



ANALYSIS OF TRANSCRIPTION OF UZBEKI BASED ON ARABIC AND LATIN GRAPHICS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th August 2022 Accepted: 26 th September 2022 Published: 30 th October 2022	This article is devoted to the transcription of extra units used in classic works from Arabic graphics to Uzbek language based on Latin graphics and the analysis of mistakes and shortcomings made in this process.
Keywords: Arabic language graphics, Uzbek language based on Latin graphics, transcription, extra unit, phonetic transcription, phonemic transcription, appearance, form	

INTRODUCTION

We know from history that when a nation conquers another nation, cultures merge indirectly. The culture of one nation is absorbed into another. Arab conquests after the 5th century also had a sufficient impact on Uzbek linguistics and culture. We can find this combination of cultures both today and in the history of the language. Without deviating from the topic, in this article, we intend to shed light on the issue by analyzing the differences in the writing of isophatic compounds found in the composition of the authors' nicknames written in Arabic, in the composition of Turkish-historical works, and in the names of most of them.

THEORETICAL BASIS

A compound formed by attaching one noun to another noun by means of a demonstrative conjunction is called a superlative compound. One of the compound nouns is called "mđađ" (in Uzbek "aniqlanmish" or "karalmish") and it is dependent on the second noun and requires it to be in the accusative case. The second noun is called "مداف الثلية" (in Uzbek "pointer with pointer" or "pointer") and it defines the first noun (to whom or what it belongs to). The first noun al you and without tanvin occurs in one of three cases depending on its function in the sentence, and the second noun occurs only in the accusative case [1,79]. For example, Alisher Navoi's "mđbb al qwlwb" [Mahbub ul qulub] "The Beloved of Hearts" or several similar Turkish works. Differences can be observed in the version of the work adapted to the Uzbek script and in the copy of other similar works. Based on the following information, we will try to explain the theories on which these extracts were formed. Copying the sources of two languages that do not belong to the same language family as we speak is called transcription in scientific language. Transcription comes from the Latin word "transcriptio" which means "to write down". In the term, it is a conditional type of writing used to clearly express the pronunciation of speech sounds, a method of accurately reflecting the sound qualities of speech parts such as sounds,

syllables, and words in writing. According to scientific sources on transcription, it is primarily divided into two: scientific transcription and practical transcription. Scientific transcription is divided into phonetic and phonemic transcriptions according to their nature. Phonetic transcription involves the accurate representation of spoken speech (pronunciation) in writing with all its features and is used in dictionaries of foreign languages (for example, English), language textbooks and speech guides, recording of living language (dialectological records, phonetics textbooks, etc.). The main principle of phonetic transcription is that each pronounced sound should be recorded separately in the record. A phonetic transcription is created on the basis of an existing alphabet, adding to it ostus signs or an arbitrary invented system of signs that reflect certain articulations of the speech organs. For example, the use of characters that are not in the current alphabet in dialectological writings for the purpose of learning Uzbek dialects. Phonemic transcription represents each word according to its phoneme content, excluding variants that occur in weak positions. According to the principle of this transcription, each phoneme, regardless of its position, is always represented by the same symbol. Phonemic transcription uses fewer symbols than phonetic transcription, because the number of phonemes is always less than the number of variants.

Practical transcription represents nouns, terms, special names and similar untranslatable words from other languages through the means of specific national alphabets and thus incorporates them into the printed texts of the receiving language. Practical transcription does not go beyond the character limits of the recipient language alphabet, but allows for some unusual uses of characters. One of the main requirements for practical transcription is to preserve the pronunciation of the received unit as accurately as possible. At the same time, practical transcription should preserve the morpheme structure of the word, its graphic features, etc., and ensure the easy identification of a specific word [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS



