

## Sociolinguistic relations in translation process

**Authors: Alisher Zakirov, Malika Buribaeva**

Khokimiyat of Kashkadarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Karshi city, 180112, Kashkadarya, Uzbekistan.

### I Introduction

Sociolinguistic the study of language the relationship between language and society. It means that Socio means social or related to society and Linguistics means the science of language. They are concerned with identifying the social purposes of language and the means through which it is utilized to express social meaning. They are interested in understanding why we speak differently in various social circumstances. A great deal of knowledge about language functioning, social interactions in a society, and how people express and build parts of their social identity through their language may be learned by observing how people use language in various social circumstances

Sociolinguistics provides a unique insight into the way language is used in society, offering a valuable perspective on how language shapes and is shaped by the social and cultural context in which it is used. However, it is important to note that sociolinguistic research can be limited in its scope, as it does not always take into account the complexities of language use in different contexts. As is the case that language cannot be separately with human society. I can say from human daily activities that almost never stop communicating with their life or their environment, it also becomes primer human society can help their life. Translation is an important tool for understanding the complexity of sociolinguistic relationships between different cultures, but it can also lead to misunderstandings and misrepresentations when used without careful consideration. As well as in researching about relation between language and society, linguistic had support to solve the issues in language social such as creation, renovation or annihilation of language, until they appeared some thesis in linguistic that one of them can we call as sociolinguistics.

Language isn't always best a way of conversation or dialect, it can be assist to identify social groups in addition to ancient and cultural backgrounds of a given community.

Maximum translation studies purpose to acquire two dreams – semantic equivalence and cultural accuracy. But, translating sociolinguistic statistics can go past these boundaries, as it can help enhance the first-class of a translated text in

several ways. First off, through providing an analysis of how the target language capabilities within a particular context, we are able to decorate our knowledge of the way numerous linguistic features paintings. Secondly, reading the ways wherein idiosyncrasies in a single culture have an effect on how phrases are used inside any other way of life provides treasured insights into go-cultural translation. Subsequently, studying the way translators technique unique sociolinguistic problems can assist us to discover excellent exercise with regards to catering for particular language wishes in translations.

The main aims of sociolinguistics in translation are to understand the effect of translation on communique, tradition, and social structure. Via analyzing how translation impacts these areas, we will higher recognize how language operates in society.

## II. Literature review

The concept of “ Sociolinguistic” has become popular since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first witnessed use of the word Sociolinguistics it was by Thomas Callan in the heading of his 1939 article was published in Man in India which name article was "Sociolinguistics in India " Along with increased interest in the subject, there appears to be little agreement in the literature on what “Sociolinguistic” actually is and, therefore, there are different definitions and perspectives on this topic. Sociolinguistics is the study of language as it relates to society. Socio means social or related to society, and Linguistics means the science of language.

The significance of Sociolinguistics as a vital element of translation process has long been a subject of debate in the literature. The majority of scholars and students in the field might be arranged to agree that there may be a natural marriage between linguistics and translation despite the many turns and turns of discussions surrounding translation (Şerban 2013: 216).

The idea of the 'audience' for communicative acts worries both sociolinguistics researchers and intercultural language mediators, regardless of the length, complexity, or degree of automation in the development of the source message.

The definition shows that several philosophical differences in positioning to the relative between language and society change and they created a shift in perspective, it happens several European linguistic culture and traditions for instance: Spain, German, France and also Italy.

## PREVIOUS STUDIES

Some define Fishman in Wardhaugh (2010:16) says that sociolinguistics should encompass everything from considering “who speaks (or writes) what language (or what language variety) to whom and when and to what end”.

One of the most common definition from Crystal(1985/2009 as cited in FM Federici-20170) Sociolinguistics as a discipline emerged in the late 1960s as a result of considerable work by English-speaking linguists, hence it is necessary to begin with a definition of sociolinguistics. As summary, De Sandor, Hervey &H Higgins (2002, p 165 as cited in Meriem Benlakader) stated that translation can be defined as “The translation will not be smooth and will not sound natural. The second one is translating a sociolect in a strandart language . Another often referred to definition of Nida (2012 as cited in Nida), linguistics and sociolinguistics are helpful perspectives on the many functions of language. While sociolinguistics is more interested in the uses of language and the values connected to those uses, linguistics is made up of the two complementary ways of perceiving language. In light of this, sociolinguistics examines the many levels or registers of language, from highly ritual to intimate, rivalry between dialects and between languages, the emergence and disappearance of languages, the functions of jargon, slang, and verbal innovations, gender disparities, and the misuse of language. According to Nida can be defined of translation and sociolinguistics “A translator or interpreter would be more capable of understanding how sociolinguistic features become relevant to the entire range of communication, such as phonology, lexicon, syntax, and discourse, once they overcome the mistake of thinking language as merely words and grammar and after they recognize the wide range of functions that language performs. (Nida, 2012 as cited in Erika Rose & B. Santos - 2022).

