

Transliteration And Transcription As A Type Of Phonetic Transformations

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Abstract

The article touched upon some of the basic translation transformations widely used in translation practice. Transliteration and transcription wrongly accepted as a lexical phenomenon in the literature at least published in Russia, but in reality they use phonetic terms for expressing these two notions. The article considers transliteration and transcription as a type of phonetic transformation. Translation can not be carried out without using translation transformations, sometimes they are called translation tools, techniques and even methods. So far one can not find the same idea about translation transformations. It is important to consider phonetic system of two language: source language (SL) and target language (TL) in translation. Proper names, geographical names, in broad sense toponyms, names of organizations, enterprises, hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars, etc. can be rendered without special way in translation. Actually, they reflect foreign relia in the form of proper names, toponyms and, etc

Key words: transliteration, transcription, phonetic transformation, lexical transformation, grammatical transformation, lexico-semantic transformation, lexico-grammatical transformation, adequacy.

INTRODUCTION

Translation transformations have different varieties and they are used to achieve equivalence and adequacy. Translation changes or transformations are caused by the fact that languages belong to different systems or families and which come into contact due to translation, have linguistic and stylistic differences.

Differences include phonetic, lexical, grammatical and stylistic levels along with family group. It means that a translator will have to change sounds (e.g. in proper names, toponyms, etc.), parts of speech, word order, stylistic devices, etc to obtain adequacy. Adequacy of translation, to certain extent, depends on the correct selection of translation transformations.

The aim of the scientific article is to investigate transliteration and transcription as a basic type of phonetic transformation.

METHODS AND DISCUSSION

Transcription and transliteration indicate belonging proper names, toponyms, etc. to phonetic phenomenon of translation, but not lexical one. Among translation transformations transliteration and transcription should be mentioned first as they are first to be used in translation from a foreign language into a native one or vice versa. It should also be noted that we are speaking about translation from English into Uzbek. The phonetic system of the English language contains 20 vowels (6 vowel letters) and 24 consonants (20 consonant letters) while in Uzbek there are 6 vowels and 25 consonants. Unlike English, in Uzbek words are pronounced as they written. The difference in quantity has an influence on quality of speech sounds. And this should be taken into account in the process of translation.

It should be noted that no translation is carried out without the use of translation tools, techniques or transformations. The number of the transformations ranges from 2 to 7, and sometimes more than 10. Ya. I. Retsker in his work distinguishes two types of transformations:

- grammatical transformations in the form of replacement of parts of speech or members of a sentence,
- lexical transformations, which consist in concretization, generalization, differentiation of meanings, antonymic translation, compensation for losses arising in the process of translation, as well as in semantic development and holistic transformation (Retsker, 1974: 36-62).

A. B. Shevnin and N. P. Serov in their classification distinguish two main types of translation transformations:

- lexical transformations,
- grammatical transformations.

A. M. Fiterman and T. R. Levitskaya distinguish three types of translation transformations:

- grammatical transformations,
- stylistic transformations,
- lexical transformations (Fiterman, Levitskaya, 1963: 32-124).

R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev distinguishes between three types of transformations:

- lexical
- grammar,
- semantic.

V. E. Shchetinkin names the following types of translation transformations:

- lexical
- stylistic.
- grammatical (Schetikin, 1987).

In turn, the scientist divides all the transformations of this type into four subtypes. Among them:

- transpositions,
- omissions

- replacements,
- additions.

V. N. Komissarov turns his attention to such types of transformations as:

- lexical
- grammar,
- integrated (Komissarov, 1990: Chapter VIII).

Speaking of lexical transformations, he calls transliteration, translation transcription, tracing, some lexical-semantic substitutions. For example, modulation, concretization and generalization. Grammatical transformations are literal translation (or syntactic assimilation), grammatical replacements (replacements of sentence members, word forms, parts of speech) and division of a sentence. Complex transformations can also be called lexical and grammatical. This includes explication, or descriptive translation, antonymic translation, and compensation.

A. D. Schweitzer proposes to divide the transformations into four groups:

- transformations at the component level of semantic valency,
- transformation at a pragmatic level,
- transformations carried out at the referential level,
- transformation at the stylistic level - compression and expansion (Schweitzer, 1973: 77-139).

L. S. Barkhudarov, a well-known linguist, translation theorist, also identified four types of transformations (transformations) used in the translation process:

- permutations,
- replacements,
- omissions
- additions (Barkhudarov 1975, 191-231).

