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PHONETIC TRANSFORMATIONS AND THEIR LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES

ABSTRACT

This article explores the various forms of translation transformations, including lexical, grammatical, and phonetic transformations. It also provides real examples to demonstrate these transformations. The English language's sound system is more advanced than Uzbek due to significant differences between their written and spoken forms. Additionally, transcribing English nouns into Uzbek can be challenging, as English has some vowels and consonants that do not exist in Uzbek.

In this article, we will discuss the differences between English vowels and consonants and Uzbek vowels and consonants, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Blindly transliterating English nouns into Uzbek goes against the spelling rules and creates obstacles in finding effective solutions to existing challenges.

The methodology section of this article emphasizes the importance of considering the phonetic qualities, linguistic, and cultural components of each language while transliterating from English to Uzbek and vice versa. Moreover, any changes in the phonetic system of the languages involved in the translation must be reflected in the transcription and transliteration of the words.

The article discusses the general nature of transformations and analyzes the following processes: de-semanticization of components, reduction of inter-word pauses, and merging into one phonetic word, as well as the activation of assimilation processes. The phonetic transformation type of transliteration is based on examples of the approximation of the differences in the letter system of the languages that have

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FONETIK TRANSFORMATSIYALAR VA ULARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada tarjima transformatsiyalarining an'anaviy turlariga munosabati, leksik, grammatik transformatsiyalar ichida fonetik transformatsiyaning mavjudligi ko'rsatib berilgan va aniq misollar yordamida asoslangan. Ingliz tilining tovush tizimi harflarning yozilishi va o'qilishi orasida katta tafovut bo'lganligi uchun o'zbek tili tovush tizimiga nisbatan ancha murakkab hisoblanadi. Ingliz atoli otlarini amaliy transkripsiya yordamida o'zbek tilida berish ham tarjimadagi murakkab jarayondir. Chunki ingliz tilida o'zbek tilida mavjud bo'lmagan bir qator unli va undosh tovushlari mavjud.

Ingliz unli va undoshlari hamda o'zbek unli va undosh tovushlari o'rtasida miqdoriy va sifatga tegishli (differensial belgilar) farq mavjud. Inglizcha atoli otlarni rus tiliga transkripsiya va transliteratsiya qilishni o'zbek tiliga ko'r-ko'rona ko'chirish uning imlo qonun-qoidalariga zid bo'lib, mavjud muammolarni ijobiy hal etishga to'sqinlik qiladi.

Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga, o'zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga transkripsiya/transliteratsiya qilishda har bir tilning fonetik xususiyatlari va lingvokulturologik jihatlari inobatga olish qay darajada muhimligi mazkur maqolaning metodika qismida ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, tarjima munosabati bilan aloqaga kirishgan tillar fonetik tizimidagi o'zgarishlar tarjimada so'zlarni transkripsiya va transliteratsiya qilishda ham o'z aksini topadi.

Shuningdek, maqolada transformatsiyalarning umumiy tabiati ochib berilib quydagilar tahlil etilgan: komponentlarning desemantizatsiyasi, so'zlararo to'xtalishlarning qisqartilishi va

come into contact with the letters of the translation language. Transcription, on the other hand, is the process of bringing vowels and consonants in the sound system of two languages that come into contact with each other to the original sound in the translation, creating an approximation effect. The research studies the fact that the letter and sound of the original text “match” the original text to a certain extent in the translated language, ensuring the similarity of the letter and sound of the word and the word, the equivalence of the word, the alternative of the sentence, and the adequacy of the content of the text.

