

TRANSLITERATION RULES OF ARABIC ONIMS TO KAZAKH LANGUAGE (CASE STUDY)

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ABSTRACT

Kazakhstan is developing its relationship with the Arab countries after its independence. Developed communication between countries needs to develop exchange of information. It is very hard to imagine communication without onims, that is, in order to introduce Arab countries to Kazakh audience first of all you should try not to make mistakes in the names of Arab countries, proper names in Kazakh language. This research shows that Arabic onomastical names are not transliterated in a correct way. Even one name has different variants. In this article we will present a project of transliteration of Arabic onims to the Kazakh language comparing Arabic and Kazakh sound system.

KEYWORDS: Arabic Language, Kazakh Language, Transliteration, Transcription, Onims

INTRODUCTION

Kazakh language – is a national and state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is spoken by more than 11 million Kazaks in Kazakhstan, PRC, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, CIS countries Russia, Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan, Turkmenistan [1, 208 p]. Kazakh language lies in the Turkish speaking family from the genealogical site. Together with Karakalpak, Nogay, Karashay languages, it belongs to the Kypchak group. From the site of typology, it belongs to the agglutinative group of languages. In the article “languages difference” which was printed in Moscow in English shows that the main difference of Kazakh language is the letter Ы [4, 53 p].

Kazakh alphabet – up to 1929, the alphabet of all Turkish speaking countries and Kazakh used the Arabic graphics, then adopted the Latin alphabet. By the resolution of Kazakh Communistic Socialist Republic in 1940 kazakh alphabet moved to the Russian graphics [1, 198 p]. This is the current Kazakh alphabet А а [a], Ә ә [æ], Б б [b], В в [v], Г г [g], Ғ ғ [g̃], Д д [d], Е е [e], Ё ё [jo], Ж ж [ʒ], З з [z], И и [i], Й й [j], К к [k], Қ қ [q], Л л [l], М м [m], Н н [n], Ң ң [ŋ], О о [o], Ө ө [ø], П п [p], Р р [r], С с [s], Т т [t], У у [u], Ұ ұ [ʉ], Ү ү [u], Ф ф [f], Х х [h], Ц ц [ts], Ч ч [tʃ], Ш ш [ʃ], Щ щ [ʃʃ], Ъ ъ [ʲ], Ы ы [ɯ], І і [i], Ү ү [u], Э э [e], Ю ю [ju], Я я [ja] [5, 15 p]. This alphabet is used by Kazakhs in Republic of Kazakhstan, Mongolia’s Bayan-Olgey region, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and CIS countries. Kazakh transliterations of Arabic onims are unsatisfactory. Example: article “Islam Philosophy” climbs the Arabic onims: *Байхаки фикх* [baiħaki fikħ], *муташабиҳ* [mutašabiħ] [7, 5 б.], *Али Имран* [ali imran], *Байт-ул Хикма* [baiṭ-ul ħikma], *Халифа Мансур* [ħalifa mansur], *Харун Рашид* [ħarun rašid], *Муавия* [muaviya] [7, 6 б.], *Омайяд* [omaḳad] [7, 25 б.], *Бейт ал-Хикма* [beṭ al-ħikma], *Халиф ал-Мансур* [ħalif al-mansur], *Халиф ал-Мамун* [ħalif al-mamun], *Харун ар-Рашид* [ħarun ar-rašid], *Харун Умар ибн Фарухан* [ħarun umar ibn faruħan] [7, 184 б.], *Жабир ибн Хайан* [zabir ibn ħaḳan], *ас-Сараҳси* [as-saraħsi] [7, 7 б.], *Сараҳси* [saraħsi] [7, 8 б.], *ибн Равенди* [ibn ravendi] [7, 7 б.],

Рауанди [raʊandi], «*Китәбу-р рард ала-р-Рауанди*» [kitabu-r rard ala-r-raʊandi] [7, 8 б.], *имам Ғазали* [imam ɣazali] [7, 7 б.], *әл-Ғазали* [æl-ɣazali] [7, 8 б.], *Ғазали* [ɣazali] [7, 10 б.], *Рази* [razi], *Фахреддин Рази* [fahreddin razi] [7, 8 б.], *ал-Мутанаббиди* [al-mutanabbi], *ал-Маарри* [al-maarri], *ибн Мискауайх* [ibn muskaʊaiḥ], *Насреддин Туси* [nasreddin tusi], *Ижи* [izi], *ибн Бажжа* [ibn bazza], «*Тахафутат Тахафут*» [taḥafutat taḥafut] [7, 8 б.], *Шахразури* [šaḥrazuri], *Дауани* [daʊani], *харижиттер* [ḥarizitter], *хариджийалар* [ḥaridziʔalar], *муржиттер* [murzitter], *муржиалар* [murziʔalar], *мутазилииттер* [mutazilitter], *мутазиалар* [mutazilalar] [7, 9 б.], *ханафиттер* [ḥanafitter], *ханбалииттер* [ḥanbalitter], *шафииттер* [šafitter], *маликииттер* [malikitter], *шииттер* [šiitter], *сунниттер* [sunnitter] [7, 9 б.], *Сүннә* [sunnæ], *Қоран* [qoran], *рай* [rai], *иджма* [idzma], *қыяс* [qias], *истихсан* [istiḥsan] [7, 182 б.], *Батынилер* [batniler] [7, 7 б.], *Батини ағымы* [batni aɣımı] [7, 10 б.], *даһриуун* [dahriʊun], *Мулхидтер* [mulḥidter] [7, 8 б.], *мауалилер* [maʊaliler] [7, 25 б.], *момын* [momın] [7, 183 б.], *мазһабтық* [mazḥabtıq] [7, 10 б.], *Араби* [arabi], *Фараби* [farabi] [7, 10 б.], *әл-Фараби* [æl-farabi] [7, 12 б.], *Сирия* [sirija] [7, 11 б.], *Мауараннаһр* [maʊarannahr] [7, 25 б.], *Матурудиди Халлаж Мансұр* [matrudidi ḥallaž mansʊr] [7, 12 б.], *Халлаж Мансұр* [ḥallaž mansʊr] [7, 24 б.], *Ал-Бируни* [al-biruni] [7, 14 б.], *Аһнаф бин Қайс* [ahnaf bin qais] [7, 25 б.], *Абдалла ибн ал-Мукаффа* [abdalla ibn al-mukaffa] [7, 184 б.], *Йаһья ибн ал-Битрик* [jaḥja ibn al-bitrik], *Йаһья б. ал-Битрик* [jaḥja b. al-bitrik], *Йаһья б. Масавейх* [jaḥja b. masaveiḥ], *Ал-Хаджжадж б. Матар* [al-ḥadżžadż b. Matar] [al-ḥadżžadż], *Салма* [salma] [7, 184 р.]. All of these names are far from the Arabicic sound system, did not adhere to the monotony and could not use all of the possibilities of Kazakh alphabet which is now based on Cyrillic graphic. Orthography is not the basis of literary language; first of all it is the instrument of correctness of writing and assimilations of mother tongue. Such instrument is acceptable to the language structure system and easy to use [8, 5 p.]. Today in the age of internet, we are dealing with the problem of precise information because internet resources give different variants to one onim.

