CONVERSION AND AFFIXATION: AS A MORPHOLOGICAL METHOD OF TERM FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the morphological formation of the terms of criminal law in modern Arabic language. Affixation and conversion are widely used in criminal law terms as productive forms of morphological method of term formation. A striking example of this is the active use of all types of verbs and their derivatives, as well as the process of transition from one grammatical category to another. The terms of criminal law, formed by the method of affixation and conversion, are analyzed on the example of articles of the Criminal Code of the United Arab Emirates.

KEYWORDS: - Morphology, conversion, affixation, substantivization, adjectivization, models.

INTRODUCTION

In Arabic, terms are formed mainly by the morphological method, in which the terms are enriched at the expense of internal sources and the language develops. Therefore, the morphological method plays a leading role in the formation of the term, as this method was also known to ancient Arabic linguists and later improved by modern scholars. It should be noted that today in the formation of new lexical units in the Arabic literary language is actively used evidence from the sources of ancient Arabic and modern scholars. In the process of creating a term through the morphological method, word-forming models or word-forming tools are the main source of new lexical units. The morphological method is one of the most effective and common methods among the

means of enriching the Arabic language with new lexical units. However, the terms related to the field in modern Arabic have not been sufficiently studied by Arabic lexicologists today. Therefore, the main purpose of writing this article is to study the morphological formation of terms related to criminal law in modern Arabic, for which it is expedient to perform the following tasks:

- to study the scientific views of terminologists in the context of the formation of terms in the Arabic language and to study and analyze the scientific literature on the subject;
- One of the most effective methods of term formation is the study of term formation by morphological methods on the example of terms related to criminal law in modern Arabic;
- In-depth analysis of term formation through conversion and affixation, which is part of the morphological method of term formation;

- to give scientific conclusions on the terms of criminal law made by means of conversion and affixation.

Literature review

There are different opinions among terminologists about the specificity of each language and each terminological system, as well as the issues of term formation by morphological methods, as well as many problems of terminology. We have studied the research work of some Arabic philologists on the methods of morphological word-formation in order to identify the most productive types of the formation of terms in criminal law, and we have seen that these methods are reflected differently.

B.M. Grande distinguishes three types of word formation: a) using affixes - suffix, prefix, infix; b) with the help of internal inflection - change of word structure and vowels in it; c) change of the word using internal possibilities [1, 101-125].

V.M. Belkin cites three other types of word formation: a) derivation, which re-forms the morphological structure of the derived word by internal inflection on the basis of existing models in the language; b) word-forming affixation and especially suffixation (without disturbing the morphological structure of the formed core); c) create a stem base by adding a stem (osnovoslojenie) and separating some elements from different words [2, 59].

G.Sh.Sharbatov a) suffixation of word formation; b) internal flexion; c) infection; g) suffix-suffixal; d) considers types such as prefixation [3, 92-94].

Among the scholars of modern Arabic studies are V.V.Tereshchenko, I.V.Skvortsova, M.E.Nedospasova, A.A. Mustafaeva and others dealt with the classification of terms formed by the morphological method. In particular, VV Tereshchenko, studying the military and military-technical terms in the Arabic language, identifies the following types of morphological derivation: a) affixation; b) conversion of word groups; c) adding a core; g) the formation of new words due to the semantic change of existing words in the Arabic language [4, 71-86].

Skvortsova studied the terms of economics in the Arabic language and showed the most productive types of morphological word formation: a) suffixation; b) prefixation; c) prefixation with suffixation; g) lexicalization; d) conversion [5, 68].
A.A. Mustafaeva, on the other hand, studies terms in the field of informatics in modern Arabic and says that they are based on two morphological methods - affixation and lexicalization. [6, 70-84].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research and analysis methods such as descriptive, classification, contextual analysis, systematization were used in the coverage of the research topic.

Analysis and results

As a result of a theoretical analysis of a number of studies on the construction of terms and the study of terms related to criminal law in modern Arabic, we found that the terms of criminal law are formed by the method of affixation and conversion of morphological term construction.