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

bitta fonetik soʻzga birlashishi, assimilyatsiya jarayonlarini faollashtirish masalasi oʻrganilgan; fonetik transformatsiyaning transliteratsiya turi tarjima munosabati bilan kontaktga kirgan tillar harflari tizimidagi farqlarni tarjima tili harflariga yaqinlashtirishni amalga oshirishda qoʻllanilishi misollar bilan asoslangan; transkripsiya esa tarjima munosabati bilan kontaktga kirgan ikki tilning tovush tizimidagi unli va undosh tovushlarni tarjimada asliyatdagi tovushga yaqinlashtirish, aproksimatsiya taʼsirini hosil qilish jarayoni tahlilga tortilgan; asliyat matnidagi harf va tovushning tarjima tilida muayyan darajada asliyatga “mos kelishi”, soʻz va soʻzdagi harf va tovush oʻxshashligini taʼminlashi soʻzning ekvivalentligi, gapning muqobilligi va matn mazmunining adekvatligi tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: fonetik transformatsiya, tarjima transformatsiyalari, transkripsiya, transliteratsiya, harf, tovush, atqoli otlar, geografik nomlar, lingvokulturologik xususiyatlar, amaliy transkripsiya, kontekst, xushohanglik (evfoniya).

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 that languages that come into contact with translation have linguistic and stylistic differences.

Moreover, the translation process includes two stages: In the first stage, the translator closely familiarizes himself with the original text and pays attention to its content and relevant aspects. In the second stage of the process, the translator selects the version of the text in the target language. In general, the second stage includes the selection of language and translation units, their equivalents and alternatives, stylistic editing, polishing of the text, and editing related to the Uzbek language, bringing the content of the text into order.

Most scholars believe that a translator does not realize many issues, and in most cases, s/he does not feel that s/he has chosen a certain option based on the finished work. However, the achievements of modern translation studies in other related sciences show that there is a reason to clarify this issue as well.

In this regard, challenges such as the origin of word meanings, unity of form and meaning in the language, definition of translation units, concept, conceptsphere, frames, and their structures can be mentioned at the intersection of cognitive linguistics and translation theory.

Each language creates its linguistic landscape by expressing and organizing information and meaning that exists or does not exist in reality based on its phonetic, lexical, grammatical, stylistic, pragmatic, and other similar features. Traditionally, this

feature is seen in some systems of different structures that share the same information or meaning between language units.

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

The article aims to investigate transliteration and transcription as a basic type of phonetic transformation.

METHODS

Such tools of translation like transcription and transliteration are productively used for the proper names, toponyms, etc. belonging to the phonetic phenomenon of translation but not the lexical one. Among translation transformations, transliteration and transcription should be mentioned first, as they are the first to be used in translation from a foreign language into a native one or vice versa (in this article we deal with 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 are written. The difference in quantity influences the quality of speech sounds. This should be taken into account in the process of translation.

No translation is carried out without the use of translation tools, techniques, or transformations. The number of transformations ranges from 2 to 7, and sometimes more than 10. Y.I. Retsker, in his work, distinguishes two types of transformations:

- grammatical transformations in the form of the replacement of parts of speech or members of a sentence;

- lexical transformations, which consist of 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].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The transformational model of translation is based on the provisions of the transformational grammar of N.Chomsky that there are several syntactic structures in the language that are related to each other. In these series, nuclear, simplest, and surface derivative structures are distinguished, formed from nuclear as a result of a series of transformations [Chomsky, 1962]. This is the phenomenon of the so-called intralinguistic transformation. I.I. Revzin and V.Y. Rosenzweig developed this model. Researchers within the framework of this model define transformation as “translation within the language”, in which some phrases are replaced by others with the same nature of meaning [Revzin & Rosenzweig, 1964; 99].

The essence of the theory of regular correspondences, proposed by Y.I. Retsker is that in the process of translation, three types of correspondences are established between the source language and the target language: 1) equivalents established

by identity; 2) variant and contextual correspondences; 3) adequate replacements, including all types of translation transformations [Retsker, 2007; 12].

Another scholar, K. Garbovsky offers an interesting approach to translation transformations in his concept of translation. The scientist proceeds from the fact that the source text (IT) as such does not undergo any transformations and remains unchanged. A virtual object is subjected to transformations — the translator's ideas about the system of meanings in IT, which is the subject of transformations. This virtual secondary text is created by the translators themselves as they immerse themselves in the depths of the source text [Garbovsky, 2007; 363].

A.B. Shevnin and N.P. Serov in their classification distinguishes two main types of translation transformations: lexical transformations, and grammatical transformations [Shevnin & Serov, 1979].

T.R. Levitskaya and A.M. Fiterman distinguish three types of translation transformations: grammatical transformations, stylistic transformations, and lexical transformations [Levitskaya & Fiterman, 1963].

