, highlights the fact that the socio-economic life of the Karakalpak people, the living conditions in the social environment, and relations with other peoples are one of the most important sources. It is known that the formation of legal terms in the modern Karakalpak language is based on both internal and external sources of the language, which correspond to such situations. In determining the lexical and semantic differences of legal terms used in the legal system today, first of all, it's important to define what groups it consists of in terms of the lexical point of view, the historical origin and layer. In the practice of Turkology, in the description of the lexicon of the Turkic language from the historical point of view, it is widespread to divide it into two groups. It is expedient to distinguish the vocabulary into the reflexive layer and the special layer (words borrowed from another language) [1:131]. From this point of view, we liked to divide the legal terms in the Karakalpak language into reflexive layer and assimilated layers.

Reflexive layer: in general, the reflexive layer belonged to the legal terms in the Karakalpak language, is based on the lexical layers that are common to all Turkic languages in certain historical periods, and develops in that basis. Defining the reflexive layer in the structure of legal terms in the modern Karakalpak literary language is first of all connected with the definition of historical facts, which were formed as one of the Turkic languages in accordance with the norms of development of the Karakalpak language.

According to the well-known turkologist N.A. Baskakov, the formation of the lexicon of Turkic languages dates back to early times. In those days, the ancestors of modern Turks, Mongols, Tungus, Manchurians and other tribes were close to each other and spoke a common language. They were not formed in that time, and they did not have the language structure that separated them from each other. Therefore, the ancient lexical layer of Turkic languages is called the common lexical layer for many Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus, Manchurian languages [2:68].

The formation of legal terms used in the modern Karakalpak literary language appeared due to both internal and external possibilities. The internal possibility is formed by the methods of addition to the root words (jinayatshi (criminal), a'dillik (justice), etc.), word addition (birikken (combined), qurama (compound), jup (pair), qisqarg'an (abbreviated)), the external possibility is formed by assimilation of words from other

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languages. When we analyze the legal terms used in the Karakalpak language, we see that most of the terms came from the Russian language and through the Russian language. However, there are also legal terms assimilated from Arabic.

Legal terms assimilated from the Arabic language: hadis (hadith), shariyat (sharia), neke (marriage), ja'miyet (society), ma'mleket (country), avariya (accident), arsenal, admiral, mu'lk (property) and so on. The Arabic word avariya (accident) means damage, to be broken. This legal term is used in three cases. 1) Sudden disappearance of a car, ship, plane or other object; 2) road-traffic accident; 3) accident; neke (marriage)- marry, hadis (hadith) - word, shariyat (sharia) – right way and so on. Legal terms borrowed from the Arabic language have been used for several centuries. These words are not accepted by the speakers of the language as the elements of another language because they are strongly assimilated, like the words that came after the Arab conquest of Central Asia, they are used among the main Turkic words. [2:71].

The word "mu'lk (property)" has two definitions in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Legal Terms". 1. The necessary condition of production and assimilation of produced wealth; 2. Property, clothing, and other items, which belong to a person and are at his disposal. [3:48]. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Karakalpak language" property is defined as a tool, object, thing, weapon with a definite owner [4:325]. Example: Esim jabinin' boyinda uyim, Mu'lkim bar diyqan edim. (I was a farmer with a house and property around the ditch Esim) (Q.Auezov).

Marriage is a voluntary act of getting married of both a man and a woman. According to the rules, the marriage is based on the consent of both parties with equal rights. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the age of marriage is set at 18 years for men and 17 years for girls. Marriages formalized by religious groups are not considered legal [3:49]. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Karakalpak language" neke (marriage) is a contract, a formal regulation of newlyweds, couples about their marriages. [4:354]. For example: although she's a woman of new era, she is alike to be not able to betray her original marriage because of Karakalpak tradition.

Shariyat (sharia) - means the right way. The Islamic legal system, in addition to purely legal issues in the Shariyat, there is also a legal approach to both the rules of etiquette and the practical and religious requirements. Shariyat was completely formed in the XI-XII centuries as a legal system. The Qur'an, the Sunnah, the Ijma, Kiyas are all based on the Shari'ah, and they are considered to be the sources of the Shari'ah [3:79]. The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Karakalpak Language" states that the Sharia is the way of Islam, its law [4:519]. The word Sharia is used in Karakalpak folklore, in the language

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of classical poetry and in the works of writer and poets of modern Karakalpak literature. For example: Qariyalarin shaqirtip, Sha'riyatina siydirdi. (He called the elders and taught them the Shari'ah). (The epic "Maspash"). Qaradan ko'pti gu'nayi, Sha'riyat joli bolmadi (There are more sins than black, Sharia has no way). (Berdakh). Sha'riyat dep olarg'a jol bermedi (They weren't allowed due to the Sharia). (Z.Nasurllaeva).

In other words, when we analyze the formation and the layers of the legal terms in the modern Karakalpak language, we can see that they consist of both the lexical layer and the assimilated words. As no language consists of the only lexical layer, legal terms used in the Karakalpak language are also used.

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