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND THE PROPOSED SOLUTION

In this situation we should make rules of monotony of Arabicic onims based on Kazakh graphics which is complemented Kazakh language lexical fund. According to the theory of transliteration, Arabic onims should not change the original sound and should be written by the Kazakh orthography rules. Researcher redereed onomastic names differently. Example: R. Muhitdinov «Махмуд Қашқари» and «Диуан луғат әт-турк» А. Egeubay: *Махмұт Қашқари* [maḥmʊt qaʃqari], *Диуани-луғат-ит-турк* [diʊani-luɣat-it-turk]; М.А. Zhunusova: *Махмуд Қашқари* [maḥmud qaʃqari], *Диуану луғат-ит-турк* [diʊanu luɣat-it-turk]; В.Н.Saduov: *Махмұд Қашқари* [maḥmʊd qaʃqari], *Диуани луғат ат-турк* [diʊani luɣat at-turk]; In Z. Auevov's translation from Russian this names were translated differently in one page *Махмұд әл-Қашғари* [maḥmʊd æl-qaʃɣari], *Диуан Луғат ат-Турк* [diʊan lʊɣat at-turk], *Диуани Луғат ат-Түрік* [diʊani lʊɣat at-tʊrik] және *Диуани Луғат ат-Түрік* [diʊani lʊɣat at-tʊrik]; R.Syzdyq: *Махмұт Қашқари* [maḥmʊt qaʃqari]; А. Qiryshjanov: *Махмұт Қашқари* [maḥmʊt qaʃqari], *Диуан Луғат-ат-түрк* [diʊan luɣat-at-turk]; F.Ongarsynova: *Махмуд Қашқари* [maḥmud qaʃqari], *Дивану луғат ат-түрк* [divanu luɣat-at-turk]; U.Isenov: *Махмуд Қашқари* [maḥmud qaʃqari], *Диуани лұғат-ат түрік* [diʊani lʊɣat-at-turk]; Kh.Dosmukhamedov: *Махмуд Қашқари* [maḥmud qaʃqari], *Диуан лұғат ат-түрк* [diʊan lʊɣat at-turk]; A. Derbesaliev wrote as *Махмұт Қашғари* [maḥmʊt qaʃɣari], *Диуан лұғат ат-түрік* [diʊan luɣat at-turk]; According to the vocabulary of Diuan Lughat at-turik the name محمود الكاشغري [maḥmūd æl-kāʃɣarijju] was redereed as "Махмуд әл-Кашғари" [maḥmud æl-kæʃɣari]. He we made conclusion that the word *Қашқари* (*Kazhkary*) is written in all Turk speaking countries with the letter қ [q] not к [k]. From the result of researches we have chosen the write variant is *Махмуд Қашқари* [maḥmud qaʃqari]. Because, the word

“Maxmyð” can be found in Kazakh names of people. But in the manuscript of M. Kazhgaryy *الترك ديوان لغات* [diqānu luġāti-t-turki] the name was rendered as *Диуан луғат әт-түрк* [diqan luġat æt-turk]. That is why we rendered the same way [9, 68-69 p.]

In order to write correctly Arabic onims in Kazakh texts by the Kazakh orthography rules we should use practical types of transliteration. According to the rules of practical types of transliteration Arabic sounds should be rendered with more appropriate Kazakh equivalent sound and also there are sounds that have no equivalent sound in Kazakh, they should be given by more close sounds.

In PhD dissertation we have mentioned that Kazakh *б* [b] sound is adequate to the Arabic *ب* [b] sound, *м* [m] sound to *م* [m] sound, *у* [u] sound to *و* [u] sound, *ф* [f] sound to *ف* [f] sound, soft sound *т* [t] to *ت* [t] sound, hard sound *т* [t] to *ط* [t] sound, *д* [d] sound to *د* [d] sound, *н* [n] sound to *ن* [n] sound, *л* [l] sound to *ل* [l] sound, *р* [r] sound to *ر* [r] sound, soft sound *с* [s] to *س* [s] sound, hard sound *с* [s] to *ص* [s] sound, *з* [z] sound to *ز* [z] sound, *ш* [ʃ] sound to *ش* [ʃ] sound, *й* [i] sound to *ي* [i] sound, *к* [k] sound to *ك* [k] sound, *қ* [q] sound to *ق* [q] sound, *х* [h] sound to *خ* [h] sound, *г* [g] sound to *غ* [g] sound, *һ* [h] sound to *ه* [h] sound [10, 60-62 p.]. That means we will give Arabic sounds with more appropriable Kazakh equivalent sound. Example: *ب* letter will be signed by Kazakh *б* letter. Because Kazakh *б* sound is equivalent to the *ب* sound and *خ* letter will be signed by *х* letter, due to Kazakh *х* sound is equivalent to the *خ* sound.