R.K. Minyar-Beloruchev distinguishes between three types of transformations: lexical, grammar, and semantic [Minyar-Beloruchev, 1980].

V.E. Shchetinkin names the following types of translation transformations: lexical, stylistic, and grammatical [Shchetinkin, 1987].

In turn, the scientist divides all the transformations of this type into four subtypes. Among them: are transpositions, omissions, replacements, and additions.

V.N. Komissarov turns his attention to such types of transformations as lexical, grammar, and integrated [Komissarov, 1990]. V.N. Komissarov, in addition to translation transformations, identifies techniques that violate the “formal similarity of the translation to the original”, but ensure “the achievement of a higher level of equivalence”. By lexical transformations, he means transliteration, translation transcription, tracing, and 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, descriptive translation, antonymic translation, and compensation.

D. Schweitzer proposes to divide the transformations into four groups: transformations at the component level of semantic valency, transformations at a pragmatic level, Transformations carried out at the referential level, transformations at the stylistic level—compression, and expansion [Schweitzer, 1973].

G. Gak distinguishes the following 5 types of lexical-syntactic transformations:

- 1) transposition of grammatical categories;
- 2) transposition of parts of speech;
- 3) transformation of means of communication between sentences or their parts;
- 4) actant transformations (changes in the syntactic function of a word);
- 5) semantic transformations in the word [Gak, 1998; 376].

G. Gak, in his research, focuses on semantic transformations and classifies them

based on formal-logical relations between the concepts of the source language and the target language, highlighting five main types of such transformations: 1) synonymous replacements based on equivalence relations; 2) displacement, which is based on relations of outsideness; 3) antonymic transformations based on contradictory relations between concepts; 4) semantic narrowing or expansion characterizing the relationship of subordination; 5) transfer, the essence of which lies in the logical development of concepts that are in a relationship of crossing [Gak, 1998; 471].

In addition to semantic transformations of individual words, this model also distinguishes semantic transformations at the utterance level. 1) replacement of a word by a phrase, and vice versa; 2) reduction or repetition of semantic components; 3) vector substitutions, consisting of the rearrangement of semantic components [Rostovtsev, 1977; 50–52].

The reasons why a translator is forced to resort to transformations are studied in detail in the work of A.D. Schweitzer, who proposed a dynamic model of translation. The scientist considers translation transformations and their motives at two sublevels of semantic equivalence: component and referential, defining translation transformations as “operations to re-express meaning”, the essence of which is “the relationship between source and final language expressions” [Schweitzer, 1988; 190]. In the theory of translation by A.D. Schweitzer, transformations are correlated with translation techniques as elements of a theoretical model of translation with elements of translation practice. Moreover, transformations form the basis of the corresponding translation techniques [Schweitzer, 1973; 377].

L.S. Barkhudarov, a well-known linguist and translation theorist, also identified four types of transformations (transformations) used in the translation process: permutations, replacements, omissions, and additions [Barkhudarov, 1975].

The techniques used in rearrangement include changing the arrangement of the components of a complex sentence as well as changing the placement 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, and mixed-type transformations [Latyshev, 2005]. K. Latyshev and A.L. Semenov, in turn, in addition to translation transformations, classified in their classification as modifying actions, also distinguish broadcasting actions (substitutions) and methods of translating non-equivalent vocabulary, placing the latter in a separate “specific group” [Latyshev & Semenov, 2008].

As a result of studying the transformational aspect of the concepts and models of translation, we can conclude that the essence of translational transformations is understood in the science of translation in different ways:

- 1) the relationship between the linguistic and speech units of the translated text and the corresponding units of the original;
- 2) the translation process;
- 3) a specific action or technique used by the translator in the translation process;
- 4) a kind of translation solution used to achieve equivalence.

In each notion and model that we have looked at, to varying degrees, translation actions are considered, techniques that contribute to the creation of a translated text based on the original, which in general can be called transformations. However, in the works of researchers, there is often no division between such terms as technique, method, method of translation, and translation transformation. Therefore, we will try to compare the models of different researchers in terms of the transformational actions they single out and determine if there is a difference between these terms and what they consist of.