Word formation in Arabic has a long history (VIII-IX), in which a clear system is formed. On the basis of this system, more precisely on the basis of the rules of word formation, new terms are formed. The great thinker al-Farabi in his work «الحروف كـ تاب»: points out that«... if dialectics or sophistry emerged in this nation, in which case the representatives of this nation would feel the need to assimilate in their

own language an idea that was not previously known to them, they would invent a new word … People would protect their language from other languages (that is, from the lexicon of other languages)»[6, 74]. The Arabs were not in a hurry to assimilate the lexicon of other languages, but sought to create a new word based on models, using the internal possibilities of the language.

According to N. Yushmanov, «the grammar of the Arabic language differs from other languages by its richness of word-forming types and models, just as it is copied from algebra» [7, 27].

Word formation is the creation of new words using the lexical and grammatical tools available in the language. In Arabic linguistics, word formation or word formation is referred to as «الإِشْتِقَاقُ». This includes various morphological changes that lead to changes in word meaning. The term «الإِشْتِقَاقُ» has two meanings [2, 57]:

The first is to understand the meaning of a word and to be able to determine its root basis, to find its etymology, in order to establish genetic connections with words derived from a single root.

The second is to create words that have new lexical meanings, while maintaining the connection between the primitive and the artificial word in form and meaning, from one word to another.

The word «الإِشْتِقَاقُ» was first used by the Arabic lexicologist Ibn Jinni, who distinguished four types of word formation [2, 57-58]. Modern Arabic philologists today also classify words based on

these four types as follows [8, 380-382]:

a) «الصَّغِيرُ الاشْتِقَاقُ» – is «making a small or general word». This method is also known as «العَامُ الاشْتِقَاقُ» - «making a general word» or «الأَصْغَرُ الاشْتِقَاقُ» - «making the smallest word». «الصَّغِيرُ الاشْتِقَاقُ» – Small or general word formation is the construction of another word while retaining the consonants in the stem of one word and their order. This type of word-formation provides ample opportunity to create new words using all verb chapters, masdars, and adjectives.

б) «الكَبِيرُ الاشْتِقَاقُ» - «making a big word» or is called «اللُّغَوِيُّ الابْدَالُ» - «lexical substitution». In words belonging to this form, a second word is formed by changing one consonant letter of one word, in which the order of the consonants in the word is preserved and the vowel sounds do not change, and their meanings are the same. The pronunciation of such words is similar to each other.

в) «الأَكْبَرُ الاشْتِقَاقُ » - «the greatest word-making» or lexical metathesis is also called «اللُّغَوِيُّ القَلْبُ». In words formed by the lexical metathesis method, the order of the consonants changes, but the meanings are preserved.

г) «الكِبَارُ الأَشْتِقَاقُ» is also known as «making the most words» or «نحت ال», which means «abbreviation». Such words are formed as a result of the addition of two or more words to each other based on the patterns present in the language, and in such cases one or more letters are dropped.

We classified word formation as follows:

Forms of word formation	Additional names and translation	Definition	Examples
الاشتقاق الصغير	الاشتقاق الأصغر الاشتقاق العام make a small or general word	making another word by changing its form, keeping the consonants in the core of one word and their order	عقاب عقوبة
الاشتقاق الكبير	الإبدال اللغوي make a big word	a second word is formed by changing one consonant letter of a word, in which the order of the consonants in the word is preserved and the vowel sounds do not change, and their meanings are the same.	جبذ جذب
الاشتقاق الأكبر	القلب اللغوي make the biggest word	make another word by changing the order of consonants from one word, but the meanings are preserved	جبر ربج
الاشتقاق الكبار	النحت make the most words	word formation from two or more words based on existing patterns in the language (in such cases one or more letters are dropped)	بسمل

Among the terms related to criminal law in Arabic, there are terms created by the method of «الاشْتِقَاقُ الصَّغِيرُ», which we will consider in a few examples. In particular, the Arabic verb «عَقَبَ» in form 1means «to follow in the footsteps of someone or something». From this verb is formed masdar, which means «عُقُوبَةٌ» - «punishment».