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### 3.Methods

#### Collecting date

This research paper shows the systematic review of Sociolinguistic relations in translation process. While sociolinguistic methods have proven to be effective in understanding language use in a social context, they are limited in their ability to capture the full complexity of language use. Furthermore, these methods can be problematic as they can be used to reinforce existing power structures and perpetuate inequality.

Moreover, Semi-structured interview was intended to be conducted using the Sociolinguistic questionnaire (SLQ). In a semi-structured interview, new questions might be added as the interview progresses in response to the interviewee's responses. The benefit of such an interview over a recounting assignment is that the interviewer may steer the conversation toward a subject that the participant is more interested in and familiar with, giving them an opportunity to offer their best effort. People are only allowed to use the terminology that is specified in a tale or film retelling exercise, which they may not be comfortable with.

A spontaneous discussion was also thought to be the most similar to how those participated in the experiment utilized Spanish on social media, which is marked by a lot of oral feedback and practice and little written practice. The main database was Google Scholar and JSTOR

Moreover, There are have also another method which are qualitative research approach in order to define relationships and look at their causes and effects.

In order to press ahead with this investigation, the researchers first compiled a variety of reviews of relevant literature.

Out of the various reviews of related literature that were gathered, the researchers secondly determined the common theme. Third, depending on the overarching subject of the study of relevant material acquired, the researchers came up with potential names for this research piece. Following the title's approval, the researchers collected and studied various articles related to the title in preparation for the final draft of this research article. Through this investigation, the researchers discovered that translating and analyzing are sociolinguistic activities. Language mediations by interpreters and translators take place as a regular element of social norms and are governed by social and linguistic behavioral norms that change over time.

## **SURVEY**

The SLQ, which was done as a semi-structured interview, served as a source of sociolinguistic and oral data. Following that, lexical diversity, hesitation, and pause phenomena were accessed using the oral data. The metrics used in this study were based on earlier attrition research (Schmid & Beer Fägersten, 2010). They concentrated on filler pauses, false beginnings, corrections, repeats, and reformulations as well as their frequency and distribution.

Table 1.1 Oral data measures

Frequency marker	Distribution	Lexical
	disfluency	Diversity
	markers	

Filled Pauses	Art	
	Adj	D
False Starts	Adv	
	Noun	
Corrections	Etc	
Repetitions		
Reformulations		

Disfluency markers' distribution, or whether they tended to appear primarily in front of a certain section of speech element or were evenly dispersed, was also evaluated in addition to their frequency.

It was anticipated that lexical access problems could show up as an increase in the hesitation and disfluency phenomena that occur before lexical elements. Lexical variety was another metric that was determined using the oral data. Lexical diversity gauges a person's vocabulary's diversity or depth. In contrast to someone who expresses herself using a wide variety of words and many synonyms, a speaker with a small vocabulary has low lexical diversity. These metrics have been shown to be particularly pertinent to the investigation of language attrition in earlier studies.

According to a research by Schmid and Beers Fägersten (2010), disfluency phenomena can fluctuate during the course of L1 attrition, and the placement of disfluency markers may indicate issues with certain grammatical characteristics in addition to lexical retrieval issues.

#### IV. Result and discussion

##### Speacific result of project

The Sociolinguistics approach to Translation can defines what is translatable or what is acceptable to be translated using ways filtering, selection , and also censorship.

According to sociolinguistics, the translator is merely a by-product of society, and our translations reflect this sociocultural context. The limitations of sociolinguistics in translation were highlighted by this systematic review, which also highlighted the need for additional research on sociolinguistics and cultural approaches in translation and translation studies.

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Since the Cultural Turn and Sociolinguistics are seen as new viewpoints in the translation field, further research may identify the tactics and gender-related issues. There are many different gender-related criteria to choose from, which may lead to translation. Compared to the selection of expressions that are naturally associated with a particular gender, gender is more vague and complicated. Ideologies must be addressed in order to address gender in translation.

The lexical variety, frequency of hesitation and disfluency markers, and location of these indicators within the phrase were all examined in the oral data. Additionally, word counts of the various word classes generated by each group (for the CS analysis) and for the Local subsample at each period of data collection were investigated. Based on prior studies on first- and second-language attrition, it was anticipated that lexical access problems would emerge in oral output in a variety of ways if attritional processes were occurring. (TABLE 1.1)

1) A decline in lexical variety within subjects will be seen over time in the Local Government statistics. The CS data will fall for all groups; the baseline group will have the greatest result and the lowest result.

2) The disfluency phenomenon in the local government statistics will get worse with time. In the CS data, disfluency and hesitation indicators will be higher in all groups than in the baseline group.