So, summing up the opinions of scientists, we note that many of them are inclined to distinguish three types of translation transformations [<https://studfile.net/preview/...>] (See Table 1):

Table 1.

Types of translation transformations

<i>Lexical and semantic transformations</i>	<i>Grammatical transformations</i>	<i>Lexical-grammatical transformations</i>
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/ demetaphorization
lexico-semantic replacement	grammatical replacements, etc.	explication – descriptive translation /implication
generilization –		compensation
lexico-semantic replacement		idiomatization/deidiomatization
translation		lexical addition
transcription		pronoun repetition, etc.

When enumerating translation transformations by scientists, theorists, and practitioners of translation, the phonetic level of transformation is not mentioned as a separate species. 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 and phonostylistic devices are used to a greater extent than in prose).

D.I. Yermolovich considered phonetic transformation in detail, 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 [Yermolovich, 2004].

When translating any text in the original, a translator comes across not only the foreign structure of sentences made up based on the 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 that was mentioned above gives rise to the 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 in broad meaning, they include several other transformations, including direct graphic transfer, transliteration, transcription (including several of its subspecies), hybrid method, euphonic transmission, limitation of variability, etc. [Kambarov, 2019; 138].

In this case, equivalence should refer to the phonetic level as well as the lexical and grammatical levels since they are fundamental branches of linguistics and due to their importance in identifying the adequacy of translation in the long run. Phonetic transformations should contribute to the 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 phenomenon are studied properly, at least in the combination of English–Uzbek or Uzbek–English translation parallels. Some problems related to it are still under consideration. There is no doubt that clarification in this field will lead to solving some urgent problems in translation theory and practice connected with phonetic phenomena. For example, the problems of transliteration and transcription of English proper names into Uzbek and vice versa have not been solved yet. It leads to a discrepancy in proper names. Therefore, the table mentioned above can be completed by adding one more column, which will be phonetic, and it should be placed in column 1, as it is the first linguistic level, without which the picture of the basic or principal linguistic branches will not be complete (See Table 2).

Table 2.

Types of translation transformations

<i>Phonetic transformation</i>	<i>Lexical (lexical, semantic) transformations</i>	<i>Grammatical transformation</i>	<i>Lexico-gramamtical transformations</i>
direct graphic transfer	transcription	morphological transformation	autonomic translation
transliteration	transliteration	syntactic transformation	conversion transformation

transcription (including several of its subspecies); hybrid method	calqué	syntactic likening –word-for-word translation	adequate replacement
euphonic transmission	concretization-lexico-semantic replacement	division of sentences	contextual replacement
limitation of variability	generilization – 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 a more or less complete picture of the techniques used in the translation process. It has several factors determining the use of certain transformations. The closer the languages, the fewer transformations are used, and the more distant the languages that come into 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, and style of writing differ greatly from each other, and these differences cause translation transformations of different types as well.

If we compare English and Uzbek in terms of the phonetic system, we can notice that there are some differences in the number of letters used in English (26) and Uzbek (33) and (2 signs). If one considers it in detail (See Table 3):

Table 3.

English consonants		
<i>The English letters and sounds</i>	<i>The Uzbek corresponding letter in Latin script</i>	<i>The Uzbek corresponding letter in Cyrillic script</i>
Bb [b]	B	Б
Cc [s]; [k]	1) s; 2) k	1) c; 2) к
Dd [d]	D	Д
Ff [f]	F	Ф
Gg [dʒ]; [g]	1) [dʒ]; 2) [g]	Г

Hh [h]	H	X
Jj [dʒ]	J	Ж
Kk [k]	K	K
Ll [l]	L	Л
Mm [m]	m	М
Nn [n]	n	Н
Pp [p]	p	П
Rr [r], [ɹ]	r	Р
Qq [k]	k; q	Қ; К
Ss [s], [z]; [ʃ]	s; z	С; З
Tt [t]	t	Т
Vv [v]; [f]	v; f	В; Ф
Ww [w], [ɹ]	w; u	В; У
Xx [ks], [gz], [z]	ks, gz	КС; ГЗ; З
Zz [z]	z	З

In contrast to Uzbek, there are consonant letter combinations in English that require careful consideration while translating. The features of translations are given below (See Table 4):

Table 4.

