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ETNOGRAFIC REALIA AND 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.

Keywords: Lingo Culture, Ethnographic Realia, Translation Of Realia, Transcription.

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Annotation

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.

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).

Translation serves the interests of the expansion of mutual economic-political, scientific, and cultural relations between peoples. Translation is considered the most important form of international communication. After all, translation means to correctly and fully express what was previously expressed in another language. (A.V Fedorov, 1983)

S.G. Ter-Minasova said, "...conflicts of mentality are often more evident when translated into a foreign language. This can be seen in the culture and mentality of the people in each language. Information that sounds natural in the native language will have a completely different appearance in a foreign language." (S.G. Ter-Minasova, 2014)

As a result of accepting translation as a form of linguistic and intercultural communication in modern studies, the lingo-cultural aspect of translation plays an important role in ensuring the quality of alternativeness and equivalence.

Many words that denote specific folk life concepts are familiar to representatives of various countries as a result of their mutual cultural, educational, economic, and political relations. These words are interpreted into the second language through transliteration.

As the Uzbek linguist Q. Musaev emphasizes, the main reason for using the transliteration method is the absence in the second language of the national-specific realities used in the original. Transliteration is one of the most effective methods of interpreting realities that reflect the life concepts of peoples in translation, and with its help, the national characteristics of the original are interpreted in a concise manner. For example, currency and distance-length units, household items, clothing, food and drinks, or geographical names characteristic of the indigenous people are translated using the transliteration method. (Q Musaev, 2005)

For example, we can see that in the translations of such Uzbek words related to Uzbek way of life as *G'ijduvon - Gijduvon*, *palov - plov*, *bazar - bazaar*, *mulla - mullah*, the national characteristics of the original are preserved and the translation is interpreted through transliteration, since the target English-speaking peoples do not have equivalent lexical units for these concepts.

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

Conclusion

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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