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## **Layers of legal terms in the Karakalpak language**

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The vocabulary of the Karakalpak language includes all words related to the use of the population in everyday life. From the earliest days of Independence, to establish the democratic state governed by the rule of law and a just civil society was defined as the main task. This condition has affected to the introduction and formation of many legal terms into the Karakalpak language. In a democratic state, society is governed by fair rules. The regulations and any legal knowledge are transmitted to community through the language and are discussed. It is natural to use legal terms in the expression of both communicative and expressive views.

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 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.



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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 languages. When we



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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: Esimjabinin' boyindauyim, Mu'lkim bar diyqanedim. (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 aren't 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



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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 of classical poetry and in the works of writer and poets of modern Karakalpak literature. For example: Qariyalarinshaqirtip, Sha'riyatnasiydirdi. (He called the elders and taught them the Shari'ah). (The epic "Maspasha"). Qaradanko'ptigu'nayi, Sha'riyatjolibolmadi (There are more sins than black, Sharia has no way). (Berdakh). Sha'riyatdepolarg'ajolbermedi (They weren't allowed due to the Sharia). (Z.Nasurllaeva).

A large part of the legal terms of the modern Karakalpak language consists of words that are borrowed from Russian and other languages through the Russian. Since the second half of the 19th century, as a result of the active relations with the Russian people and the strengthening of political and economic relation, a large number of legal terms have taken their place in the lexicon of the Karakalpak language.

On December 1, 1989, it was of great importance that the Karakalpak language was given the status of "State Language". This served to the legal terms and state documents to be written in the Karakalpak language. On April 9, 1993, the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was adopted. E.Berdimuratov, A.Kamalov published "Short Karakalpak-Uzbek-Russian dictionary of terms and items used in the Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" [5]. In the dictionary, the assimilated words from Russian and other languages through Russian, such as credit, bank, budget, democracy and other words are given in three languages translation. It is unrealistic to assume that the term was borrowed from only the Russian language. They are words borrowed from other languages through Russian. Most of the legal terms in the Karakalpak language are derived from Latin. The main reason for this was the fact that ancient Roman law was a deterrent to the widespread use of Latin legal terms around the world. At the same time, Latin became the main source of legal terms as an official language of most European nations. We see that legal terms derived from Latin are widely used in the language of most nations. The number of legal terms assimilated from the Latin in Karakalpak makes up the majority: agent, aggression, lawyer, act, excise, appeal, army, attestation, demarcation, deposit, deportation, deputy, codex, codification, compensation, competence, constitution, console, contraband, corruption, license, master, memorandum, migration, novation, nomenclature, notary, order, recitative,



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procurator, prosecutor, advertising, repression, republic, sanction, senate, separatism, session, status, subsidy, terror, tribunal, surname, fanaticism, firm, fund, expertise, export, emigrant and so on.

Among the legal terms used in the Karakalpak language, there are also words borrowed from Greek, English, French, Italian, and German through Russian. For example, from Greek autarky, autonomy, amnesty, analogy, anarchy, apatrid, ballistics, genocide, anthem, hypothesis, dactyloscopy, democracy, despotism, dynasty, diploma, mortgage, cryptography, monarchy, monopoly, oligarchy, polis, protocol, euthanasia, ecology, ecocide, etc., from English: flag, banditry, banknote, broker, bureaucracy, voucher, gangster, dumping, dealer, diplomat, diplomacy, impeachment, Interpol, killer, conversion, leasing, lobbying, marketing, police, note, speaker, standard, transplantation, charter, hacker etc., from French: agreement, action, alliance, attaché, budget, decree, department, gendarmerie, cadastre, marshal, parliament, preamble, sovereignty, blackmail, chauvinism, espionage and etc., from Italian: bank, bankruptcy, barter, currency, passport, racket and etc., from German: guardhouse, emblem, chancellor and etc.

In 1999, H. Bektemirov, H. Holmetov, S. Sadikov published the dictionary "Assimilated terms in jurisprudence" [6.4]. The dictionary explains about 800 terms that have been assimilated into Uzbek from other languages. The "Explanatory Dictionary of Legal Terms", published in the Karakalpak language, provides definitions for about 400 assimilated terms [7]. We cannot say that this work covers the full range of legal terms by its amount.

As the authors of the dictionary of "Assimilated terms in jurisprudence" point out, some of the assimilation terms are far removed from the original self, and there is no connection between today's meaning and the original meaning. the meaning used in the language at the present time takes main place, not the meaning of the legal terms which had such semantic change. For example, the original meaning of the word "army" means "unarmed" in Latin, the word "archive" is derived from the Greek, and the original meaning is "permit to the port". Today, these legal terms mean completely different. Language is a social phenomenon, i.e. it is a natural phenomenon, if the meaning of some words expands or narrows from time to time. Even some words in the language may serve as a term or be completely out of use. There are similar cases in the legal terms used in the Karakalpak language today. Therefore,



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the pressing of the translation and interpretation of legal terms in the Karakalpak language is one of the most actual issues today.

In 1999, G. Sotimov created the “English-Russian-Uzbek dictionary of legal terms” [8.10]. The dictionary contains Uzbek translations (forms) of legal terms in English.