In our dissertation we also mentioned about non-equivalent Arabic consonant sounds. They are: *ث* [t] close to the Kazakh sound soft *с* [s] sound, *ذ* [d] close to the Kazakh sound soft *з* [z] sound, *ظ* [z] close to the Kazakh sound – hard *з* [z] sound, *ض* [d] close to the sound – hard *д* [d] sound, *ج* [dʒ] close to the sound – *ж* [ʒ] sound, *ع* [ʿ] close to the sound – *ә* [ə] sound, close to the sound to *ح* [h] is *خ* [h] sound [10, 63-64 б.]. In this case we should sign non-equivalent sounds *ث* [t], *ذ* [d], *ظ* [z], *ض* [d], *ج* [dʒ], *ع* [ʿ], *ح* [h] with the sounds which more close.

Table 1: Transliteration of Arabic Consonants to Kazakh Letters (Project)

N	Arabic Letters	Close by Sounds Kazakh Letters	More Appropriable Kazakh Letter by Sounds
1	ء		a [a], ә [æ], и [i], у [u]
2	ب	б [b]	
3	ت	т [t]	
4	ث		с [s]
5	ج		ж [ʒ]
6	ح		х [h]
7	خ	х [h]	
8	د	д [d]	
9	ذ		з [z]
10	ر	р [r]	
11	ز	з [z]	
12	س	с [s]	
13	ش	ш [ʃ]	
14	ص	с [s]	
15	ض		д [d]
16	ط	т [t]	
17	ظ		з [z]
18	ع		ғ [g], а [a]
19	غ	ғ [g]	
20	ف	ф [f]	

Table 1: Contd.,

21	ق	к [q]	
22	ك	к [k]	
23	ل	л [l]	
24	م	м m[]	
25	ن	н [n]	
26	ه	h [h]	
27	و	у [u]	
28	ي	й [i]	

Table 2: Transliteration of Arabic Vowels to Kazakh Vowels (Project)

N	Arabic Letters	Close by Sounds Kazakh Letters
1	fatkha َ, ِ, ُ	а [a], ә [æ]
2	damma ُ, ُو	у [u]
3	kasra ِ, ِي	и [i]

On the process of transliteration of Arabicic onims, wrong to use already embedded borrowings. In this case we should prevent loose of the original sound and change of mode and such pronouns would have different phonetically variants. For example: مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَرْوَانَ [muḥammadu-bnu marḡān^a] last hlyfa of amauiy halyfat [11, 524 б.], his name is (مُحَمَّدٌ [muḥammad^{um}]) but it was already embedded and sounds like *Мұхаммед* [mḡammed], *Мұхамед* [mḡamed], *Мохамед* [moḡamed], *Мұқамбет* [mḡqambet], *Мұхамбет* [mḡhambet], *Махамбет* [maḡambet], *Махмет* [maḡmet], *Мәмбет* [mæambet], *Мәмет* [mæmet]. In order not to lose original sound and monotony we should transliterate it by the norms of theory and make it close to our original *Мухаммад ибн Маруан* [muḡammad ibn marḡan]. In the process of transliteration they did not pay attention to the case and omitted harakats and tanuyns. For example: زَيْدٌ [zaid^{um}] – *Зәйд* [zæjd], هِنْدٌ [hind^u] – *Һинд* [hind];

Onims that begins from qamaria letters (الحروف القمرية [al-ḡurūfu-l-qamriyya^u] put article أ [al] at the beginning that is translated as әл[æ], and put the hyphen in the middle between article and onim. If it found at the beginning of the sentence it is written by capital letter, if in the middle of the sentence small letter. For example, الْقُرْطُبِيُّ [al-qurtubiyy^u] – *әл-Қуртуби* [æ-l-qurtubi]

Onims that begins from shamsiya letters (الحروف القمرية [al-ḡurūfu-l-qamriyya^u] in transliteration puts article أ [al] without letter (ل), instead of it written conjugate shamsiya letter and puts the hyphen in the middle. For example, الشَّيْبَانِيُّ [aš-šaiḡbāniyy^u] – *әш-Шәйбани* [æš-šæjbanī], الطَّبْرِيُّ [at-ṡabariyy^u] – *әт-Табари* [æ-t-tabari]. Note that the word الله [al-lāh^u] and article أ [al] should be transliterated as *Аллаһ* [allah] not *әл-Ләһ* [æ-l-lah]

- **Arabic Onims that Transliterated with One Syllables:** article әл [æ] that is joined onim and divided by hyphen, which is not comprise to the root of the word and whether the sentence starts from qamariya or shamsiya letters, we cannot consider it as first vowel of the word. For example, *Фәс* [fæs] transliterated as فَاسٌ [fās^u] city (Morocco city [11, 402 p.]), *әш-Шәм* [æš-šæm] transliterated as الشَّام [aš-šām^u] they belong to the transliteration of one vowel onims. (الشَّام [aš-šām^u] – *әш-Шәм* [æš-šæm] middle age name of Syria, but now they called the capital of Syria Damask the same way. [11, 327 б.]).

