



PROBLEMS OF LANGUAGES, SOCIETIES AND TRANSLATIONS

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Abstract: *During its existence in linguistics, social linguistic direction had several different titles: sociology of language, sociological linguistics, sociological linguistics, linguistics linguistic sociology, linguistic sociology, sociolinguistics, social linguistics. The term "sociolinguistics" was first used in 1952 by American sociologist Herman Curry. However, this does not mean that the science of social conditioning language originated in the early 1950s.*

Key words: *linguistic, social linguistic, translation, language and society.*

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. Due to the differences between the linguocultural units that exist in different languages, the translation of linguoculturemas creates complications. It is natural that the translation of linguoculturema, which is the result of social and domestic life and experience, culture and traditions of one nation, to the speakers of other languages, who have a view of the world created on the basis of analogies in human thinking, causes difficulties. For example, in some cases, the linguistic and cultural unit's characteristic of the German language are absent in the Uzbek language, and vice versa. Sociolinguistic research on the study of linguistic and cultural units is related to the study of semantic connotative features of words used by a certain social group. Associative experiments are conducted to determine such differences.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As a subject of sociolinguistics, we can see: language and nation, national languages as a historical category, social differentiation of language, interaction of language and social structures, typology of language reality determined as a result of social factors, social aspects of multilingualism.

Linguist Baudouin de Courtenay expresses the following opinion: "since language is formed only in society, we must take its social aspect into account."

Modern sociolinguistics is based on systematicity, strict orientation of data collection, quantitative-qualitative and statistical analysis of evidence, linguistic and sociolinguistic connection of research.



L.P. Krisin says that when studying the lexicon of another language from a sociolinguistic point of view, it is necessary to pay attention to the difference between the attitude towards the foreign language.

THE MAIN PART

It is not a secret to any of the specialists of this discipline today that there is little work to be done in the field of linguistics for the complete study of the language. Therefore, the achievements of other disciplines are widely used in modern linguistic research.

As a result of such efforts, fields such as linguistics, cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnopsycholinguistics, and pragmatolinguistics are developing, and these fields are gaining importance because they approach language as a phenomenon in constant movement, growth and change, unlike traditional structuralism. Sociolinguistics, as a field that emerged at the intersection of sociology and linguistics, looks for the foundations of language from society, the foundations of society from language, investigates the influence of socio-political factors on language and other issues.

Although it is often said that sociolinguistics was officially formed in the United States, its central issue, the interaction of language and society, the role of language in society, national languages and the state language, views on language policy were studied in Indian, Japanese, English, German and Czech linguistics, although not under the name of sociolinguistics. American linguist U. Labov notes that active sociolinguistic research began in multilingual India at the same time as the idea of making Hindi a single state language.

Speaking about the influence of language and society, it is necessary to explain how language affects society. As experts rightly point out, the impact of language on society is less studied than the impact of society on language, and there is even skepticism about such an impact. In our opinion, it is doubtful that the tool, which is a tool of thinking, does not influence the society, because the language regularly moves the society, and the most primitive reflection of this kind of influence can be seen in its task of forming and transmitting information.

The influence of the society on the language is visible in the actual linguistic results, therefore, this kind of influence does not raise doubts, it is possible to see the results of the influence at a glance. The results of the influence of language on society are not expressed in language materials that a linguist can record, but in social life itself. The lack of evidence through specific linguistic material led to the non-discovery of the mechanisms of language influence on society. For example, the influence of the literary language on society can be seen, first of all, in the provision of national unity, in addition, in the formation and improvement of public literacy, in the development of science



and culture, and in education. Counting can be continued again. In general, as long as information is transmitted in society, it is impossible for language not to participate and not have an influence.

So, there is a constant interaction between language and society. The development of science and education, culture and art, technology and statehood are the main factors influencing language and society. The driving force of such influence process is, of course, man and the society he belongs to. The needs of the society cause the language to expand within the scope of the task, to be filled with style.

CONCLUSION

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics, learning a language in connection with the social conditions of its existence. Under social conditions there is in view of the complex of external circumstances in which language functions and develops: the society of any day using a given language, social structure this society, differences between native speakers in growth, social status, level of culture and education, place of residence, as well as in their speech behavior depending on the communication situation.

To understand the specifics of the sociolinguistic approach to language and the difference between this scientific discipline and "pure" linguistics, it is necessary to consider the origins, determine the status among other linguistic disciplines, object and main concepts used by sociolinguistics she uses, to identify the most typical problems that are within her competence, to establish a method dies of research and formed by the end of the XX century areas of sociolinguistics.

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