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LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TEXTS

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Abstract

This study investigates the linguistic and extralinguistic components of translating sociopolitical materials. The study focuses on the obstacles that translators encounter while transmitting political beliefs, social issues, and cultural subtleties across many languages. By examining diverse translation tactics and approaches, this research hopes to offer insight on how translators traverse the complex interaction of language, culture, and politics in order to effectively express the intended content of sociopolitical writings. Finally, this study aims to contribute to a better understanding of the function of translation in molding public discourse and promoting cross-cultural communication in a globalized society.

Keywords: *socio-political texts, translation techniques, adaptation,* extralinguistic factors

The research of social and political vocabulary from the point of view of linguistics makes it possible to characterize the modern society layer that development. The social and political vocabulary being strongly influenced by extralinguistic realities is the layer that allows tracingthe changes in public life. Therefore, it is characterized by "dynamism", the constant replenishment of neologisms, the historical context that accompanies it and helps to learn completely and deeply such vocabulary.[1]

Translation of socio-political texts involves not only linguistic aspects but also extralinguistic factors that play a crucial role in conveying the intended message accurately.

[1] *Abuya, E. J. (2012). A Pragma-Stylistic Analysis of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan Inaugural Speech.English Language Teaching,5(11), 8-15.*

In this context, linguistic aspects refer to the language structure, grammar, vocabulary, and style of the original text that need to be faithfully reproduced in the target language. This includes understanding the nuances of political terminology, cultural references, and rhetorical devices used in the source text.

On the other hand, extralinguistic aspects encompass the socio-political context in which the text is situated. This includes understanding the cultural and historical background of the source text, as well as any implicit meanings or connotations that may not be immediately apparent. Translators must also consider factors such as audience expectations, political sensitivities, and ideological differences between languages and cultures.

Effective translation of socio-political texts requires a deep understanding of both linguistic and extralinguistic aspects to ensure that the message is accurately conveyed without losing its original meaning or impact. Translators must navigate complex political ideologies and power dynamics while maintaining neutrality and objectivity in their work. By carefully considering both linguistic and extralinguistic factors, translators can contribute to bridging cultural divides and fostering mutual understanding in our increasingly interconnected world.

Translating socio-political literature entails not only language issues such as correctness, fluency, and style, but also extralinguistic characteristics inherent in the content of the works. Some of these extralinguistic features include:[2]

1. Cultural context: Socio-political texts often contain references to specific cultural practices, beliefs, and historical events that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Translators must navigate these cultural differences to convey the intended meaning accurately.

2. Political nuances: Socio-political texts can be highly nuanced and may contain subtle references to political ideologies, power dynamics, and societal structures that are

[2] *CatfordJ.C., 1995. A linguistic theory of Translation: an essay an applied linguistics. Oxford University Press. London.*

unique to the source language. Translators must be aware of these nuances in order to preserve the original message.

3. Tone and register: The tone of socio-political texts can vary widely, from formal and academic to informal and colloquial. Translators must be able to adapt their language choices to reflect the appropriate tone and register of the original text.

4. Ideological bias: Socio-political texts often reflect a particular ideological perspective or agenda. Translators must be aware of any bias present in the source text and strive to maintain a neutral stance in their translation.

5. Audience considerations: The target audience for a translated socio-political text may differ from the original audience, requiring adjustments in language choice, cultural references, and overall presentation.

Translating socio-political texts requires a deep understanding of both linguistic and extralinguistic aspects in order to accurately convey the intended message while preserving the nuances and complexities of the original text.

Although translators function to a certain extent as editors—they clarify the text and make it acceptable to a new audience—they must not attempt to correct what they perceive to be errors in the text. If tempted to do so, they would be advised to introduce any disagreements they may have with the original in a footnote or a translator's introduction, which should be as objective as possible and take the form of explanations rather than argumentative commentaries. Social science texts in English language have variety of meanings in the field of special science or in oral speech of the nation. In this case translators need to clarify their multi-meanings to create exact translation. Social terms can be associated with different field of science such as history, linguistics, medicine and others. Social scientists who introduce new concepts usually express them in words or phrases devised expressly for the purpose. After widely accepted, they become technical terms.[3]

[3] *Nida E.A. and Taber C.R., 1982. The theory and practice of translation. Leiden: E.J. Brill.*

Texts in the natural sciences and technical texts resemble those in the social sciences in that they require of the translator an intimate knowledge of the subject matter at hand. However, since the natural sciences deal primarily with physical phenomena and their measurement, lexical choices tend to be cut and dried. This phenomenon is seen in Uzbek language, too. For instance, in this language there are such kind of terms related to different kinds of level of nation and social science.

In conclusion, written translation is one of the most difficult subjects faced by students. The difference between Uzbek and English languages and the variation in their cultures make the process of translating a real challenge and with the globalization this challenge is becoming more complex. Teaching methods in written translation which we have discussed in this paper are really fruitful to understand and translate of socio-political texts. Throughout our paper, we have tried to show some translation methods and their usages with the given examples. Analyzing the examples, we can conclude that using the translation methods in the process of socio-political texts helps us not only to translate texts but also to understand the terms and overall meaning of contexts. In conclusion it is visible that three methods which we have given are directly connected to each other and by using those jobs of translator and students' overall comprehension of socio-political terms are easier.

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