The Synoymic Paradigm of the Turkish Judicial System during the Bulgarian Period

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Abstract

In the past, the Turkish judicial system was only set up in such a way that all votes were issued in favor of the ruling party and its supporters, so that the judicial system could easily prosecute an independent party in the executive branch without citing any legal reason, even to fire him, but after the reforms, more positive and favorable angles followed, so that the activities of the parties are more secure. The judicial system of Turkey is very similar to the judicial system of some European countries. For example, most of the legal articles in Turkey's civil law are derived from Swiss civil law, and in the law of obligations, it is very similar to its French counterpart, while most of the laws of criminal law and criminal affairs are adopted by adapting the laws of Italy. Have. Nevertheless, it is necessary to examine Turkish legal literature in Bulgarian. The research paper presents the results of the analysis of the synonymic paradigm of the vocabulary of the written literature monument of the XIIIth century "Kyssa-i Jusuf" by Kul Gali. On the basis of a complex functional and semantic analysis of the synonymic units of the lexis of the above-mentioned literary work, the authors have made an attempt to reconstruct the history of the evolution of the synonymic paradigm of the Turkic literary language of the XIIIth century. That period is one of the most difficult and least explored ones in the history of the Turkic-Tatar literary language evolving, for there are no other authentic written sources of the Volga region literary language of the pre-Mongolian period apart from the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf". The research paper introduces new factual material for scientific use and offers the synonyms classification according to genetic character. Such a perspective can generate interest from the part of scholars in Turkology, comparative-historical philology, Tatarology, and be used in researches involving historical lexicology of the Turkic languages, as well as in elaboration of textbooks and schoolbooks in history of the Tatar language.
Key words: judicial system, legal system, history of the Turkic languages, history of the Tatar Language.

Introduction

Most commonly, evolvement of a language comprises two phases: pre-national and national [1:14]. The national phase of the Tatar language evolvement started at the end of the XIXth century and resulted in forming a set of common language means and standards. During this time period the Tatar language explored new literary and publicistic genres such as prose, dramaturgy and newspaper articles, which led to changes in its functional paradigm; that fact was highlighted in the works by Mirhaev R. [2] and Minnullin B.K. [3]. In the language of the pre-national phase instability of the standards and supradialectal composition of the literary language took place. Scholars contend that the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf" was written by Kul Gali at the beginning of the XIIIth century (manuscripts contain two dates – 1212 and 1233) [4:138]. Those were the times of formation, prosperity and decline of the Volga Bulgaria, a great country which had a great influence over the world history of the development of Eurasia's nations. Unfortunately, there is not much information left about the Bulgars – their customs and traditions, nor their language. This scarce information can be found on tombstones, in works by foreign travelers, in the data of archeological excavations. The poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf" by Kul Gali is a high-value source for determining the starting point of the Tatar language evolvement, for reconstructing its functional growth. The oral folk epos under the title "Tulyak va Susylu" should be also mentioned, for its vocabulary is

very close to that of the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf". As for the use of synonyms, we encounter a quite different form of the language – a simplified one compared to standard Turki, therefore there exists some illiberality of using synonymic rows. This piece of folklore literature was the most thoroughly studied in the works by L.I. Mingazova et al. [5]

The poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf" had had several rewritings, but the earliest manuscripts date back to the end of the XIIIth century. For the first time it was published in 1839 in the printing house of the Kazan University according to the text prepared by the scholar and poet Utyz-Imyani in 1924. The poem has a rich history of researches, but its language abundance requires a more detailed analysis in the lexical and stylistic aspects.

The purpose of this research consists in reconstructing the historical evolution of the Turkic-Tatar synonymic paradigm in the XIIIth century on the basis of a complex functional and semantic description of synonymic units of the vocabulary of the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf".

The object of study is the lexis of the poem of the XIIIth century "Kyssa-i Jusuf".

The subject matter is represented by the functional-semantic and stylistic qualities of the synonymic paradigm of the poem.

The study material is represented by the printed issue of the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf" in the Arabic script of 1839. [6]

Methods

The research process included general scientific methods, namely analysis, synthesis, inductive and deductive methods; such linguistic methods as descriptive, comparative-historical, etymological ones.

