

THE FORMATION OF LEGAL TERMS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE: DERIVATIONAL AND COMPOUND LEGAL TERMS

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Abstract

The article aims to investigate the formation of legal terms in the Karakalpak language. It mainly focuses on term formation models and seeks to reveal general tendencies and peculiarities of term formation in the investigated language. The findings of the research are believed to be useful for formation of the new terms and correction/development of currently used ones, the latter being important for term formation in the Karakalpak language. Teaching/learning/translating legal terms of Karakalpak language are also the fields of practical application of the research findings.

Keywords: Terms, legal terms, Karakalpak language, word-formation, affix, suffix.

The lexical structure of the modern Karakalpak literary language has systematic differences in the structure, composition (positive, compound), lexical layer (both lexical layer and assimilation words). The construction of legal terms in the Karakalpak language is based on both internal and external influences, and is based on the model base, language analogy, which is formed in the construction of terms. When learning the formation of legal terms in the Karakalpak language, it can be seen that the word was formed by several models of formation and took its place in the language.

In the Karakalpak language there are cases of productive and unproductive use of affixes in the formation of legal terms through affixes. In the Karakalpak language, legal terms are used productively in the formation with the suffix –lyk / –lik. Also, some affixes that are used unproductively in the word formation can be used effectively in the formation of legal term. For example, although the suffixes –nama, –shy / –shi, –lyq / –lik are not used effectively in the formation of noun, they are used productively in the formation of document name which expresses the legal terms in comparison with other affixes. For example: sha'rtnama (contract), wa'siyatnama (will), isenimnama (credence), etc.

The legal terms in the modern Karakalpak language are mostly formed by the following word-formation affixes.

–shy/–shiis an affix which is effectively used in Karakalpak and other Turkic languages in the formation of noun. This affix is not used effectively in the formation of legal terms. We see that compound legal terms have been coined with its help jinayatshi (criminal), elshi (parliamentaire) and others.

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Through the affix –shy/–shi with infinitive compound noun in the meaning of the man engaged with certain legal work [1.257]. For example: tergewshi (investigator), aqlawshy (advocate), qaralawshy (accusant) and so on.

In the Karakalpak language, the suffix -liq / -lik forms the noun from noun, adjective, numeral and adverb. We can see that this affix is often added to nouns in the formation of legal term. For example: a'dillik (justice), biyzarilik (hooliganism), jarliq (poorness), qayirqomliq (generosity), qa'wenderlik (sponsorship) and so on. Also, the suffix –liq/–lik is connected to words from Russian and other languages through the Russian language to form the compound noun which related to the profession and forms the compound noun in the meaning of legal term. For example: agentlik (agency), advokatliq (advocacy), sudyalik (judiciary) and so on.

The affix –shiliq/–shilik forms compound noun by connecting basically to noun and adjective, also to some adverb and modal words. For example: nizamshiliq (legality), ha'kimshilikjaza (administrative punishment) etc. In some cases, this affix is added to the infinitive and makes compound noun in the legal sense, but in some cases it is used unproductively. For example: tonawshiliq (robbing) and etc.

The suffixes –liq/–lik, –shiliq/–shilik are added not only to the root nouns, but also added to the compound adjective word made by the suffixes –li, –siz and forms a compound noun in the sense of legal term. For example: nizam-li-lik (legality), ha'reket-siz-lik (immobility).

The suffix –nama is added to the noun, and forms the compound noun in the sense of legal term which refers to a specific document name. For example: wa'siyatnama (testament), sha'rtnama (contract) etc.

The suffix –xana means the name of a place (jay) dedicated to something by adding to the noun. Through these affixes, the following nouns in the sense of legal terms are created. For example: bajixana (tax office), ka'rxana (firm) and so on.

The suffixes –ker/–ger are added to some root noun words, and form the compound noun in the sense of the legal term, which means the name of the legal parties. For example: ayipker (guilty person), dawager (demandant), juwapker (responsible person) and etc.

In the formation of legal terms in the Karakalpak language by affixes, the effective and non-effective use of affixes is given. The article deals with the formation of legal terms in the Karakalpak language.

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