The verb of form 3 «عَاقَبَ» - «to persecute, to punish» is derived from the verb of the 1st form «عَقَبَ». From this verb the definite article of form 3 «مُعَاقِبٌ» - «punitive», and the infinitive adjective «مُعَاقَبٌ» - «punishable» and masdar «عِقَابٌ» - «punishment» are formed.

Based on the above examples, it is fair to say that five new words were formed from the alone verb «عَقَبَ» of form 1.

Among the terms of criminal law, there are no examples of the above-mentioned forms of word formation 2,3,4.

Stems and affixes (suffix, prefix, infix) are one of the most actively used tools in the formation of terms by the morphological method, and the process of their change is called affixation. In order to facilitate the process of studying the terms of criminal law, we use one of the most common methods in linguistic schools - the method of identifying models. This method involves the use of

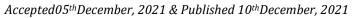three-syllable consonant letters (ل ع، ف،) in verb sections. The verb is one of three word groups available in Arabic grammar. It is known that 10 out of 15 verb forms are actively used in Arabic literary language. In terms of criminal law, 9 out of 10 forms are actively used:

I form	فَعَلَ	حَكَمَ	to judge
II form	فَعَّلَ	عَفَّى	to forgive; to forgive
III form	فَاعَلَ	عَاقَبَ	to punish
IV form	أَفْعَلَ	أَخْفَى	to hide; to keep a secret; be a kitmoq
V form	تَفَعَّلَ	تَسَبَّبَ	to be guilty; to be the cause
VI form	تَفَاعَلَ	تَوَافَقَ	agree (to the terms of the decision)
VII form	إِنْفَعَلَ	إِنْضَمَّ	join (criminal group)
VIII form	إِفْتَعَلَ	إِرْتَكَبَ	to commit (a crime)
IX form	إِفْعَلَّ	–	-
X form	إِسْتَفْعَلَ	إِسْتَغْلَّ	to use (from one's position)

It should be noted that among the terms of Arabic criminal law, all verb forms except form 9 are actively used. The same idea can be found in the dissertation of I.V. Skvortsova. He also studies economic terms in Arabic and writes that form 9 is not used at all [5, 69]. Form 9 may not be used in terms of this field because it reflects color and appearance. However, A.A. Mustafaeva notes that among the terms related to computer science in Arabic, there are all 10 forms, and even form 9, for example: «اِسْوَدَّ» means «to be thick (relative to the font)» [6, 79].

Forms of criminal law verbs can be divided into verbs that are more commonly used, less commonly used, and less commonly used.

The most commonly used verb forms in criminal law are:

I form	حَكَمَ	to judge;
	خَطِفَ	to catch (a criminal)
	غَشَّ	counterfeit
	قَتَلَ	to kill;
	حَازَ	seizure (seizure, possession of property after a crime);
IV form	أَخْفَى	to conceal, conceal, conceal;
	أَعْفَى	to be pardoned, to be set free (from punishment);
	أَفْشَى	to spread, to reveal (a secret);
	أَثْبَتَ	to prove;
VIII form	إِرْتَكَبَ	to commit (a crime);

	إِسْتَرَقَ (~ السمع)	secretly listening;
	إِنْتَفَى	denial, annulment (crime);
	إِعْتَدَى	to assassinate, to assassinate

Examples of less commonly used verb forms:

III form	عَاقَبَ	to punish;	
	حَاوَلَ (إِعْتِدَاءٌ)	to attempt (attempt to assassinate);	
	خَالَفَ (شُرُوطُ المُرَاقَبَةِ بالحَبْسِ)	violation (surveillance status in prison);	
	ضَاعَفَ (عُقُوبَة)	increase, complicate (increase the penalty);	
	جَاهَرَ	to say openly;	
X form	إِسْتَوْدَعَ (~ السرّ)	to believe (secret);	
	إِسْتَبْقَى	hold (of a person);	
	إِسْتَعْمَلَ (متفجرات)	use of explosives;	

As for the verb «عَاقَبَ» - «to persecute, to punish», this verb itself has become the most widely used term. If we refer to the UAE Criminal Code, we will see that most articles of the code begin with this very verb. An example is Article 368 of the UAE Criminal Code:

أو الـ فجور ممارسة اعـ تاد من كـل الـمؤقـت بـ الـ سجن يـ عاقـ ب
الـ دعارة .[9, 134]

Translation: Anyone who engages in prostitution and prostitution on a regular basis is punishable by a temporary prison sentence.