The techniques used in rearrangement are changing the arrangement of the components of a complex sentence, as well as changing the place of words and phrases. To the methods of replacing L.S. Barkhudarov related compensation, syntactic substitutions in the structure of a complex sentence, replacement of parts of speech, components of a sentence and word forms, specification and generalization, division and unification of a sentence, replacement of a cause by a consequence (and vice versa), antonymic translation. Omissions and additions have corresponding types of transformations - omission and addition.

L.K. Latyshev already identifies six types of translation transformations or transformations:

- lexical transformations,
- stylistic transformations,
- morphological transformations,
- syntactic conversions,
- mixed-type transformations ([http:// study-english.info/transformations.php#ixzz6LKNKJrED](http://study-english.info/transformations.php#ixzz6LKNKJrED)).

So, summing up the opinions of scientists, we note that many of them are inclined to distinguish 3 types of translation transformations. This is shown in the following table:

Types of Translation Transformations

Table 1

Lexical (lexical, semantic) transformations	Graammatical transformations	Lexico-grammatical transformations
translation;	morphological transformation;	autonomic translation;
transcription;	Syntactic transformation;	conversion transformation;
transliteration;	syntactic likening - word-for-word translation;	adequate replacement;
calqué;	division of sentences;	contextual replacement;
concretization-	joining of sentences;	metaphorization/demetophorization;
lexico-semantic replacement;	grammatical replacements, etc.	explication – descriptive translation /implication;
generilization – lexico-semantic replacement;		compensation;
modulations - lexico-semantic replacement, etc.		idiomatization/deidiomatization; lexical addition; pronoun repetition, etc.

(<https://studfile.net/preview/4432185/>).

When enumerating translation transformations by scientists, theorists and practitioners of translation, the phonetic level of transformation is not mentioned as a separate species. Here, in our opinion, transcription and transliteration are erroneously indicated under the guise of lexical transformation, since the terms

“transcription” and “transliteration” refer to phonetic terminology. Therefore, it is advisable to attribute them to phonetic translation transformations. This type of transformation is used both in translating prose (proper names, toponyms, anthroponyms, etc.) and in translating poetry (phonetic phenomena of the language such as phonosemantic means, phonostylistic devices are used to a greater extent than in prose).

D.I.Yermolovich (2004) considered phonetic transformation in detail and identified some methods and described them as methods included in the translator’s toolkit: direct graphic transfer; transliteration; transcription (including several of its subspecies); hybrid method; euphonic transmission; limitation of variability; morphogrammatic modification; semantic explication; use of traditional naming; transposition; adaptation; functional analogy; onymic replacement; deonymization.

When translating any text in the original a translator comes across not only foreign structure of sentences made up of on the basis of rules of a foreign language but also foreign words including foreign proper names (antroponyms), geographical names, names of streets, avenues, squares, museums, restaurants, cafes, bars, pubs, etc. where he cannot avoid using phonetic translation transformations. Differences in language cause various translation transformations.

The idea which was mentioned above gives rise to an idea that transliteration and transcription can be understood in two ways: narrow and broad. In narrow meaning they are just a type of translation transformation and broad meaning it includes several other transformations including direct graphic transfer; transliteration; transcription (including several of its subspecies); hybrid method; euphonic transmission; limitation of variability, etc.

In this case equivalence should refer to phonetic level as well as lexical and grammatical levels since they are fundamental branches of linguistics and due to its importance in identifying the adequacy of translation in the long run. Phonetic

transformations should contribute to adequacy of translation not less than other ones. Since we used the term *phonetic transformation(s)* for the first time, it is obvious that not all problems of this phenomena studies properly at least in the combination of English-Uzbek or Uzbek-English translation parallels. Some problems related to it is still under consideration. There is no doubt that clarification in this field will lead to solving some urgent problems of translation theory and practice connected with phonetic phenomenon.

For example, the problems of transliteration and transcription of English proper names into Uzbek and vice versa has not been solved yet. It brings to discrepancy of proper names. Therefore,

And the above-mentioned table can be completed by adding one more column and that will be phonetic and it should be placed in column 1 as it is the first linguistic level without which the picture of basic or principle linguistic branches will not be complete as well.