One of the most important issues today is the formation of the translation of legal terms in the Karakalpak language, which assimilated from other languages. It is known that one of the most important issues in the development of legal terms in the Karakalpak language today is the definition (explanatory dictionary) of legal terms borrowed from other languages.

The assimilation of legal terms from Russian and through Russian into Karakalpak has a productive character. Even if you look at any branch of terminology, we can see there the terms that were borrowed from the Russian language and other languages through the Russian language, and the international terms that appeared on this basis are used. The terms borrowed from the Russian language and another language through the Russian language is assimilated in three different ways. 1. To accept the terms without changing due to meaning and the structure; 2. Accept in the mixed form; 3. Tracing method;

1. To accept the legal terms borrowed from the Russian language and another language through the Russian language without changing is the result of the lack of equivalents in the Karakalpak language of those terms, and it is depended on that the term has international character in most cases. Examples: autonomy, inflation, action, congress, export, stock, investment, etc., such terms, firstly, do not have the term equivalence in the Karakalpak language, and secondly, they have an international form and meaning that is understandable to most languages in that form. Therefore, such legal terms are accepted directly in that form without changing, as they are used in Russian and other languages.

2. When legal terms assimilated through mixed usage, any component is replaced by the equivalent in the Karakalpak language, and the remaining component is accepted in that form, or accepts suffixes depending on the grammatical connection. Assimilation through the mixed use of legal terms in the Karakalpak language can be divided into the following types.

a) The first component is in the form of an international term, and the second component is a legal term used through the word in the Karakalpak language: authoritarian order, regression claim, unitary state, federal state, anonymous application, eventuality, etc. ;

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c) The legal terms assimilated from the Russian and other languages through Russian language is also assimilated through the adoption of grammatical affixes into the Karakalpak language: audit service, diplomatic mission, and diplomatic law, federal state, legal entity, presidential administration, diplomatic asylum and etc.

3. The tracing method is called the assimilated word or word combination that translated by a word-for-word translation from one language to another [9.106]. In the modern Karakalpak language, the assimilation of legal terms through the tracing method is also met. The tracing method is one of the most productive models of word formation, through this method the meaning and structure of words and word combinations are translated through the words of our own language. Finally, with the help of this model, legal terms in the Karakalpak language are being rich with new ones. At the time of Independence, as a result of the rapid development of the legal system in our country, many legal terms have entered the lexicon of the Karakalpak language through the tracing model.

In the linguistic literature, two types of tracing are given: a) the tracing of word formation; b) semantic tracing [10.73].

a) The tracing of word formation is formed as a result of translating words of another language, its morphological parts, that is, assimilation of word formation structure in another language. The following legal terms have been assimilated through the modern Karakalpak language and the Russian language through the word formation tracing: be lost, criminal penalty and so on.

The only structure of the word, which entered from the other language through the word formation tracing, is preserved, and in the word structure the affixes and own words of the Karakalpak language are used: guilty, investigator and so on.

b) In the semantic tracing, “The only semantics of the word, the lexical meaning, belongs only to the Karakalpak language, and according to its origin, it belongs to another language. In this case, its meaning, semantics is traced, not the word formation structure of the other language [11.105]. Through the semantic tracing model, legal terms came into our language like: bail, witness, claim, punishment, crime, weapon and others.

We can see that in the modern Karakalpak literary language, tracing of legal terms are implemented in three different models.



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1. Full tracing: The meaning of legal terms entered through Russian and Russian language is given fully with our own words. For example, a) only root words are traced: application, command, witness, etc.; b) Compound legal terms are traced: to be loss, freedom of the press, the United Nations Organization, the professional service, trust tag, and so on.

2. Half tracing: words, which one part is a word of the Karakalpak language, and the other part is a material of another language. They are the same as the structure of the word in that language, which they are assimilated due to their word formation structure. For example: coalition government, conflict of law, constitutional monarchy, etc.

Among the combined legal terms, such a half tracing is very common:

a) The first of the two-component legal terms is given by the word assimilation, and the second by the word Karakalpak. Examples: authoritarian order, deputy question, intellectual property, corporate state, municipal council, latent crimes, etc.;

b) The second of the two-component legal term is the word of assimilation, while the first component is Karakalpak. Examples: customs declaration, witness's lawyer, diplomatic note, object of crime, etc.;

c) The third component of three-component legal terms is the assimilated word. The first and second words are given with the Karakalpak word. For example: international terrorism, international congress, international delict, etc;

d) the first component of the three-component legal terms is borrowed from another language, the rest is derived from the Karakalpak word. For example: spreading venereal diseases, calling a deputy, etc;

e) The second component of three-component terms is given by the assimilated word; the first, third component is given by the Karakalpak word. For example: a joint-stock company, the objective cause of the crime, the subjective side of the crime, etc;

f) The second of the three-component legal terms is given in the form of a Karakalpak word, and the first, third component is given in the form of the assimilated word. For example: the majority electoral system, etc;



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g) All three components of three-component legal terms are given with the assimilated words. For example: persona non grata, forensic medical expertise, etc;

h) In four-, five- and more-component legal terms, this tracing method is used. For example, the pre-election account of deputies, the juvenile commission, the international arbitration tribunal, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and so on.

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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