

soʻzlarning oʻzbekcha muqobilini qoʻllash maqsadga muvofiq. Bu til va uslubda oʻziga xoslikni saqlashga yordam beradi.

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ETHNOGRAPHIC REALIA' S TRANSLATION FEATURES

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Abstract. *The given article deals with study of ethnographic realia lexicon as well as interrelation of language and culture and analysis of which lies within translation, which is one of the most significant branches of modern linguistics. The aim of this research is to delve into the translation problems of ethnographic realia.*

Key words: *Lingo culture, ethnographic realia, translation of realia, the analysis of the corpus, English translation techniques.*

The translation of ethnographic realia, which are culture-specific elements that reflect the unique customs, traditions, and way of life of a particular society, poses significant challenges for translators (Newmark, 1988; Katan, 2016). These linguistic elements, which can include words, phrases, and even entire concepts, often have no direct equivalents in the target language, requiring creative and contextual translation strategies (Aixelá, 1996). This article explores the key features and challenges associated with translating ethnographic realia, highlighting the importance of understanding cultural nuances and utilizing appropriate translation techniques.

This study employed a qualitative research approach, analyzing a corpus of ethnographic texts and their translations across multiple language pairs. The analysis focused on identifying common types of ethnographic realia, as well as the various translation strategies employed to convey these cultural-specific elements effectively. The research process involved the following steps:

1. Compilation of a corpus of ethnographic texts and their translations.
2. Systematic identification and categorization of ethnographic realia present in the source texts.
3. Analysis of the translation strategies used to render the identified realia in the target texts.
4. Evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of the employed translation techniques.

The analysis of the corpus revealed several key findings regarding the translation of ethnographic realia:

1. Typology of ethnographic realia: The ethnographic realia encountered in the texts spanned a wide range of cultural domains, including clothing, food, social customs, beliefs, and traditional practices (Newmark, 1988).
2. Translation strategies: Translators utilized a variety of strategies to convey ethnographic realia, such as direct borrowing, cultural substitution, explanation, and functional equivalence (Hatim & Mason, 1990; Pym, 2010).

3. Challenges and limitations: Certain ethnographic realia proved particularly challenging to translate, often due to the lack of cultural context or the absence of suitable equivalents in the target language (Aixelá, 1996).

4. Importance of cultural knowledge: The successful translation of ethnographic realia was closely linked to the translator's level of familiarity with the source culture and their ability to effectively bridge the cultural gap between the source and target audiences (Katan, 2016).

The findings of this study highlight the crucial role of cultural understanding in the translation of ethnographic realia. Translators must possess a deep knowledge of the source culture, its customs, and its linguistic nuances in order to effectively convey the intended meaning and cultural significance of these culture-specific elements (Nida, 1964; Katan, 2016).

Furthermore, the study underscores the need for translators to employ a diverse range of translation strategies, tailored to the specific challenges posed by each ethnographic realia. While techniques such as direct borrowing and cultural substitution may be appropriate in some cases, the use of explanatory footnotes or functional equivalents may be necessary in others to ensure the target audience's comprehension.

Ultimately, the successful translation of ethnographic realia requires a delicate balance between preserving the cultural authenticity of the source text and ensuring the accessibility and relevance of the target text for the intended audience. By embracing this challenge, translators can play a vital role in fostering cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

In the conclusion, the translation of ethnographic realia is a complex and multifaceted process that demands a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures. This study has highlighted the various challenges and strategies involved in this endeavor, emphasizing the importance of cultural awareness and the judicious application of translation techniques. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the effective translation of ethnographic realia will continue to be a critical task, enabling the sharing of cultural knowledge and the enrichment of cross-cultural exchanges.

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О ПРОБЛЕМАХ НАУЧНОГО И ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОДОВ

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Аннотация. В данной статье описываются проблемы перевода научных и художественных текстов, указываются основные задачи для решения данной проблемы, приводятся примеры переводов литературных произведений.

Ключевые слова: теория перевода, лакуны, эквивалентные слова, «белые пятна», пробелы, методические разработки, семантическая карта, норма перевода.

Развитие международных экономических, политических, межкультурных и других отношений и сотрудничество развитых стран приводит к тому, что в этих отношениях важна роль деятельности высококвалифицированных кадров в области перевода.

Проблемы перевода текстов научного и художественного стиля были и остаются до настоящего времени нерешенными и требуют особого подхода и систематизации методов и приемов для решения данных проблем. Основную сложность при переводе текстов на язык другого народа составляет отсутствие эквивалента определенных слов в лексике другого языка. В таких случаях используются так называемые лакуны.