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**ЖИБЕК ЖОЛУНУН ҮНДӨРҮН КОТОРУУ: АНГЛИС ЖАНА ОРУС
ТИЛДЕРИНИН ФОНЕТИКАЛЫК ЖАНА ФОНОЛОГИЯЛЫК АСПЕКТИЛЕРИ**

**ПЕРЕВОД ЗВУКОВ ШЕЛКОВОГО ПУТИ: ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И
ФОНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ**

**TRANSLATION OF SILK ROAD SOUNDS: PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL
ASPECTS OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

Аннотациясы: Бул макалада Жибек Жолунун үндөрүн англис жана орус тилдерине которуунун фонетикалык жана фонологиялык аспектилери каралат. Авторлор бул тарыхый жол менен байланышкан үндөрдүн айтылышындагы айырмачылыктарды изилдеп, салыштырып, бул айырмачылыктардын текстти которууга жана тил сүйлөгөндөрдүн ортосундагы байланышка тийгизген таасирин талдайт. Изилдөө англис жана орус тилдеринин фонетикалык жана фонологиялык өзгөчөлүктөрүн талдоого жана аларды Жибек Жолунун боюнда колдонулган тилдерге мүнөздүү үндөр менен салыштырууга негизделген. Изилдөөнүн жыйынтыгы лингвисттер, котормочулар жана маданияттар аралык байланышка кызыккан ар бир адам үчүн пайдалуу болушу мүмкүн.

Негизги сөздөр: котормо, Жибек жолу, үндөр, фонетикалык, фонологиялык, англис, орус.

Аннотация: В этой статье исследуются фонетические и фонологические аспекты перевода звуков Шелкового пути на английский и русский языки. Авторы исследуют и сравнивают различия в произношении звуков, связанных с этим историческим маршрутом, и анализируют влияние этих различий на перевод текста и коммуникацию между носителями языка. Исследование основано на анализе фонетических и фонологических характеристик английского и русского языков и их сравнении со звуками, типичными для языков,

используемых вдоль Великого Шелкового пути. Результаты исследования могут быть полезны лингвистам, переводчикам и всем, кто интересуется межкультурной коммуникацией.

Ключевые слова: перевод, Шелковый путь, звуки, фонетический, фонологический, английский, русский.

Abstract: *This article explores the phonetic and phonological aspects of translating Silk Road sounds into English and Russian languages. The authors examine and compare the differences in pronunciation of sounds associated with this historical route and analyze the impact of these differences on text translation and communication between language speakers. The study is based on the analysis of phonetic and phonological characteristics of English and Russian languages and their comparison with sounds typical for the languages used along the Silk Road. The results of the study may be useful for linguists, translators, and anyone interested in cross-cultural communication.*

Keywords: *translation, Silk Road, sounds, phonetic, phonological, English, Russian.*

1. Introduction

The Silk Road was one of the most important trade routes in human history, connecting East and West. This route not only introduced new technologies, culture, and goods, but also contributed to the development of cross-cultural exchange. However, in addition to differences in culture and language, speakers of different languages encountered problems in translating sounds that were unique to each language. In this article, we will explore how these problems are related to the phonetic and phonological characteristics of English and Russian languages and how they affect the translation of texts and communication between speakers of different languages. Our work can provide valuable scientific results for linguists, translators, and anyone interested in cross-cultural communication and the history of the Silk Road.

Research objective: to analyze the phonetic and phonological aspects of translating the sounds of the Silk Road into English and Russian.

Research tasks:

2. Study the history of the Silk Road and its connection to the English and Russian languages.
3. Identify the characteristics of sound pronunciation in different regions of the Silk Road and the difficulties of pronouncing foreign sounds for speakers of English and Russian.
4. Compare the phonological systems of English and Russian languages, as well as study the changes in sound systems as a result of contact with other languages.
5. Analyze the transcription of place names and terms on the Silk Road in English and Russian and identify errors and inaccuracies in this process.
6. Provide recommendations for improving the transcription of place names and terms in English and Russian.