Arabic onims that transliterated as one syllable contains only mustafil sounds (except hard ر [r], guttural ح [h], ع [‘] sounds), vowels should be given by soft vowels. For example, لَيْسٌ [lais^{um}] – *Ләйс* [læjs], فَهْدٌ [fahd^{um}] – *Фәһд* [fæhd], زَيْدٌ [zaid^{um}]

[zajd^{um}] – *Зәйд* [zæjd], لائت [lāit^u] – *Ләт* [læt], فاس^u [fās^u] – *Фәс* [fæs], الشام [aš-šām^u] – *әш-Шәм* [æš-šæm], باب [bāb^{um}] – *Бәб* [bæb].

If the onim contains one of the mustagli (مستعلٍ [musta‘liⁿ]) ط [t], ض [d], ظ [z], ص [s], غ [g], خ [h], ق [q] or hard ر [r], guttural ح [h], ع [‘] sounds, vowels should be given by hard sounds. For example, ذَرَّ [ḍarr^{um}] – *Зар* [zar], قَيْس^{um} [qaiṣ^{um}] – *Қайс* [qaiṣ], عاد [‘ād^u] – *Ад* [ad].

- Arabic Onims that Transliterated with Two Syllables:** Arabic onims that has in two syllables in Kazakh language if it contains in both of syllables or in one syllable mustagli (مستعلٍ [musta‘liⁿ]) ط [t], ض [d], ظ [z], ص [s], غ [g], خ [h], ق [q] or hard ر [r], guttural ح [h], ع [‘] vowels should be given by hard sounds. For example, نَصُوْح [naṣūḥ^{um}] – *Насух* [nasuḥ] (not *Нәсүх* [næsuh]), نَجِيم [na‘īm^{um}] – *Нагим* [naḡim], (not *Нәгим* [nægim]), فَاضِل [fāḍil^{um}] – *Фадил* [fadil] (not *Фәдил* [fædil]), مسعود [mas‘ūd^{um}] – *Мәсүд* [masgud] (not *Мәсүд* [mæsɡud]), منصور [mansūr^{um}] – *Мансур* [mansur] (not *Мәнсур* [mænsur]), تَوْفِيْق [taufīq^{um}] – *Тауфиқ* [taufiq] (not *Тәуфиқ* [tæufiq]), شَوْقِي [šauqī] – *Шауқи* [šauqi] (not *Шәуқи* [šæuqi]), مُرْزُق [murzuq^u] (a small city in Lybia [11, 529 p.]) – *Мурзуқ* [murzuq] (sounds not like *Мұрзұқ* [mұrzuq] but *Мұрзүқ* [mұrzuq]), فَرَاب [fārāb^u] – *Фараб* [fArabic] (not *Фәраб* [færab]), سَبَّاق [sabbāq^{um}] – *Саббақ* [sabbaq] (not *Сәббақ* [sæbbaq]), شِدْيَاق [šidīāq^u] – *Шидяқ* [šidīaq] (дыбысталуы *Шийдйақ* [šīdīaq] емес *Шыйдйақ* [šīdīaq]), مُرَاد [murād^{um}] – *Мурад* [murad] (sounds not like *Мұрад* [mұrad] but *Мұрад* [mұrad]), مَرِيَم [marīam^u] – *Марям* [marīam] (not *Мәрям* [mæriam]), مَرُوان [marūān^u] – *Маруан* [maruan] (not *Мәруан* [mæruan] or *Маруән* [maruæn] or *Мәруән* [mæruæn]), مُطْرَان [muṭrān^u] – *Мутран* [mutran] (sounds not like *Муутран* [mūtran] but *Мұутран* [mұtran]), مَعْلُوف [ma‘lūf^{um}] – *Мағлуф* [maḡluf] (sounds not like *Мағлуф* [maḡluf] but *Мағлүф* [maḡluf]), طَارِق [tāriq^{um}] – *Тариқ* [tariq] (sounds not like *Тарийқ* [tariiq] but *Тарыйқ* [tariq]), طَاهِر [tāhir^{um}] – *Тahir* [tahir] (sounds not like *Tahīp* [tahīr] but *Tahьip* [tahir]).

Arabic onims that has in two syllables in Kazakh language if it contains in both of syllables mustafil vowels and the second vowel begins from fatha harakat or alif, vowels should be given by soft vowels. زَيْنَب [zaiṇab^u] – *Зәйнаб* [zæṇab] (not *Зайнаб* [zaiṇab]), سَلْمَان [salmān^u] – *Сәлман* [sælman] (not *Салман* [salman]), مَوْسَى [mūsā] – *Муса* [musa] (sounds not like *Мұса* [mұsa] but *Мүса* [mұsa]), مِئِي [minā] (close region to Mekkah [11, 547 p.]) – *Мина* [mina] (sounds not like *Мыйна* [miṇa] but *Мийна* [miṇa]), لَيْلَى [laiḷā] – *Ләйла* [læila].

Arabic onims that has in two syllables in Kazakh language if it contains in both of syllables mustafil vowels and the second vowel begins from kasra or damma harakat, vowels should be given in Kazakh language by soft vowels. For example, جَابِر [ḍjābir^{um}] – *Жәбир* [zæbir] (not *Жабир* [zabir]), جَمِيْل [ḍjamīl^{um}] – *Жәмил* [zæmil] (not *Жамил* [zamil]), يَزِيْد [jazīd^u] – *Язид* [jazid], دُهُوك [duhūk^u] (north city of Iraq [11, 247 б.]) – *Духук* [duhuk] (sounds not like *Дүхүк* [dұhuk] but *Дүхүк* [dұhuk]).