### **FINDINGS**

All of the measures that were investigated showed signs of attritional processes, according to the findings of the studies, including Local Government (LG) and CS. In the LG analysis, attrition signs could be seen in practically every participant's performance.

Even though there was a larger prevalence of Process System terms in the CS data, it was not determined to be significant. However, compared to the baseline group, the group with the longest LoA generated significantly more Foreign Language items per 100 words.

To better comprehend the nature of translation, the future paradigm will necessitate a clearer understanding of the inner interconnections between different techniques, as well as a focus on the translator's conduct. The philosophies of translators are parallel and fall under the same fundamental purpose, which is to know what method best fits when translating a text, which is either to keep the flavor of the foreign or to adapt to the language of the reader.

This category includes all qualitative studies of language as spoken in its social environment, with the ultimate objective of improving linguistic theory and developing our knowledge of the nature of language.

In sociolinguistic fieldwork and field methodologies, the search for the vernacular (naturally generated) speech has mostly focused on survey and ethnographic research (TABLE 1.2 )



Table 1. Directions in Language and Society

Discipline	Objectives	Methodology	Method/Technique/Tool/Data	Domains
<i>Ethnomethodology</i>	Sociological	Qualitative	Ethnographic fieldwork Sampling Natural Speech	Practical reasoning, common-sense knowledge
<i>Sociology of Language</i>	Sociological and Linguistic	Qualitative	Survey fieldwork Ethnographic fieldwork	Language planning, bilingualism, diglossia, lingua franca, verbal repertoire, code-switching, multilingualism, language loyalty, linguistic ecology, etc.
<i>Social Psychology of Language</i>	Sociological and Linguistic	Qualitative and Quantitative	Survey fieldwork Matched-guise technique Attitude rating scales Mental map labeling Language boundary/difference perceptions Dialect imitation	Folk Linguistics (Perceptual Dialectology), attitudes and ideologies, Language loyalty, linguistic accommodation, the aesthetics and prestige of dialects, gender differences, dialect distance, nativeness, etc.
<i>Anthropological Linguistics</i>	Sociological and Linguistic	Qualitative	Ethnographic fieldwork Sampling Natural Speech	Kinship systems, linguistic taboo, linguistic relativity, globalisation, nationalism, language commodification, ideology, language and political economy, etc.
<i>Discourse Analysis</i>	Sociological and Linguistic	Qualitative	Ethnographic fieldwork Sampling Natural Speech	Turn-takings, interruptions, silence, communicative competence, discourse markers, etc
<i>Ethnography of Communication</i>	Sociological and Linguistic	Qualitative	Ethnographic fieldwork Sampling Natural Speech	Conversation, communicative competence, writing systems, insults, irony, cross-cultural communication, etc.
<i>Language and Gender</i>	Sociological and Linguistic	Qualitative and Quantitative	Survey fieldwork Ethnographic fieldwork	Androcentrism, sexism, language and equality, etc.
<i>Dialectology</i>	Linguistic	Quantitative	Survey fieldwork Questionnaires Interview Natural Speech	NORMs, idiolects, dialect boundaries, dialect areas, pure dialects, isoglosses, bundles of isoglosses, transition areas, focal areas, relic areas, wedges, dialect continua, Neogrammarian Hypothesis, Family-tree Theory, Wave Theory, dialectometry, etc.

## V. Conclusion and recommendation

In the study of translations, sociolinguistics is crucial. Since each person's culture is unique from another's, translating a text from one target language to another becomes a body of work. If the text is translated without taking sociolinguistics into account, social factors become a significant issue.

This disciplinary change has made it necessary to view and treat sociolinguistic components of translation theory critically through the lenses of socially prescribed communicative actions, social translation norms, and the translation process reflecting the social hierarchy of society. The sociology of translation has changed with time, so to speak.

José Lambert (1993) predicts a fundamental shift in the connection between culture and translation with the rise in the requirements of multinational corporations and international organizations. According to him, it is improper to investigate cultural differences within the context of translation studies, limiting them to the issue of translating foods, drinks, dances, different kinds of currency, etc., i.e. realia. He views translation studies as a subset of cultural study, which is the larger notion. The types of documents that international organizations, multinational corporations, and international publishing houses translate and do not translate, as well as the instructions—either explicit or implicit—that they provide to translators, should always be considered as part of the larger network of social-cultural norms.

Sociolects are an integral aspect of daily life; they serve as identification markers since they reveal a speaker's socioeconomic class, ethnicity, age, gender, and occupation. They frequently draw attention to social distinctions, emphasize personal reality, and have the capacity to uphold stereotypes, clichés, and prejudices based on factors such as ethnicity, gender, religion, and socioeconomic status. Sociolect translation is a difficult task since it involves more than just word transfers and substitutions. It necessitates strong linguistic, social, and cultural roots.

I think it would be better create strategies to handle problems with translating linguistic conventions, cultural norms, or social practices.

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