Types of Translation Transformations

Table 2

Phonetic transformation	Lexical (lexical, semantic) transformations	Grammatical transformations	Lexico-grammatical transformations
direct graphic transfer;	<i>transcription</i> ;	morphological transformation;	autonomic translation;
transliteration;	<i>transliteration</i> ;	Syntactic transformation;	conversion transformation;
transcription (including several of its subspecies);	<i>calqué</i> ;	syntactic likening - word-for-word translation;	adequate replacement;

hybrid method;			
euphonic transmission;	concretization-lexico-semantic replacement;	division of sentences;	contextual replacement;
limitation of variability;	generalization – lexico-semantic replacement;	joining of sentences;	metaphorization/demetaphorization;
	modulations - lexico-semantic replacement, etc.	grammatical replacements, etc.	explication–descriptive translation /implication;
			compensation;
			idiomatization/deidiomatization;
			lexical addition;
			pronoun repetition, etc.

The words in column 2 in italics were moved to column 1 as they belong to phonetic transformations. It should be stressed that Table 2 shows that more or less complete picture of techniques used in the translation process. It has several factors determining the use of certain transformations. The more close the languages the less transformations are used and the more distant the languages which come to contact due to translation the more translation transformations are used. This rule can be called a golden one. It can be easily found out when one translates a text, say, from Uzbek into Azeri or vice versa, i.e. typologically cognate languages require fewer lexical, grammatical and phonetic transformations in comparison with non-related languages.

In many cases translation transformations take place depending on the type, style and genre of the text since the word usage, word layers, structure of the sentences, style of writing differ greatly each other and these differences cause translation transformations of different type as well.

If we compare English and Uzbek in terms of phonetic system we can notice that there are some differences in number of using letters in English (26) and in Uzbek (33 and 2 signs). If consider it in detail one can see the following difference presented in Table 3:

English Consonants

Table 3

The English letter and sounds	The Uzbek corresponding letter in Latin script	The Uzbek corresponding letter in Cyrillic script	
Bb [b]	b	б	
Cc [s], [k]	1)s; 2) k	1)с; 2) к	
Dd [d]	d	д	
Ff [f]	f	ф	
Gg [dʒ], [g]	1)[dʒ]; 2) [g]	г	
Hh [h]	h	х	
Jj [dʒ]	j	ж	
Kk [k]	k	к	
Ll [l]	l	л	
Mm [m]	m	м	
Nn [n]	n	н	
Pp [p]	p	п	
Rr [r], []	r	р	
Qq [k]	k; q	қ; к	
Ss [s], [z]; []	s; z	с; з	
Tt [t]	t	т	

Vv [v]; [f]	v; f	B; ф	
Ww [w], []	v; u	B; y	
Xx [ks], [gz], [z]	ks, gz	кC; ГЗ; 3	
Zz [z]	z	3	

Unlike the Uzbek language in English there are consonant letter combinations which are worth paying attention in the process of translation. We will focus on their rendering features as well. Now we would like consider them in the form of table.

Consonant letter combinations

Table 4

English	Uzbek Latin	Uzbek Cyrillic
Ch [tʃ], [ʃ], [k]	ch, sh, k	Ч, Ш, К
Gh-	g	Г
-gh	g	Г
Kn	n	КН, Н
Nc ŋk	ngk	НГК
Ng	ŋ	НГ
Ph	f	ф, В
Pn	n	ПН
Ps	ps	ПС
Qu	kw	КВ
Sh [ʃ]	sh	Ш
Th	t, s	Т, С
Wh	w, []	В; y
Zh [ʒ]	j	Ж

As for vowels there are also some points that can be taken into consideration in the process of transliterating and transcribing in translation from English into Uzbek. We can notice the following differences in the system of phonemes in two different non-related languages. The number of vowels in English and Uzbek do not coincide with each other as there 6 vowel letters (20 vowel sounds or phonemes) in English and 6 letters (and 6 vowel sounds) in Uzbek. The English language has monophthongs and diphthongs and there is only monophthongs in Uzbek. English has long vowels and Uzbek has only short vowels.

English Vowel Letters in their Correspondences in Uzbek

Table 5 (for transliteration)

The English Vowel Letters	The Uzbek Vowel Letters in Latin Script	The Uzbek Vowel Letters in Cyrillic Script
a	a	a
o	o	o
u	yu	y, ў
e	e	e
i	i	и
y	i,y	и,й
ya, yo, yu	ya, yo, yu	я, ё, ю

And let us consider English phonemes and their correspondences in Uzbek (Table 6).