Let's analyze the title of a work based on the above transcription types. "كتاب ديوان لغات ال ترك" The transcription of this diwan of Mahmud Koshgari is especially different. Devonu lug'atit turk¹ [explanatory and wikipedia dictionaries], Divanu lugat-it-turk², Divan lug'at at-turk³ [arxiv.uz], Devoni lug'ati turk⁴ [ggllt.uz] Devonu lug'ati-t-turk⁵ [iht.uz] and others. All of the options mentioned above were published in book form, and in order to make it easier for the searcher to find sources, the sites where these sources are available have been placed after the name of the work. If there are so many variants of a compound, the question arises as to which one is the correct one. One of the main reasons for this variation is the types of transcription and their confusion. Before the analysis, it is not possible to see the form adapted to the theory of practical transcription, because there is a difference in form and pronunciation between Arabic graphics and Latin graphics based on the Uzbek language. Now the second step in the transcription is the question of accuracy article al. The Arabic alphabet is divided into two equal parts, depending on whether the letter "ال" is read or not at the beginning of the word. 14 of them are the letters "qamariyya" ("moon") and the remaining 14 are the letters "shamsiya" ("sun") [1,27]. In Arabic, two successive units have a wsl feature, and the same phenomenon occurs between the above-mentioned definite article and the letters "shamsiya", "qamariyya". For example, ال خورزمي , ال تيرمизи . This is the reason why the names of these scholars are written in Uzbek graphics as al-Khorazmi and al-Tirmizi. Conclusion 1: when translating the definite article into Uzbek writing,

the article is combined with the corresponding word using a hyphen (-). Conclusion 2: Arabic-Uzbek writing is based on the phonetic type of transcription.

Transcription view of number 1: Devonu lugotit turk. The analysis is based on phonetic transcription, the pronunciation in Arabic is future, and mistakes were made in copying it from the original. The appearance of the work in the original version is as follows: "U" in the "Devonu" section is not given in its original form, the sign between the definite article and the word it is attached to is misunderstood.

Transcription view number 2: Divanu lugat-it-turk. Based on phonetic transcription. I also think that "u" in the first word is inappropriate. The part that says that the phonetic transcription is adjusted to the pronunciation, the pronunciation of the second word is "g" and not "g", and "g" is an optional letter. it is pronounced as "o" when it comes to the sign "fatha", in which the article is correctly used.

Transcription view of number 3: Divan Lughat at-Turk. About the phonetic type of transcription. The second word has the same spelling error as the second version. If the first of the two words ends in a consonant, and the second is in the definite article, when the first word is joined to the next word, the consonant is replaced by the sign "kasra" ("i"). The at-turk form of the second and third word combination can actually be rejected based on this theory.

Transcription view in number 4: Devoni dictionary is Turkish. If we consider "u" in several of the above combinations to be redundant, then neither "i" in the first word nor the pronunciation of the letters are



suitable for phonetic transcription. So this appearance is based on the phonemic principle. The rule shown in Figure 3 does not correspond to this situation either. The error in copying the article is the same as above.

Transcription view of number 5: Devonu Lug'ati-t-Turk. In the first word, there is an increase of one movement in forms 1-2-4, leaving the scope of phonetic transcription, because this form is based on the phonemic method. Nevertheless, the transcriptional view of the precision article cannot be considered correct.

For me, the best option is to base the Arabic-Uzbek transcription on the phonetic principle and to be as accurate as possible when copying from the original text. In the course of this analysis and research, I would like to present a new view based on my personal thoughts and theories without agreeing to any of the views presented above: Divan lug'ot-it-turk. Note: fully compatible with phonetic transcription. The hyphens mean that the words are wsl, that is, they are connected to each other. It is natural that phonetic transcription causes some difficulties in pronunciation, and the reason is due to the different aspects of language families. It is true that this problem is reflected in writing, like international words borrowed from other languages. And in pronunciation, we have the opportunity to use the most convenient one, taking into account individual characteristics for ourselves.

CONCLUSION

Above we have analyzed only the name of one work and we have seen that the lack of attention given to the subject of this small transcription between languages has led to great scientific confusion. An independent researcher who has not studied Eastern languages

When faced with such different options in scientific works, it is natural for him to get lost in the scientific labyrinth and lose his way. We hope that young researchers, those who are interested in such issues, and perhaps those who could not spare time for theories while wanting to know the fundamentals of each issue, through this article, some order and understanding appeared in the confusion within the topic.

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