By means of descriptive method the process of primary gathering, analyzing and rendering the text material was conducted. Continuous sampling method was applied to collect factual material and categorize it, according to the basic qualities of the synonymic paradigm. Etymologic analysis contributed to determining the links of duplicate and ideographic synonyms with their initial denotation. The work involved some elements of structural method to define the structure of lexical units meaning, as well as some elements of statistic method to calculate the percentage ratio of structured groups of synonyms. Descriptive-analytical and comparative-historical analyses were used to reveal quality characteristics of the synonymic paradigm of the Volga Turki of the XIIIth century.

Results and Discussion

Studying synonyms and specific character of their usage in the Middle-Age literary works is crucial not only because it helps discovering the lexical abundance of a piece of literature work, but also because revealing synonyms fosters understanding the process of formation of the literary language. The medieval literary language is in its essence a unique phenomenon due to its mixed character [7:244]. It is principally reflected in the lexis of a literary work, especially, in parts where the author uses the words with close meanings, but belonging to various dialects or languages. According to a number of scholars, synonyms comprise only interchangeable and substitutable words called duplicates. However, the everlasting process of changes of the vocabulary makes those synonymic pairs shortlived; gradually active use of one word drives another out of the lexical usage. Scientific classification defines them as absolute. More enduring are the synonyms with some semantic differentiation of shades of meaning – ideographic synonyms. By contrast with absolute ones, which are characterized by strongly pronounced functional-stylistic focus, ideographic synonyms are much greater in number and are used to transmit the meaning of a phrase in a more accurate way.

In the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf" multilingual and multidialectal variants of words are utilized as synonyms. A number of research papers on history of literary language state that multidialectal synonyms comprise only words differing in phonetic qualities [8:76]. Such words as *iđi* и *izi* «god»; *quđug* и *quzug* «water well» are the examples of multidialectal synonyms. However, they could be classified as phonetic variants of the same word / same meaning belonging to different dialects. Thus, in this research phonetic variants of words are not considered as synonyms.

Thuswise, in the lexis of the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf" the following synonymic rows have been identified:

The first group comprises the synonymic rows, in which the constituents are Turkic:

acigla-, buša- – «get furious, bristle»;

bunı išitűb šämgun jaulaq aciglandı [6, 12]

[qardäšlari qajra dűnűb bušar imdi] [6, 10]

The radicals *acig-* and *buš-* can be found in many Turkic languages, so they can be considered as common-Turkic. In the modern Tatar language, the word *pošu-* «be upset» keeps a modified phonetic variant of the word *bušar*. As far as semantic feature is concerned, these synonyms are absolute ones, for the meaning of the former is reinforced by the intensifying particle *jaulaq*. No wonder, in the modern Tatar language only the word *aculan-* keeps the meaning «get furious», while the latter word of the synonymic row got subjected to semantic transformation.

The same mode of inquiry was applied to the synonyms *ara-, istä* – «to look for», *ajaq űb-, tez cűk-, äl qaušur-*

– «to resign oneself, to humiliate oneself», *qir-, őldűr-* – «to mortify, to destroy», *űrt-, jab-* – «to shut, to cover», *baq-, kűr-* – «to look, to watch», *bušduq-, ufkä-* – «dudgeon, rage», *jagrı, arqa* – «back», *darlıq, qızlıq* – «drought», *äl, qul* – «hand», *az, käm, ucuz* – «not much, affordably», *ajırıq, jalan* – «false, wrong» and others. The constituents belong to both common-Turkic and of multidialectal lexemes, for example, the words *űrt-, baq-, äl, ajırıq, jagrı* and some others belong to the lexemes of the Oguz group, while *qir-, arqa, qul* are Kipchak lexical units. The historical links between the Oguz and Kipchak native speakers are kept till present days, this fact having been highlighted in the works by Z.M. Mardanova [9], R.R. Dunayeva [10].

At the same time, it is to be noted that such a breakdown of lexical units into groups offers difficulty due to the mixture of the medieval Turkic languages [11: 231].