The results of the analysis of verb forms on criminal law forms 2,5,6,7 fellas showed very little application.

II form	سَجَّلَ	record (secret);
	هَدَّدَ	to threaten;
	حَدَّدَ	to determine, determine (law);
V form	تَوَفَّرَ (ظروف مشدّدة)	to be present (presence of aggravating circumstances);
	تَعَدَّى	breaking the law, committing violence;
VI form	تَنَاوَلَ (مَوَادٌّ مُخَدِّرَةٌ)	to consume (drugs)
VII form	إِنْطَبَقَ	to be applied (judgment, decision);

In addition to the above forms of word formation in Arabic, there are also word-formation models, that is, a method of word-formation based on patterns, on the basis of which «neologisms» are made. These patterns play a crucial role in the formation of new words, and 75% of words in a language are formed on the basis of patterns[10, 9].

Arabic word formation models are one of the most common and productive methods of word formation. As an example, there are several paradigms used in word formation, for example, based on the model «فَعِيلٌ» the words «وَكِيلٌ, «عَمِيلٌ» - «client, agent».

There are place-time names in Arabic, which are based on the templates مَفْعَلَة مَفْعِلٌ، مَفْعَلٌ . Words denoting the place and time of the performance of an action are called place and time names. These two concepts are based on the same weight in Arabic, and it signifies both place and time at the same time [11, 151]. Terms related to criminal law also include words denoting place and time, such as «مَحْكَمَةٌ» - «court, tribunal».

The next type of morphological term formation is conversion, in which a word is understood to move from one category or one grammatical group to another. Among the terms of Arabic criminal law, there are two types of conversion, the first is the adjective of definite and indefinite degree and the substantivization of masdar - from one grammatical category to another, the second is adjectivation - the transition of definite and indefinite adjective to adjective.

In the process of substantivization, many criminal law masquerades act as horses, losing their previous function. For example, in criminal law, the term «الإِعْدَم» as the name of the action has the basic meaning of «destruction», and «أَعْدَمَ» means «deprivation, destruction»:

في بـ الـ قوة شرع أو حاول من كـل بـ الإعدام يـ عاقـ ب عـ لـ يه الإ س تلاء أو الـ حكم ذ ظام قـ لب [9, 72].

Translation: Whoever directs or attempts to overthrow the system of government in order to overthrow and occupy it is punishable by death.

It should be noted that among the terms of criminal law, it is often the case that both explicit and implicit adjectives are subject to substantivization. For example, the exact adjective of form 1, «جَانٍ» - «harvested, harvested (harvest)» is used as a term of criminal law as «guilty, criminal». In Arabic, almost all definite adjectives denote a person or object that performs an action, and the noun falls into the category of words, and only in certain cases, that is, when it is subjected to adjectives, is it replaced by an adjective. There are examples of this situation at the bottom of the article.

Substantivization of the adjectives majhul degree is also used effectively in Arabic. An example of this is the term in Article 285:
أمد من كـل سنوات خمس عـ لـى تـ زيـ د لا مدة بـ الـ حـ بس يـ عاقـ ب الهرب عـ لـى بـ هال لا س تعانذة أوبـ آلات بـ أ سـ لحة عـ لـ يه مقبوضاً. [9, 109]

Translation: A person who provides an arrested person with a weapon or a device to assist him in escaping shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Form 1, which means «مَقْبُوضٌ» -«taken» is derived from the verb «قَبَضَ» - «to catch». The term criminal law «عـ لـ يه مَقْبُوضٌ» is translated as «arrested, detained person». In our opinion, terms such as «عَلَيْهِ مَحْكُومٌ» - «arrested person» and «عـ لـ يه مَقْبُوضٌ» «convict» often refer to the result of an action. In this case, the process of substantivization takes place, and the terms of the criminal law «مَقْبُوضٌ عـ لـ يه» and «عَلَيْهِ مَحْكُومٌ» mentioned above act as a horse, despite the fact that they are adjectives of the

passive degree.