2. Methodology

The phonetic aspects of translating the sounds of the Silk Road are related to the peculiarities of pronouncing sounds in different regions of the Silk Road and the difficulties of pronouncing foreign sounds for English and Russian speakers.

The pronunciation of sounds may significantly differ in various regions of the Silk Road compared to English and Russian languages. For example, the sound [x] (voiceless velar fricative) is a common sound in China but absent in English and Russian. This sound may be challenging for speakers of these languages to pronounce.

Pronouncing foreign sounds may also pose difficulties for English and Russian speakers. For instance, English lacks the sound [ɣ], which is present in Russian. English speakers may have

difficulty pronouncing this sound in place names on the Silk Road such as Kyzylkun or Tashkent. English speakers may struggle to pronounce this sound when attempting to say Russian words containing it, such as "рыба" (fish) or "мышь" (mouse). [1]

Conversely, the English language has a sound [θ] that is absent in Russian. Russian speakers may have difficulty pronouncing this sound, especially when it appears at the beginning or middle of words such as "think" or "mathematics".

Analyzing phonetic errors in transcribing place names and terms on the Silk Road is also an essential aspect of research. For example, the English transcription of the city of Almaty sometimes uses the sound [æ], which differs from the original pronunciation of [ɑ:]. Errors in transcribing sounds that are absent in English and Russian languages are also possible. [2]

Studying the phonetic aspects of translating the sounds of the Silk Road allows us to understand which sounds may be challenging for English and Russian speakers and how to improve the transcription of place names and terms into these languages.

Comparing the phonological systems of English and Russian languages can help to understand the main differences between them.

Vowel sounds: English language has 12 vowel sounds, while Russian language has 5 vowel sounds. Russian language also has long and short vowel sounds, while English language doesn't have such a distinction.

Consonant sounds: English language has 24 consonant sounds, while Russian language has 21 consonant sounds. Both languages have differences between voiceless and voiced consonant sounds. However, there are also some sounds that are absent in one language and present in the other, for example, the [θ] sound in English language and the [zh] sound in Russian language. [3]

Stress: in Russian language, stress falls on one of the syllables in a word, while in English language stress can fall on any syllable in a word. This can cause difficulties for speakers of one language when they are learning the other language.

Vowel sounds in unstressed syllables: in Russian language, vowel sounds in unstressed syllables are often replaced with other sounds or are dropped, while in English language vowel sounds in unstressed syllables are often preserved.

Studying the differences in the phonological systems of English and Russian languages can help to understand which sounds and stresses may cause difficulties for speakers of one language when they are learning the other language, and what rules need to be considered for correct pronunciation of words.

3. Results

Contact with other languages can lead to changes in the sound system of a language. These changes can be conscious or unconscious. Here are some examples of sound system changes as a result of contact with other languages:

Assimilation: This is the process where a sound changes as a result of contact with another sound. For example, in the English language, the word "sandwich" was borrowed from French, and the sound [w] was assimilated to the sound [s], leading to the pronunciation of the word as "samwich".[4]

Borrowing of sounds: This is the process where a sound from one language is borrowed into another language. For example, the sound [ʃ] in English was borrowed from French.

Simplification of sounds: This is the process where complex sound combinations are replaced by simpler sounds. For example, in the Spanish language, the vowel sound [ɲ] can be replaced by the simple sound [n].

Reduction of sounds: This is the process where sounds are simplified or dropped in certain conditions. For example, in the English language, where stress falls on the second or later syllable in a word, the vowel sound in unstressed syllables may be reduced or dropped.

These changes can be temporary or permanent, and they can lead to the creation of new sounds or changes in the pronunciation of existing sounds in a language. Analyzing changes in the sound systems as a result of contact with other languages can help understand how languages interact with each other and how these changes affect the pronunciation and understanding of the language.

