

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ, ПРИКЛАДНАЯ И СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЛИНГВИСТИКА /
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FEATURES OF transliteration OF ARABIC FAMILY PREFIXES IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BRITISH AND
AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LEXICOGRAPHY

Research article

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Abstract

This article provides a comparative analysis of various approaches to transliteration, identifies the main trends and problems in this area, and uses a comprehensive method of analyzing lexicographic sources, historical data and cultural contexts to study transliteration's features.

The purpose of this article is to identify transliteration's features of Arabic family prefixes in English scientific lexicography. The author of the article makes an attempt to identify the main trends and problems associated with transliteration, as well as to offer recommendations for the unification of transliteration to increase its efficiency and accuracy in scientific lexicography.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is the analysis of linguistic research on the adaptation and borrowing of words from Arabic into English, as well as translation theory and lexicography.

The research methodology includes a comparative analysis of Arabic and English texts and dictionaries, which allows for a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the use of Arabisms in scientific discourse in English.

The results of the study show that there is significant diversity in the transliteration of Arabic family prefixes in British and American scientific lexicography, this is due to differences in linguistic traditions.

Practical results will help improve the quality of scientific publications, facilitate communication between scientists in different countries and cultures, and also contribute to maintaining the accuracy and reliability of the translation of Arabic texts into English.

Keywords: transliteration, Arabic borrowings, English, scientific lexicography, phonetic features, historical features, cultural features, reverse transliteration, transliteration rules.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТРАНСЛИТЕРАЦИИ АРАБСКИХ РОДОВЫХ ПРЕФИКСОВ В АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОЙ
БРИТАНСКОЙ И АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ НАУЧНОЙ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИИ

Научная статья

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Аннотация

В статье проводится сравнительный анализ различных подходов к транслитерации, выявляются основные тенденции и проблемы в этой области, а также используется комплексный метод анализа лексикографических источников, исторических данных и культурных контекстов для изучения особенностей транслитерации.

Цель данной статьи – выявить особенности транслитерации арабских фамильных префиксов в английской научной лексикографии. Автор статьи делает попытку выявить основные тенденции и проблемы, связанные с транслитерацией, а также предложить рекомендации по унификации транслитерации для повышения ее эффективности и точности в научной лексикографии.

Теоретической и методологической основой исследования является анализ лингвистических исследований, посвященных адаптации и заимствованию слов из арабского языка в английский, а также теории перевода и лексикографии.

Методология исследования включает сопоставительный анализ арабских и английских текстов и словарей, что позволяет провести качественный и количественный разбор использования арабизмов в научном дискурсе на английском языке.

Результаты исследования показывают, что существует значительное разнообразие в транслитерации арабских родовых префиксов в британской и американской научной лексикографии, что связано с различиями в языковых традициях.

Практические результаты помогут повысить качество научных публикаций, облегчат общение между учеными разных стран и культур, а также будут способствовать поддержанию точности и надежности перевода арабских текстов на английский язык.

Ключевые слова: транслитерация, арабские заимствования, английский язык, научная лексикография, фонетические особенности, исторические особенности, культурные особенности, обратная транслитерация, правила транслитерации.

Introduction

Transliteration of Arabic borrowings in modern Russian is an important and pressing problem, especially in scientific lexicography, “and as a translation technique remains one of the most in demand” [4, P. 22-24].

A number of modern authors note that transliteration is a complex process of representing words of one language using equivalent contextual or orthographic equivalents of another language [1, P. 37], [2, P. 57], [8, P. 183-194].

Thus, transliteration means representing words and phrases of one language in the alphabet of another language while preserving their pronunciation. Transliteration is necessary when the processed and enumerated lexical properties are written in different languages. The problem of transliteration is quite serious: in this case, if you do not follow the scheme of the transliteration scheme, the incorrect placement of sounds, letters and incorrect transmission of the lexical result as a whole always occurs.

Considering the specifics of transliteration and orthographic processing of Arabisms in the scientific discourse of British and British English, first of all, it should be noted that the written version of the borrowed lexical formula should not be distorted, since its bearer has a universal, language-independent identification [3].

Main results

For example, these Arabic family prefixes: al, ar, as, at, ash indicate where the person comes from (صدام حسين التكريتي) [sadaam husayn altikriti] “Saddam Hussein of Tikrit” and indicate the etymological origin of the names, as well as various family connections: Saddam Hussein (the Arabic name “Saddam” means “opposing”) did not have a surname in the European sense. Hussein is his father's name (nasab), similar to a Russian patronymic; Abd al-Majid is the name of his grandfather, and al-Tikriti is a nisbah pointing to the city of Tikrit, where Saddam is from.

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For a deeper understanding of the problems and errors in the transliteration of Arabic family prefixes in English scientific lexicography, let us consider several specific examples from practical data. For example, the family prefix السيد [Al-Sayyid]. In Arabic, the family prefix السيد means “master.” When transliterating this prefix into English, you will often see different spellings such as Al-Sayyid, Al-Sayed, Al-Sayyed, etc. Some lexicographers may use different transliterations of the same family prefix, which can lead to confusion and misunderstanding.