English Phonemeæ and their Correspondences in Uzbek

Table 6 (for transcription)

The English Phonemes	The Uzbek Phonemes in Latin Script	The Uzbek Phonemes in Cyrillic Script
[i:]	i	и
[i]	i	и
[e]	e	е, э
[æ]	a, e	а, э
[a:]	a	а
[ɔ]	o	о
[ɔ:]	o	о
[u]	u	у
[u:]	u	у
[ʌ]	a	а
[ə:]	er	ер. эр
[ə]	a	а
[ei]	ei	эй
[ou]	ou	оу
[ai]	ai	ай
[au]	au	ау
[ɔi]	oy	ой
[iə]	ia, ya	иа, ия, я
[eə]	ea	эа(р)
[uə]	ua	уа

As it is seen from the given table in finding correspondences for English vowel sounds or phonemes in translation, to be exact in transcribing the Uzbek language suffices with six phonemes but in different combinations to reach more or less the

sounding effect of transcribed proper names, geographical names and so on where transcription is used as a method of rendering.

As an example we would like analyze this phenomenon in fiction where the type of the text is literary. It means that this type of text requires using literary words including elevated words (which show a high intellectual level) used in literature along with various stylistic devices (phonetic, lexical, syntactical, etc., means of euphony, high flown words, rhyming words, rhythm, feet in poetry) to attract the reader's attention with its imaginative writing. Literary words are mostly used by writers and poets, the best knowledgeable people of the nation. They seem to know how to use words, what words and where in proper way so people could get aesthetic information. In order to enjoy what they read, the reader chooses an author s/he mostly relies on. It is in her/his domain to select words to use in literary way.

Let us analyze some passages and their translations into Uzbek (by A.Iminov, 2010) taken from *The Woman in White* by Wilkie Collins (1976).

The original text:

“First, That Frederick Fairlie, Esquire, of Limmeridge House, Cumberland, wanted to engage the services of a thoroughly competent drawing-master, for a period of four months certain” (1976:43).

This passage contains two geographical names and a proper name. Here we can see all three types of translation transformations, but we will focus on phonetic one. In order to compare the source text with translation text we will present the translation of the text as well:

Translation of the text:

“Авалло Куберленддаги чорбоғ мутасаддисини – эсквайр Фредрик Ферли ўз касбини пухта эгаллаган бир расм ўқитувчисини тўрт ойлик муддат билан менга жалб қилиш ниятида экан” (Oq kiyingan ayol, 2010,16).

What we see in translation is that a translator omitted a geographical name *Limmeridge House* without transliteration in translation. In Uzbek it had to be transliterated as Лиммериж Хаус. The reason why it was done like this is not clear, to our mind, it is unjustified omission of the translator. Here we do not have any problem in transliterating of geographical and proper names as letters and sounds here more or less coincide with each other.

Let's take another passage and see how English proper names, geographical names are transliterated and transcribed, in other words what phonetic transformations took place in translation.

The original text is as following:

*" Oh, **Walter**, your father had never such as this! said my mother, when she had read the note of terms and had handed it back to me."* (1976, 44).

The translation of the same sentence into Uzbek:

*"- Ох, **Валтер**, отангда ҳеч қачон бундай имконият бўлмаган! – деди онам хизмат шартларини ўқиб уни мега қайтараркан."* (Oq kiyingan ayol, 2010,17).

Here the proper name **Walter** was transliterated I proper way. But in some cases the letter 'w' is mistransliterated with the help of the Russian letter "y" whereas in Uzbek transliteration of the English 'w' with the Uzbek "в" would be appropriate and correct (See Table 3). Due to some old traditions under the influence of the Russian language in some cases we can find the transliteration of "w" with the help of the letter "y". For example, the proper name William has two forms: Вильям and Уилям.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Thus, except lexical, grammatical, lexico-semantic, lexico-grammatical transformations it will be appropriate to single out a phonetic transformation as a type of translation transformation which consists of transliteration and transcription. It is the first and very important type of translation transformation as

it will also contribute to adequacy of translation adequacy not less than other types of transformations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that transliteration and transcription being one of the basic tools or techniques of phonetic transformation are widely used in translation. Taking this fact into consideration in the process of translation will contribute to the adequacy of translation at phonetic level and facilitate sounding the translated text more natural.

The fact of existing so called phonetic transformation should be recognized as we can't translate any text without using them in proper way and appropriately. Ignoring the existence of phonetic transformation may lead to misunderstanding or having several forms of one and the same proper name or some geographical names and names of organisations, enterprises, restaurants, cafes and bars, etc.

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