- Arabic Onims that Transliterated with Three or More Syllables:** Onims that has three or more syllables, if it contains one of the mustagli (مستعلٍ [musta‘liⁿ]) ط [t], ض [d], ظ [z], ص [s], غ [g], خ [h], ق [q] or hard ر [r], guttural ح [h], ع [‘] sounds in the first two syllables or in both of them, vowels should be given in Kazakh language by hard vowels. For example, صَعْسَعَة [ša‘šaga^{um}] – *Сағсаға* [saḡsaḡa], مصطفى [muṣṭafā] – *Мустафа* [mustafa], الصغاني [aš-šagāni^{um}] – *әс-Сағани* [æš-saḡani], الصابوني [aš-šābūni^{um}] – *әс-Сабуни* [æš-sabuni], الطولوني [aṭ-ṭūlūni^{um}] – *әт-Тулун* [æt-tuluni], صَا الْحَجْر [šā-l-ḥaḍḡar^u] (west historical place of Egypt

[81, 342 p.] – *Салхажар* [salħazar] (not *Салхажәр* [salħazær]), الظاهريّ [az-zāhiri] – *әз-Зәһри* [æz-zahiri], حجازيّ [ħidzāzi] – *Хижәзи* [ħizazi] (not *Хижәзи* [ħizæzi]), طَيْحَةٌ [tulaiħa] – *Тулайха* [tulaiħa], الظواهريّ [az-zauāhiri] – *әз-Зәуәһри* [æz-zauāhiri] (not *әз-Зәуәһри* [æz-zauāhiri]), الْحَبَانِيَّةُ [al-ħabbāniyya] – *әл-Хаббәния* [æl-ħabbaniyya] (not *әл-Хаббәния* [æl-ħabbæniyya]), الْغَسَاسِنَةُ [al-ġasāsina] (Yemen Arabic tribe [81, 392 p.] – *әл-Ғасасина* [æl-ġasasina] (not *әл-Ғасәсинә* [æl-ġasæsinæ]), الْقَلْقَاشَنَدِيُّ [al-qalqašandī] (Egypt's middle age historian [11, 441 б.] – *әл-Қалқашанди* [æl-qalqašandi], التَّقْفِيُّ [at-taqafī] – *әс-Сақәфи* [æs-saqafi] (*әс-Сәқәфи* [æs-sæqafi] емес), السَّمَرْقَنْدِيُّ [as-samarqandī] – *әс-Самарқанди* [æs-samarqandi], الْفَارَابِيُّ [al-fārābi] – *әл-Фараби* [æl-fArabici], الرَّحْطَلِيُّ [az-zuħai] – *әз-Зухәйли* [æz-zuħaili], الرَّحْمَشِيُّ [az-zamaħšari] – *әз-Зәмахшари* [æz-zamaħšari] (not *әз-Зәмахшари* [æz-zæmaħšari]), مَنْصُورَةٌ [manšūra] – *Мансура* [mansura] (not *Мәнсура* [mænsura]).

Onims that has three or more syllables, if it contains on the first two syllables mustafil vowels and the second vowel begins from fatha harakat or alif, in Kazakh language the first syllable should be rendered with soft vowels, other syllables should pronounced with hard vowels not paying attention that there are present mustagali or mustafil vowels. For example, الشَّيْبَانِيُّ [aš-šaiḃāni] – *әш-Шәйбани* [æš-šæjḃani] (not *әш-Шайбани* [æš-šaiḃani] or *әш-Шәйбәни* [æš-šæjḃæni]), الْمُتَنَبِّيُّ [al-mutanabi] – *әл-Мутанәбби* [æl-mutanabbi], الْمُهَالِئِيُّ [al-muhalhil] – *әл-Муһәлһил* [æl-muhalhil] (not *әл-Муһәлһил* [æl-muħælhil])

Onims that has three or more syllables, if it contains in both of syllables mustafil vowels and the second vowel begins from kasra or damma harakat, in Kazakh language the first two syllable should be rendered with soft vowels, other vowels in syllables except kasra harakat long sound ي [ī] should pronounced with hard vowels. For example, الْيَزِيدِيُّ [al-ijazīdi] – *Язиди* [ijezidi], الْجَابِرِيُّ [al-džābirī] – *әл-Жәбири* [æl-zæbiri] (not *әл-Жабери* [æl-zabiri]), الْجَاهِلِيَّةُ [al-džāhiliyya] (age before Islam [11, 196 б.] – *әл-Жәһилия* [æl-zæhiliyya] (not *әл-Жаһилия* [æl-zahiliyya]), جَنْدِيمَةُ الْأَبْرَشِ [džādīmatu-l-'abraš] (on of the Arabic kings before Islam [11, 198 б.] – *Жәзима әл-Әбраш* [zæzima æl-æbraš], جُرْجُورَةٌ [džurdžura] (Algerian mountain [11, 198 б.] – *Журжура* [zuržura].

The word ابْنُ [ibn] that means “son” omit the last harakat and written at the beginning of the sentence with capital letter in the middle of the sentence with small letter. For example, ابْنُ سِينَا [ibn sīnā] – *ибн Сина* [ibn sina], ابْنُ بَطُّوْتَةَ [ibn battūta] – *ибн Баттута* [ibn battuta]

The word ابْنُ [ibn] meets between name and surname; alif is omitted and transliterated as *ибн* [ibn]. For example, الْخَلِيلُ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ [al-ħalīl bn 'aħmad] – *әл-Хәлил ибн Ахмад* [æl-ħalil ibn aħmad], الْعَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ هَاشِمٍ [al-'abbāsu bnu 'abdi-l-muṭṭalibi bni hāšim] – *әл-Аббас ибн Абдулмутталиб ибн Ғәшиим* [æl-abbas ibn abdulmuttalib ibn hæšim], مَاجِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ التُّرْكِيُّ [mādžid bn 'abdi-l-'azīzi-t-turki] – *Мәжид ибн Абдулазиз әт-Турки* [mæzid ibn abdulaziz æt-turki]. This بْنُ [bn] word is written as «бин [bin]» and «бен [ben]» in some publications. For example, «Islam» encyclopedia the word الْعَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ هَاشِمٍ [al-'abbāsu-bnu 'abdi-l-muṭṭalibi-bni hāšim] is rendered as «әл-Аббас бин Абд әл-Мутталиб бин Хашиим» [12, 14-15 б.] and word بْنُ [bn] бин [bin], in the other publications word «мажд بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ التُّرْكِيُّ [mādžidu-bnu 'abdi-l-'azīzi-t-turki] is rendered as «Мәджед бен Абдел Әзиз әт-Турки» the word بْنُ [bn] rendered as *бен* [ben] [13, 7 б.]. We are not agree with this variant because the letter ب in this word has no kasra bellow conversely it has sukun under it.