Consonant letter combinations

<i>English</i>	<i>Uzbek Latin</i>	<i>Uzbek Cyrillic</i>
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, [ɹ]	В; У
Zh [ʒ]	J	Ж

As for vowels, some points 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 does not coincide with each other, as there are 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 are only monophthongs in Uzbekistan. English has long vowels, and Uzbek has only short vowels (See Table 5 (for transliteration)).

Table 5.

English vowel letters in their correspondences in Uzbek

<i>The English vowel letters</i>	<i>The Uzbek vowel letters in Latin script</i>	<i>The Uzbek vowel letters in Cyrillic script</i>
A	A	А
O	O	О
U	yu	у, ў
E	E	Е
I	I	И
Y	i,y	и,й
ya, yo, yu	ya, yo, yu	я, ё, ю

The following Table 6 demonstrates English phonemes and their correspondences in Uzbek (See Table 6 (for transcription)).

Table 6.

English phonemes and their correspondences in Uzbek

<i>The English phonemes</i>	<i>The Uzbek phonemes in Latin script</i>	<i>The Uzbek phonemes in Cyrillic script</i>
[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 is seen from the given table in finding correspondences for English vowel sounds or phonemes in translation, to be exact, 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, depending on

where transcription is used as a method of rendering.

We would like to examine this phenomenon, for instance, in fiction, where the text type 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-flowing words, rhyming words, rhythm, feet in poetry) to attract the reader's attention with its imaginative writing. Writers and poets, the most knowledgeable people in the nation mostly use literary words. They seem to know how to use words—what words and where—in the proper way so people can get aesthetic information. To enjoy what they read, the reader chooses an author on whom he or she mostly relies. It is in her or his domain to select words to use in a literary way.

These excerpts and their translations into Uzbek – “Oq kiyingan ayol” translated by A. Iminov [Iminov, 2010] are taken from “The Woman in White” by W. Collins [Collins, 1976].

The original text:

“First, 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” [Collins, 1976; 43].

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

Translation of the text:

“Avvalo Kuberlanddagi chorbog‘ mutasaddisi – eskvayr Fredrik Ferli o‘z kasbini puxta egallagan bir rasm o‘qituvchisini to‘rt oylik muddat bilan menga jalb qilish niyatida ekan” [Iminov, 2010; 16].

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

Another example shows how English proper names and geographical names are transliterated and transcribed; in other words, what phonetic transformations took place in translation.

The original text is as follows:

*“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”* [Collins, 1976; 44].

The translation of the same sentence into Uzbek:

*“— Oh, **Valter**, otangda hech qachon bunday imkoniyat bo‘lmagan! – dedi onam xizmat shartlarini o‘qib uni mega qaytararkan”* [Iminov, 2010; 17].

Here the proper name *Walter* was transliterated in 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.

Thus, except with lexical, grammatical, lexical-semantic, and lexical-grammatical transformations, it will be appropriate to single out a phonetic transformation as a type of translation transformation that consists of transliteration and transcription. It is the first and very important type of translation transformation, as it will also contribute to the adequacy of translation, which is not less than other types of transformations.

CONCLUSION

To summarize, transliteration and transcription are fundamental techniques used for phonetic transformation in translation. By incorporating these techniques, we can ensure the translation is phonetically accurate and sounds natural to the target audience.

It is important to recognize the existence of a phonetic transformation when translating any text. This is because ignoring it can lead to misunderstandings or multiple forms of proper names, geographical locations, and names of organizations, businesses, and other establishments. Pure transformations of one type are rare in translation and are usually found in a combination of punctuation, phonetics, lexicon, grammar, and other similar levels. The use of these various transformations expands the translator’s ability and ensures an accurate translation.

Since frames in different languages have a national character, language units usually don’t correspond to each other in translation. This means that a word may correspond to a morpheme, a word to a phrase, or a word to a phrase, depending on the nation’s way of thinking, understanding the world, and accepting the linguistic landscape. These national characteristics cause various problems in translation. The translator’s ability to use transformations appropriately and efficiently in the right places is what determines the translation’s quality.

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