

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE transliteration IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract

This thesis is on the importance of the transliteration in translation. The present study collects and gives information about the lexical transformation named transliteration that involves with the problems of translating the names of people, geographical names, newspapers and magazines, enterprises, organizations, as well as hotel names. And as an example, it gives opinions of some linguists about the transliteration and starts with an analysis of this lexical transformation with the examples which are taken from the translation versions of “O‘tkan kunlar”.

Keywords: source language, target language, transliteration, letters, phonological units

Introduction

Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language general linguistic theory. General linguistics is, primarily, a theory about languages work. The paper focuses on the analysis of the lexical transformation named transliteration and reveals how the translators overcome the difficulties encountered in the translation. As comparative study of the translation is also important for future translators, this paper also may be useful for the researchers who are searching new information in the field of the lexical transformation named transliteration.

In translation, transliteration is the process of converting text from one writing system to another, using a letter-by-letter or sound-by-sound correspondence. It focuses on representing the form of the original text, rather than its meaning. There are several ways to translate words that do not have an equivalent, the easiest way is to transliterate words, that is, to give and preserve the pronunciation of the word. In translation, this method is widely used in transliterating names of people, place names, geographical names, positions, newspapers and magazines, enterprises, organizations, as well as hotel names.

Discussion

As E.S.Aznaurova has suggested that transliteration is the direct use of a word denoting realiae or its root in the spelling or in combination with suffixes of the mother tongue. [1; 10] That's

why, translators usually use the transliteration while translating the culture bound items, that is, realia in the translation process.

V.N.Komissarov includes transliteration among the main types of lexical transformations used in the translation process involving different source and target languages. [2; 172]

J.C.Catford writes that in transliteration, SL graphological units are replaced by TL graphological units; but these are not translation equivalents, since they are not selected on the basis of relationship to the same graphic substance. [3; 66] And here we must clarify the meaning of the graphological unit. In translation, graphological units refer to the smallest meaningful units of written language, like letters, words, and punctuation, and how they are used to convey meaning and style. So, the graphological unit means “a letter” in transliteration.

J.C.Catford explains the rules of transliteration as using the example of the process of translating from Russian to English as follows: in transliteration, the letters of the source language are replaced by the letters of the target language; but they cannot be translation equivalents, since they are not selected on the basis of the same graphic system.

For example, the word “СПУТНИК” in the source language is transliterated as “SPUTNIK” in the translation. This means that in the process of transliterating the text, the translator replaces each letter of the source language with a letter of the target language based on established rules. Thus, the process of implementing transliteration includes three stages:

1. Source language letters are replaced with source language phonological units;
2. Source language phonological units are translated into target language phonological units;
3. Target language phonological units are converted into target language letters.

So, this process, i.e. transliteration, is a three-step process, which can be summarized as follows: source language letters → source language phonological units → Target language phonological units → Target language letters.

Here are some examples from the source language and the translation versions of the Uzbek novel named “O‘tkan kunlar”:

Table 1.

	Source language letters	Source language phonological units	→	Target language phonological units	Target language letters
1.	Q	/q/	=	/k/	K
Example	Musulmonqul		→	Musulman Kul	
	Qovoq		→	Kavak	
	Qushbegi		→	Kushbegi	
2.	X	/x/	=	/kh/	KH
Example	Xon		→	Khan	
	Dasturxon		→	Dastarkhan	
	Xonimbibi		→	Khanym-bibi	
3.	H	/h/	=	/kh/	KH
	Muhammadrahim		→	Muhammed Rakhim	

Example	Rahmat	→	Rakhmat
	Fotiha		Fatikha
4.	O /o/	=	/a/ A
Example	Qora chopon	→	Karachapan
	Qipchoq	→	Kipchak
	Normuhammad	→	Nar Mohammad
5.	O' /o' /	=	/oi/ O
Example	O'rda	→	Orda
	To'ybeka	→	Toybeka
	O'zbek oyim	→	Ozbekoyim
	Ko'rpa	→	Korpachas
6.	O' /o' /	=	/oi/ OI
Example	To'ybeka	→	Toibeka
7.	J /j/	=	/dj/ DJ
Example	Hoji	→	Hadji
8.	I /i/	=	/y/ Y
Example	Isiriq	→	Isryk
	Taqsir	→	Taksyr

For example, there is a name of the madrasa, “Beklarbegi”, in the source text of “O‘tkan kunlar”. [4; 19] Carol Ermakova translates it as “Beklarbegi madrasah” [5; 23]. Mark Eduard Riz translates it as “Beklarbegi Madrassa” [6; 38]. I.M.Tukhtasinov translates as “Madrassah, “He is a Bek of the Beks””. [7; 20] In the translation versions of Carol Ermakova and Mark Eduard Riz, the name of the madrasa has been transliterated as “Beklarbegi”. So it retained its original form in the translation through the transliteration. But in the translation version of I.M.Tukhtasinov, the name of this madrasa was translated by calquing, as “He is a Bek of the Beks”. Also, in this example, we can see that the word "madrasa" is also transliterated as “madrasah” and “madrassa”.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we must mention that it is impossible to find the anaphor of the names of people, names of the geographical places, names of the newspapers and magazines, enterprises, organizations and etc. in translation. In this case, transliteration lets translators to use some techniques in translation while they work between the source and target languages. And by transliterating, they can change some letters of the above mentioned items that are difficult to translate because of the difference between the cultures of the languages.

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