The word بِنْتُ [bint] means «daughter» and the word أُمُّ [umm] means «mother» should be written separately and

keep its harakats. For example, أُمُّ كَلْتُومٍ [ʿummu kulṭūm^a] – *Умму Күлтүм* [ummu kulsum]; أُمُّ قَاصِرٍ [ʿummu qaṣrⁱⁿ] – *Умму Қаср* [ummu qasr], حَفْصَةُ بِنْتُ عُمَرَ [ḥafṣa^u bint^u ʿumar^a] – *Хафса бинту Умар* [ḥafsa bintu umar].

The word أَبُو [ʿabū] means «father» is transliterated to Kazakh language as *Әбу* [æbu] in all situations. For example, أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ [ʿabū bakrini-ṣ-ṣiddīq^u] – *Әбу Бәкр әс-Сиддиқ* [æbu bækr æs-siddiq], أَبُو الْأَسْوَدِ الدُّؤَلِيُّ [ʿabū-l-ʿasūdi-d-duʿaliyy^u] – *Әбу әл-Әсуад әд-Дуәли* [æbu æl-æsuad æd-duæli], ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ [ibnu ʿabī ṣāiḇa^{ta}] – *ибн Әбу Шәйба* [ibn æbu šæiḇa] (not *ибн Әби Шәйба* [ibn æbi šæiḇa]).

If in Kazakh language words are paired but in Arabic language such onims omitted the paired last vowel with harakat. For example, أَبُو ذَرٍّ [ʿabu ḍarrⁱ] – *Әбу Зар* [æbu zar] (not *Әбу Зарри* [æbu zarri] or *Әбу Зарр* [æbu zarr]), أَيْبَى [ʿubaiyy^u] – *Убай* [ubai] (not *Убаййу* [ubaiju] or *Убайй* [ubaij]);

Such onims that is made by izafat collocations is used as name, in Kazakh language it should be written together. For example, عَبْدُ اللَّهِ [ʿabdu-l-lāhⁱ] – *Абдуллаһ* [abdullah], عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ [ʿabdu-l-ʿazīzⁱ] – *Абдулазиз* [abdulaziz], عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ [ʿabdu-ṣ-ṣamadⁱ] – *Абдуссамад* [abdussamad], نُوْرُ الدِّينِ [nūru-d-dīnⁱ] – *Нуруддин* [nuruddin], ذُو الْكِفْلِ [ḍū-l-kiflⁱ] – *Зулкифл* [zulkifl], ذُو الرُّمَّةِ [ḍū-r-rumma^u] – *Зуррумма* [zurruman], ذُو الْقَرْنَيْنِ [ḍū-l-qarnaynⁱ] – *Зулқарнайн* [zulqarnayn], ذُو الْحِجَّةِ [ḍū-l-ḥiḍḍa^u] – *Зулхижжа* [zulhižza] (not *Зул-хижжа* [zul-ḥižza] or *Зу әл-хижжа* [zu æl-ḥižza]). If it means the original meaning, it should be written separately. For example, يُوْسُفَ [ʿabu jūsuḥ^u] if this person is a father of Jusuf it is written separately *Әбу Юсуф* [æbu jūsuḥ], but if this combination means name of a person it should be written together as *Әбуюсуф* [æbujuṣuḥ]. دِيْوَانُ لُغَاتِ التُّرْكِ [dīwānu luḡāti-t-turkⁱ] – *Диуан лугат әт-турк* [diuan luḡat æt-turk], (not *Диуан лугатиттурк* [diuan luḡatitturk]).

When the end of onim يٰ [iyy^u] which is included to the rood and suffix يٰ [iyy^u] is omitted but the kasra which is bellow first vowel remain unchanged. For example, عَلِيٌّ [ʿaliyy^u] – *Али* [ali], الْفَارَابِيُّ [al-fārābiyy^u] – *әл-Фараби* [æl-fArabici], الْبَيْهَقِيُّ [al-baiḥaqiyy^u] – *әл-Байһақи* [æl-baiḥaqi].

In transliteration of ta marbuta (ة [a^u] or [a^u]) is omitted and but the fatha harakat sound remain unchanged and in Kazakh language it will be a letter. For example, جَمِيلَةٌ [ḍjamīla^u] – *Жәмила* [zæmila], حَمْزَةٌ [ḥamza^u] – *Хамза* [ḥamza];

But if before ta marbuta (ة [a^u] or [a^u]) comes long sound alif, it will be signed with m [t] letter and last harakat is missed. For example, مَنَاتٌ [manāt^u] – *мәнат* [mænat] (ancient Arabic prayed figures) [11, 547 б.]), نَجَاةٌ [naḍḡā^u] – *Нәжат* [næzat].

