

THE ROLE OF TRANSCRIPTION IN ARABIC LOANWORDS

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Annotation. *This article analyzes the phonetic and morphological adaptation features of the transcription symbols adopted in order to make the letters characteristic of this language in other languages, especially in Uzbek, understandable to the reader. In the study, the expression of sounds that are present in Arabic but not in other languages through transcription is highlighted based on examples.*

Keywords: *transcription, Arabic sounds, Arabic language, phonetic adaptation, morphological adaptation, terminology.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье анализируются особенности фонетической и морфологической адаптации символов транскрипции, принятых с целью сделать характерные для этого языка буквы в других языках, особенно в узбекском, понятными читателю. В исследовании на примерах выделено выражение звуков, которые присутствуют в арабском языке, но отсутствуют в других языках, посредством транскрипции.*

Ключевые слова: *транскрипция, арабские звуки, арабский язык, фонетическая адаптация, морфологическая адаптация, терминология.*

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada arab tilida shu tilga xos bo‘lgan harflarni boshqa tillarda xususan o‘zbek tilida o‘quvchiga tushunarli bo‘lishi uchun qabul qilingan transkripsion belgilarni fonetik va morfologik moslashuv xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda arab tilida mavjud biroq boshqa tillarda mavjud bo‘lmagan tovushlarni transkripsiya orqali ifodalanishi misollar asosida yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *transkripsiya, arab tiliga xos tovushlar, arab tili, fonetik moslashuv, morfologik moslashuv, terminologiya.*

For centuries, the Arabic script served as the primary medium for science, literature, and religious discourse in Central Asia. Although the Uzbek language has transitioned to the Latin alphabet, the systematic transcription of Arabic loanwords, Quranic verses, and Islamic terminology remains a critical necessity for linguistic precision. This article examines the phonetic discrepancies between Arabic and Uzbek, the challenges of representing emphatic and guttural sounds, and the methodology of academic transcription in modern dictionaries.

The historical, cultural, and religious synergy between the Arabic and Uzbek languages has led to a profound linguistic integration. Numerous Arabic lexical units have become so deeply embedded in the Uzbek lexicon that native speakers often perceive them as indigenous. In contemporary linguistics, specifically in the

compilation of bilingual dictionaries, transcription is paramount for conveying the authentic phonetic structure of these terms to the Uzbek audience.

The Concept of Transcription

Transcription is defined as the representation of the sounds of one language through the orthographic system of another. Due to the divergence in the phonological systems of Arabic and Uzbek, several challenges arise. In Uzbek, vowel duration (length) typically does not alter the semantic value of a word; however, in Arabic, phonemic length is distinctive.

- **Example:** The distinction between *darā* (دَرَى - to know) [3; 210-b] and *dāra* (دَارَ - to turn) [3; 223-b], or *jamal* (جَمَل - camel) [3; 112-b] and *jamāl* (جَمَال - beauty) [3; 112-b], illustrates how improper transcription can lead to total semantic shifts.

Phonetic Divergences between Arabic and Uzbek

Arabic possesses several phonemes that lack direct equivalents in the Uzbek language:

- **Pharyngeal Consonants (ح and ع):**
 - **Hā (ح):** A voiceless pharyngeal fricative. It is present in borrowed terms such as *maḥbūb* (beloved), *maḥkama* (court), and *ḥurriyat* (freedom).
 - **‘Ayn (ع):** A voiced pharyngeal fricative (or stop). This sound is produced by the constriction of the pharynx. Examples include *ma’nā* (meaning), *ma’lūm* (known), and *e’tibōr* (attention).
- **Emphatic Consonants (ظ, ط, ض, ص):**
 - These "heavy" sounds (velarized/pharyngealized) do not exist in Uzbek. In academic dictionaries, they are represented using diacritic marks (e.g., a dot under the letter).
 - **Ṭā (ط) → ṭālib** (student); **Zā (ظ) → zālim** (oppressor); **Ṣād (ص) → ṣādiq** (truthful); **Ḍād (ض) → ḥāḍir** (present/ready).

Methods of Transcription in Arabic-Uzbek Dictionaries

Modern lexicography employs specific symbols to bridge the gap between the two phonological systems:

- **Interdental Consonants:** The letters **Thā (ث)** and **Dhāl (ذ)** represent voiceless and voiced interdental fricatives, respectively. In the Uzbek spoken tradition, these are often assimilated into "s" and "z" sounds, but academic transcription preserves their identity (e.g., *thābit* - firm, *dhikr* - remembrance).
- **Vocalism and Diacritics:**
 - **Short Vowels:** Fatha (a), Kasra (i), and Damma (u) are essential for morphological clarity.
 - **Gemination (Shadda):** Represented by doubling the consonant (e.g., *muḥabbat*).

- **Long Vowels:** Indicated by a macron (ā, ī, ū) to signify the presence of Alif, Ya, or Waw (e.g., *kitāb*, *fīl*, *nūr*).

Academic and Educational Significance

The utility of transcription extends beyond mere pronunciation; it is a vital tool for:

1. **Pedagogy:** Assisting beginners in mastering the phonology of a language with a non-Latin/Cyrillic script.
2. **Comparative Linguistics:** Allowing scholars to analyze phonetic systems across different language families.
3. **Lexicography:** Ensuring that the transition from the source language (Arabic) to the target language (Uzbek) maintains the integrity of the original etymon.

Conclusion. Transcription serves as a linguistic bridge, preserving the phonetic authenticity of Arabic in the Uzbek context. As the Uzbek language continues to evolve, the standardized application of transcription in scientific research and dictionary compilation remains indispensable for the accurate preservation of historical and religious heritage. In summary, transcription serves as an indispensable tool in the acquisition and pedagogical study of the Arabic language. It facilitates the correct phonetic articulation of lexical units, streamlines the learning process, and holds substantial significance in linguistic research. Therefore, the strategic and precise application of transcription is essential for effective language learning. In Arabic-Uzbek lexicography, a standardized transcription system provides several key benefits:

- **a)** It ensures accurate pronunciation and prevents semantic distortion;
- **b)** It significantly enhances the learner’s ability to internalize the Arabic linguistic structure;
- **c)** It eliminates the possibility of conceptual misunderstanding.

Conversely, inaccurate or incomplete transcription can lead to a fundamental corruption of a word's meaning. The implementation of a transcription system that accounts for the distinct phonetic differences between Arabic and Uzbek increases the overall quality and functional efficiency of dictionaries. Consequently, adhering to unified, scientifically-grounded transcription standards is a vital requirement for contemporary lexicographical works.

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