The second group includes the synonymic rows, in which the constituents are of multilingual, where the Turkic row is complemented by Arab-Persian borrowings. This is the most widespread mode of the usage of synonyms. For example:

> *agla-, cugla-, iṇrä-, zari qıjl-* – in the meaning «to cry, to weep, to blubber»
> *ah dariga jusuf däjű aglašdılar* [6: 19]
> *űwä jaqın qala jaulaq cuglašdılar* [6: 19]
> *zar wä gőrjan ulub qatı iṇrašdelär* [6: 31]
> *atamızdan artuq zari qıjlam imdi* [6: 9].

In this row three Turkic words conjoin with the Arab borrowing *zari qıjl-*. The dominating word is *aglašdılar*, which at present is used in Turkish, Turkmen, Azerbaijani. The modern Tatar language preserves the word *iṇräű* «to groan», while the lexeme *aglašu* got transformed into a phonetic variant *jılashu*. The lexeme *cuglašdılar* is an archaism in the modern language, and *zari qıjlu-* is functionally limited (utilized only in poetry), though it was in active usage till the revolution of 1917. It should be noted that these synonyms are regularly used as part of phraseological units in Tatar as stated in the works by F.R. Sibgaeva [12].

The multilingual synonymic rows comprise the following lexemes: [asmarla-, täslim qıjl-, bagıšla-]- «to hand, to dedicate», [telä-, arzu-, uman-]- «to desire, to want», [täűbä qıjl, dűn-] – «to disavow, to disclaim», [sűz, qaul, käläci] – «word», [tä`wil ajt, jur-] – «to interpret (a dream)», [izgű, lajıq, huš] – «good, decent», [goman, saqınıc] – «suspicion, assumption», [dűrlű, älűän] – «different», [mäkhkäm, qatı, bärk] – «to hold tightly», [irtä, säbäh] – «morning» and others. Of particular interest is the use of the concept «mind», which is represented by the synonymic group [aŋ, -uq-, gaql] – «understanding, consciousness», interpretation of which is presented in the research paper by A.F. Yusupov et al. [13].

The third group includes the synonymic rows, in which all the constituents are Arab-Persian borrowings. For example: *däűlät, soltanät, padišahlıq, mämläkät, taĵ, täkhet* in the meaning «state, nation», *kina, khäsäd, käjed* – «malice, hostility», *razi, ser* – «secret, privacy», *mokhtäräm, mőkärräm* – «esteemed», *kıjmmät, baha* – «price», *huš* – «memory, consciousness», *mäkhbűs, äsir* – «prisoner» and so on.

In the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf", the Arab-Persian borrowings, classified into synonymic rows, are not abundant. They repeat as the action of the poem progresses. The most frequently repeated lexemes are the following: *kina, khäsäd, käjed* in the meaning «malice, hostility», *däűlät, taĵ, täkhet* in the meaning «state, nation, wealth». Their stylistic function consists in avoiding unnecessary repeats and tautologies, and in «refining» the lexis of the poem by means of bookish, sublime style of the literary language.

Summary

The examples cited from the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf" demonstrate predominance of the multilingual synonymic, where the Turkic synonymic row is complemented by the Arab-Persian borrowings penetrated in the language of the Volga Turki upon adoption of the Islamic faith in 922. The Turkic synonymy is also widely represented, their constituents being the multidialectal words. Basically, the lexis of the Oguz and Kipchak group of languages is in question. The usage of the multidialectal synonyms in the poem is quite telling, for it is one more prove of the mixture of the medieval literary language not only in the sphere of phonetics and morphology, but also on the level of lexis. However, it should be noted that the analysis of the lexis on the basis of dialectal attribute is quite difficult and conventional, because scarcely ever possibility arises to correctly determine belonging of a lexeme to a definite dialect, for it occurs more often that the words go over from one dialect to another or persist in a «non-native» dialect.

Conclusions

Thus, concerning the evolution of the Turkic-Tatar synonymic paradigm of the Volga Turki of the Bulgarian period the conclusion has been made that the process of its formation was widely based on the usage of common-Turkic and primordially regional lexical units as well as the Arab-Persian borrowings. The mixed multilingual synonymic paradigm seems to be the most popular. The usage of synonyms is characteristic of the sublime literary language, the example of which is the lexis of the poem "Kyssa-i Jusuf".

Acknowledgements

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