Alif maksura (ى), alif mamduda (اء) and long sound alif (ا) in the end of Arabic onims in Kazakh language signed by a [a] letter. For example, مُصْطَفَى [muṣṭafā] – *Мустафа* [mustafa], شَيْمَاءُ [šāimā^u] – *Шәйма* [šæima], طَهْطَا [ṭaḥṭā] – *Тахта* [tahta]

Borrowing from other languages which became Arabicic own words is pronounced at the end of a sentence, in transliteration to Kazakh language the sound of last harakat remain unchanged. For example, بَعْلِيكٌ [baʿlabakka] – *Бәләбәкка* [baḡlabækka] (not *Бәләбәк* [baḡlabæk]), سِبْيَوِيهِ [sībawaiḥi] – *Сибәуәйһи* [sibaʊæiḥi] (not *Сибәуәйһ* [sibaʊæiḥ]), خَمْرَاوِيهِ [ḥamrāwaiḥi] – *Хамрауәйһи* [ḥamraʊæiḥi] (not *Хамрауәйһ* [ḥamraʊæiḥ]).

Onims which begins with hamza ء [ʾ] in transliteration to Kazakh language hamza sound is omitted and left just the sound of harakat (under or lower) and signed by a [a], ә [æ], у [u], и [i] letters. For example, أَسَدٌ [ʿasad^u] – *Әсад* [æsad], اِكْرَامٌ [ʾikrām^u] – *Икрам* [ikram], أُمَامِيَّةٌ [ʿumaiyya^u] – *Умәйя* [umæija], الْأَخْطَلُ [al-ʾaḥṭal^u] – *әл-Ахтал* [æl-aḥtal]

If hamza sound comes in the middle of onims and harakats of hamza and first word are the same, there are omitted. For example, بُور [bu'ūr^{un}] – **Бур** [bur]

If hamza takes harakat from other sounds, hamza sound is omitted but leaved sound of under or lower harakats: امْرُؤُ الْقَيْسِ [imru'u-l-qaḥs] – **Имрулқайс** [imrulqaḥs], فُؤاد [fu'ād^{un}] – **Фуад** [fuad], رَيْسٌ [ra'īs^{un}] – **Раис** [rais].

If hamza comes in the middle or in the end of onim, and has sukund it is omitted. For example, الْمَأْمُونُ [al-ma'mūn^u] – **ал-Мәмун** [æl-mæmun], مُؤْمِنٌ [mu'min^{un}] – **Мумин** [mumin]

If comes in the end of onim and has sukund and harakat it is omitted. For example, سَبَأٌ [saba'] – **Сәба** [sæba]

Onims which begins from ع [ʿ] sound in transliteration ع [ʿ] sound is omitted and leaves sound of lower or under harakat and signed by hard sounds in Kazakh. عَبَّاسٌ [ʿabbās^{un}] – **Аббас** [abbas], عَيْسَى [ʿīsā] – **Иса** [isa] (sounds not like *iḥsa* [iḥsa] емес but *ыйса* [iḥsa]), عُمَيْرَةٌ [ʿumairā^{un}] – **Умайра** [umaira] (sounds not like *Үмайра* [uḥmaira] but *Ұмайра* [ɣumaira]);

More appropriable sound to ع [ʿ] sound is з [g] [10, 64 б.]. That means ع [ʿ] sound which comes between or in the end of onims in Kazakh language is signed by з [g] letter. For example, مَسْعُودٌ [mas'ūd^{un}] – **Масғуд** [masgud], مُطِيعٌ [mutī^{un}] – **Мутиг** [mutig].

The word *аль-Кауда* [al-kaida] [14] in publications name of a terroristic organization is a copy from Russian translation. In original it is written الْقَاعِدَةُ [al-qā'ida^u] in Kazakh language better to write **ал-Қазуда** [æl-qagida].

As we mentioned above to the sound ح [h] more appropriable sound in Kazakh language is x [h] [10, 64 б.]. Hence, this sound in every syllable signed with x [h] and hard sounds of harakat. For example, حَسَنٌ [ḥasan^{un}] – **Хасан** [ḥasan], حُسَيْنٌ [ḥusain^{un}] – **Хусайн** [ḥusain] (sounds not like *Хұсайн* [ḥuḥsain] but *Хұсайн* [ḥɣusain]).

Arabic long vowels (حروف المد [ḥurūfu-l-madd^l]) converted to short vowels, because there is no any long vowels in Kazakh language. For example, آمِينَ [ʿamīn^{un}] – **Әмин** [æmin], أسامة [ʿusāma^u] – **Усама** [usama], إدريس [ʿidrīs^u] – **Идрис** [idris].

Mustagly (مستعلٍ [musta'liⁿ]) ط [t], ض [d], ظ [z], ص [s], غ [g], خ [h], ق [q] or hard sound ر [r] and guttural sounds (sounds and first vowel sound harakats) are signed by hard sounds in Kazakh in any word. For example, طنطا [ṭantā] – **Танта** [tanta].

In dissertation work we were mentioned the options of ر [r] sound, when it can be soft and hard sound [10, 61 б.]. Hard ر [r] sounds are the same as mustagaly sounds (مستعلٍ [musta'liⁿ]) last and previous vowels in Kazakh language in any syllable sounds hard. For example, رَشِيدٌ [rašīd^{un}] – **Рашид** [rašid]. Use of soft ر [r] sounds are the same as mustafil sounds.