For example, the family prefix الشيخ [Al-Shaykh] in Arabic means “sheikh” or “elder”. When transliterating this prefix, differences in spelling also arise, for example, Al-Shaykh, Al-Sheikh, Al-Sheik, etc. These differences can make it difficult to find information about a specific person or author.

The next example is the family prefix الحاج [Al-Hajj], which is used to denote a “pilgrim” who has performed the “Hajj”. When transliterating this prefix, various spellings are also possible, for example, Al-Hajj, Al-Haj, Al-Hagg, etc. Incorrect transliteration of this family prefix can lead to misunderstanding of its meaning and status of a person. Analysis of such examples allows us to identify errors and inconsistencies in the transliteration of Arabic family prefixes in English scientific lexicography, and to improve the quality of translation it is necessary to use uniform methods of transmitting information across language barriers.

Borrowing new terminological units is important within the framework of transliteration and orthographic processing of foreign language lexical units in the scientific discourse of the English language (and its British and American variants). Often, transliteration is used to obtain phonetic equivalents in the target language (English) for a given word in the source language (Arabic). However, transliteration in different writing systems often leads to the fact that the name of the linguistic unit of scientific discourse in the source language is presented differently [5, P. 143-161]. Such lexical items are often written differently in languages that use the same writing system.

Separately, we should dwell on the so-called automatic (machine) transliteration. Thus, models for automatic (machine) transliteration are often used to represent terms in languages with different writing systems and alphabets, for example, English and Arabic.

There are two types of transliteration:

1. Direct transliteration is used when the “letter being transliterated” is Arabic. In this case, nouns, especially proper nouns, take different forms, but all are acceptable as long as they retain the original pronunciation. This phenomenon occurs because English and Arabic languages are very different in their phonemic systems (the same situation can arise between English and Russian). For example, the Arabic name صلاح الدين [salah aldiyn] can be written in different ways: Salah El Din, Salah Al Din, Salahdin (the last option is the most common) [14].

2. Reverse transliteration is used when transliterating an English name into Arabic. The names almost always take the same form, and this is the difference between them: Johnson جونسون [junsun], George جورج [jurj], Alex اليكس [alyaks] [9], [10].

Thus, transliteration determines the process of transition of a lexical unit by using the original phonetic pronunciation of the word and its implementation through the letters and symbols of the language into which it is transliterated. That is, we are talking about the transition of a text unit of one language (in particular, Arabic) into the alphabet of another (English) without changing the original meaning, but preserving the original pronunciation, in contrast to the translation of lexical units (not proper names), caused by the process changes in the lexical meaning of something written, spoken or mentioned from one language to another.

Discussion

For example, international brands, prominent personalities, programs, electronic and technological applications are transliterated by bringing together the sound types of Arabic and English, such as: Attar Collection, Amouage (Arabic perfume

brands), Emirates Airline (airline), Damas (jewelry company), etc. Arabic proper names cannot be translated into English, so Attar Collection is translated as “Attar Collection”, Amouage “Amuage”, Damas “Damas”. Difficult to translate and missing from dictionaries, especially modern and new ones, proper names, companies, international brands and enterprises are always transliterated:

Damas is a leading jewellery house in the Middle East and a distributor of classic fine jewellery, which also offers its own collections of gold jewellery, set with diamonds and other precious stones. “Damas is a leading jewelry house in the Middle East and a distributor of classic fine jewelry, which also offers its own collections of gold jewelry set with diamonds and other precious stones” [11].

Amouage perfumes are the national pride of Oman; they embody the national flavor of this eastern country. “Amuage perfumes are the national pride of Oman; they embody the national flavor of this eastern country” [7].

Founded in Y2015, based in dubai (uae), attar collection is a niche, luxury perfume house offering the richest quality of perfumes and natural oils presented in the exclusive design and a modern elegant image [12], [13]. “Founded in 2015 in Dubai, UAE, Attar Collection is a niche luxury fragrance house offering the highest quality perfumes and natural oils, presented in exclusive designs and a contemporary, elegant look”.

Transliteration is a priority and extremely necessary compared to translation, since in some cases during translation it is difficult to find an exact analogue or equivalent meaning other than the comparative one [6].

Conclusion

Thus, a key and effective tool for implementing the lexicographic method is the analysis of the borrowing under study in a number of dictionaries from the point of view of its genetic characteristics. In this regard, the problem of the only correct semantic interpretation of the same Arabic borrowings, defined as identical from the point of view of grammatical structures, arises. A huge role in this context is played by identifying the original source of formation of the corresponding lexeme, since many words came into the scientific discourse of the English language from Arabic, Greek and Latin, but through initial assimilation in other languages of the Old World, for example, from Old French, Old German, etc. The basic method for the terminological system of assimilation of borrowed lexemes – transliteration – has a certain specificity in English scientific discourse. This mainly has to do with the phonetic aspect of the use of new words and often the lack of clearly defined transliteration criteria for all possible cases of using this method.

Конфликт интересов

Не указан.

Рецензия

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Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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