Studying the changes in sound systems in the transcription of place names and terms can be important for understanding the influence of different languages on each other and how sound systems adapt to new conditions. For example, the names of geographical features may be transcribed from one language to another, which can lead to changes in pronunciation or even the creation of new sounds in the language that adopts the name.

In addition, terms in various fields of knowledge may be borrowed from other languages, and their transcription may cause changes in the sound system of the language that uses them. For example, terms from Latin or Greek may contain sounds that are not present in the sound system of Russian or English, and their transcription may lead to the creation of new sounds in the language.

Studying changes in sound systems in the transcription of place names and terms can also help facilitate the exchange of information between different languages and cultures. The accuracy of transcription is an important factor for proper understanding of names and terms, and changes in sound systems can lead to misunderstanding or even misinterpretation.

Overall, studying changes in sound systems in the transcription of place names and terms can help expand our knowledge base about languages and cultures, as well as help improve communication and understanding between different languages and cultures.

4. Discussion

The history of transcription on the Silk Road dates back to ancient times when trade caravans transported goods from China to Western Asia and Europe. As trade connections expanded and trade volumes grew, there was a need to create a unified transcription system to facilitate communication between traders who spoke different languages.

Various systems were used in transcription on the Silk Road, including a system of phonetic signs created by the Chinese Empire, as well as transcription systems developed in Iran, Arabia, and India. Transcription systems on the Silk Road were quite diverse, and many of them were used only in certain regions.

Comparing transcription in English and Russian can be interesting from the point of view of studying the differences in the sound systems of these languages and the ways they are represented in written form. For example, in the Russian transcription of Silk Road names, the Cyrillic alphabet is used, while in the English transcription, Latin script is used. In addition, additional signs and letters may be used in the Russian transcription that are not present in the English transcription.

There are also differences in the transcription of sounds. For example, the sound "ш" in Russian transcription can be represented as "sh" or "sch" in English transcription. Moreover, differences in pronunciation can lead to different variations of transcription for the same word.

Comparing transcription in English and Russian can also help to understand how the sound systems of languages adapt to new conditions and how there is mutual influence between different languages and cultures.

Errors and inaccuracies in the transcription of place names and terms can arise for various reasons, related to different factors such as history, pronunciation, regional differences, and so on.

One of the main reasons for errors in transcription is the difference in pronunciation between languages. For example, sounds that exist in one language may be absent in another language, which can lead the translator or transcriber to use the closest equivalent, which is not always accurate. This can lead to the original name of the place or term being transcribed incorrectly.

In addition, some place names and terms may have multiple different transcription options, which can lead to confusion and errors in translation. For example, the name of the city in China "北京" can be transcribed as "Beijing" or "Peking", which leads to confusion and some inaccuracies in translation.

Another factor that can affect the accuracy of transcription is the history and evolution of the language. Some place names may have ancient history and origins, which can lead to inaccuracies in transcription.

Overall, to avoid errors and inaccuracies in the transcription of place names and terms, it is necessary to take into account all the listed factors and use reliable and verified sources. It is also important to have a good knowledge of languages and their sound systems in order to transcribe place names and terms correctly.

5. Conclusion

The study analyzed the phonetic and phonological aspects of sound transmission along the Silk Road, using English and Russian as examples. The phonological systems of the languages were compared, changes in sound systems resulting from contact with other languages were studied, and errors and inaccuracies in the transcription of place names and terms were analyzed.

The study has practical significance for translators, linguists, and anyone involved in international communications. Understanding the peculiarities of sound transmission along the Silk Road can help improve translation accuracy and enhance the quality of intercultural communication. Additionally, the study may be useful for developing language learning programs.

Further research could focus on studying other languages and their sound transmission peculiarities along the Silk Road. A comparative analysis of the sound systems of different languages could also be conducted to better understand their similarities and differences. Another important direction for research is the development of new language learning methodologies that take into account the peculiarities of sound transmission along the Silk Road.

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