In “Islam” encyclopedia: «Әбу Абдаллаһ Мұхаммед ибн Исхақ (704, Медине – 767/68, Бағдад) – араб тарихшысы. 733 ж. Мысырға қоныс аударып, кейін 749 жылдан бастап **Иракта** тұрған. «**Китап сират** расул Аллаһ» («**Аллаһтың** жіберген адамының өмірі туралы кітап») аталатын еңбегінің бізге Мысыр әдебиетшісі **Хишамның** (833-34 ж.ө.) өңдеген нұсқасы жетті. Бұл еңбекте көне Ислам дінінің тарихы жөнінде нақтылы деректермен қатар аңыз-әпсаналар да кездеседі» [12, 72 б.]. We can also find similar information from encyclopedia. We don't agree with written onims that were given in this work (in bold). Name of this historian in Arabic **أبو عبد الله محمّد** [ʿabū ʿabdi-l-lāhi muḥammaduni-bnu ʿishāq^a] and we offer to write his name **ӘбуАбдуллаһ Мұхаммад ибн**

Исхақ [æbu Abdullah mʰammad ibn iʃhaq], city *Медине* [medine] in Arabic language written like **المَدِينَةُ** [al-madīna^u] we offer to write the name of the city **ал-Мәдина** [æl-mædina] word *Ирак* [irak] in Arabic language is written **العِرَاقُ** [al-‘irāq^u] we offer to write the name of this country **ал-Ирақ** [æl-iraq] name of a work «*Китан сират расул Аллах*» [kitap sirat rasul allah] **كتاب سيرة رسول الله** [kitābu sīrati rasūli-l-lāh^h] we offer to write **Китаб сира Расул Аллах** [kitab sira rasul allah] and *Хишам* [hiʃam] in Arabic language **هشام** [hiʃām^u] instead of it we offer to write **Хишам** [hiʃam]. It is better to translate the name of a work **كتاب سيرة رسول الله** [kitābu sīrati rasūli-l-lāh^h] this way «*Алла Елисінің өмір жолы туралы кітап*».

We have to separate Arabic transliteration, transcription and Arabic borrowing to Kazakh language, which is now used as its own words and the ways of right use of them. For example, **أَبْدُ** [‘abdu-l-lāh^h] this sound’s transcription in Kazakh – Cyrillic alphabet is [‘абду-л-лāh^h], transliteration is **Абдуллаһ** [abdullah]. *Абдолла* [abdolla], *Фабдолла* [ǧabdolla], *Қабдолла* [qabdolla], *Қабділда* [qabdīlda], *Қабылда* [qabilda], *Қабділда* [qabdīlda] owned fonetical type of old borrowings from Arabic language **عَبْدُ** [‘abdu-l-lāh^h]. Transcription of the name **مُحَمَّدٌ** [muḥammad^u] is [мухәммәд^u] and transliteration of this word is written **Мухаммад**. *Мұхаммед* [mʰammed], *Мұхамед* [mʰamed], *Мохамед* [moḥamed], *Мұқамбет* [mʰqambet], *Мұхамбет* [mʰhambet], *Махамбет* [maḥambet], *Махмет* [maḥmet], *Мәмбет* [mæmbet], *Мәмет* [mʰmet] is an old borrowings from Arabic language **مُحَمَّدٌ** [muḥammad^u]. Analogical, the sound of the word **الله** [al-lāh^h] in kazakh transcription is written like [әл-лāh^h] and transliteration of this word is **Аллаһ** [allah]. *Алла* [alla] is an old borrowing, adopted to the Kazakh language.

There are a lot of borrowings, changed phonetically and adopted to Kazakh language. Such words should be used in adopted variants. Nevertheless, press and different literary sources rejected to use adopted version, they are gaining back to the old version and developing to write words by their original sounds. For example, name *Шәкәрім Құдайберді* [ʃækærīm qʰdaɪberdɪ] is written *Шаһкәрім* [ʃahkærīm], word *Алла* [alla] – *Аллаһ* [allah]. This is equal to say *Абдурахман Асылбеков* [abdurraḥman asılbekov] instead of *Әбдірахман Асылбеков* [æbdīraḥman asılbekov], *Абдуллаһ Тәжібаев* [Abdullah tæżibaev] instead of *Әбділда Тәжібаев* [æbdīlda tæżibaev], *Мухаммад Өтемісұлы* [muḥammad øtemisʉly] instead of *Махамбет Өтемісұлы* [maḥambet øtemisʉly] etc. This process shows that word quite good adopted to Kazakh language is moving back to Arabic origin. In this case it is better to write *Алла* [alla], *Шәкәрім* [ʃækærīm].

R. Muhitdinov said that the word «*Аллаһ*» [allah] is a proper name and they shouldn’t be translated and offered to write the word (Аллаһ [allah]) by sounds of its origin [15, 31 б.] Nevertheless in “Religional terms vocabulary” this word was translated the same way.

There are also Arabic onims that borrowed to Kazakh language and adopted as a concept. For Example, name *Мұхаммед пайғамбар* [mʰammed paɪǧambar] (Prophet Muhammad) came from Islam religion and every one kows that he is a prophet send by creator to human. We should not write it as **Мухаммад** [muḥammad], there is no need to transliterate it, that means it is wrong whae you are writing *Мухаммад пайғамбар* [muḥammad paɪǧambar]. Similarly, word *Алла* [alla] is a borrowing, people know him as a Creator. There is no need to transliterate it like *Аллаһ* [allah], in order to make it close to the original sound.

Transcription is used to give the right pronunciation. In this case **عَبْدُ** name of a person should be written by its original sounds and transcription in Kazakh Cyrillic letter is written as [‘абду-л-лāh^h]. Transliteration is used in a process of written translation of a text and to give right equivalent of non-translated onims (names of works, names of people,

proper names). In this case name أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ [’abū ‘abdi-l-lāhi muḥammaduni-bnu ‘iṣḥāq^a] in Kazakh texts should be written *ӘбуАбдуллаһ Мухаммад ибн Исхақ* [æbu abdullah ibn ishāq], name of his work *كتاب سيرة رسول الله* [kitābu sīrati rasūli-l-lāhi] in Kazakh texts should be written *«Китаб сира Расул Аллах»* [kitabu sira rasul Allah]. It is really needed you can add the translation of onims (e.g book, picture, film and other names) for example, *كتاب سيرة رسول الله* *«Китаб сира Расул Аллах»* [kitabu sira rasul Allah] (*Алла Елиісінің өмір жолы туралы кітап*).

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