Thus, as a result of the substantivization of masdar and adjectives, some criminal law terms are associated with their grammatical categories of «executor» (definite adjective), «performed action» (adjective of the passive degree), as well as «action name» (masdar) loses and comes as a horse in speech.

Among the terms related to criminal law in Arabic, there are a number of examples of adjectives that have been adjectiveized: «المُؤَبَّدُ السِّجْنُ» - «life imprisonment», «المُؤَقَّتُ السِّجْنُ» - «short-term imprisonment», «المَنصُوصُ الجَرَائِمُ» - «the offenses cited (i.e., the offenses cited in this article ...)».

Adjectivation as a type of conversion is widely used in substantivization as well as in term creation, especially among criminal law terms. Given that in Arabic, along with the definite degree adjective, the passive degree adjective is also used, it would be expedient for us to study two types of adjectives. Among the adjectives of the definite degree, which were subjected to the state of adjectivalization, the following were identified: «الوَارِدَةُ الجَرَائِمُ» - «encountered, existing crimes». The exact adjective «وَارِدٌ» in form 1 of this phrase is actually derived from the verb «وَرَدَ» - «to meet, to exist». The adjective «وَارِدٌ» is a multi-component criminal law term adapted to the word «جَرَائِمُ». For example,

جريمة إرتكاب في تو سطمن كل وب ةال عقب ذاتب عاقب كما
[9, 157] .المادة بهذه الواردة الجرائ م من

Translation: This article punishes any offender who mediates in the commission of one of the existing crimes.

The word «صَادِرٌ» - «excluded» can also be given as an example to the adjective of a certain degree. This adjective is derived from the verb «صَدَرَ» - «origin». The term «حَظَرُ» corresponds to the word «الصَّادِرُ» in the following example, and means «issued ban» in multi-component criminal law. We can see this in the following example:

خلاف على الدولة إقل يم من مناطق ف وق طار من كل[9, 69].
...المحد تصة السلطات من الصادر الحظر

Translation: Whoever flies over the territory of the state in violation of the ban issued by the competent authorities ...

According to our research, passive degree adjectives are less likely to be in a state of adjectivation than definite degree adjectives. The following is an example of this:

العقوبة كانت عليه المجني موت إلى الفعل أف ضى وإذا الم قررة لعقوبقبا ويعاقب المؤبد السجن أو الإعدام من جريمة أية إرتكاب في تو سطمن كل الأصلي لل فاعل أخ فى من كل وكذلك المادة، هذه في إل يها المشار الجرائ م بذلك علمه مع مخطوف ا شخصا [9, 129].

Translation: If the act results in the death of the victim, the death penalty or life imprisonment is imposed, the inevitable punishment is imposed on the main offender who mediated the commission of any of the above crimes, as well as who conceals the arrested person.

«مَخْطُوفٌ» - «captured» is form 1 an incompetent degree adjective made from the verb «طِفَخَ» - «to capture», the term «مَخْطُوفٌ شَخْصٌ» translates as «arrested person», syntactically, the word «مَخْطُوفٌ» is a descriptive, morphologically qualitative adjective adapted to the word «شَخْصٌ».

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that affixation and conversion are widely used in criminal law terms as one of the productive types of term formation using the morphological method. A clear example of this is the active use of all verb chapters and their derivatives, as well as the process of smooth

transition from one grammatical category to another.

This article provides a theoretical analysis of the terms used in the UAE Criminal Code as a source of research and provides examples. In the future, it is necessary to carefully study not only the terms of criminal law of the Arab states, but also documents in the field of criminal procedure law, constitutional law, civil law and other laws, as the study of foreign laws, comparative analysis with domestic law.

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