

**PROPOSAL FOCUS ON THE LINEAMENT OF TRANSLATION AND
INTERPRETATION**

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GRATITUDE

This research work is dedicated mainly to God, for allowing us to culminate our academic process. To our parents, for their support, work and sacrifice, we have been proud to be their daughters. Finally we want to thank our teachers for having taught us throughout our career. And in particular we want to thank the teacher Sandra Salazar Tutor of our project, whom with her direction, knowledge, teaching and collaboration guided us to achieve this thesis culmination in a successful way.

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PROBLEM QUESTION

How can the different variations and sociolinguistic aspects influence in a translation English to Spanish according to the region or geographic area, take as the main aspect of study the southeast of England?

JUSTIFICATION

The translations from one language to another have to be clear and coherent, in order for the reader to understand it in an easier way, that is why it is so important for the translator to have a deep knowledge about the different sociolinguistics aspects as much as the original language from the text and the target language in which the translation is carrying out. The knowledge from those aspects will help the translator not only to understand in a correct way the text in the original language but to make the translation closer to the reader language. It means that is related to the language in general and the changes of the language depending on the geographical region in which it is spoken, for example, the way in which the language it is spoken, the words more used by the speakers, and other aspects that appear according to the place.

The following investigation is made with the objective of analyzing and looking into the sociolinguistics aspects that can affect a translation English - Spanish, its influence within the language and its development as a linguistic aspect that represent an important role face to the constant changes of a language. In the same way studying deeply the importance that a translator has a broad knowledge about the different dialectical variations in English according to the geographical region that is spoken, taking as a reference the northeast of London (England), geographical region in which can be observed a huge variety, that can be used for the study of the investigation, as well as the influence of that knowledge in the development of a translation, also the importance of the clarity and coherence of the same.

Through this investigation it is looked to show the importance that represent for the translator know extensively about the linguistic aspects like the one that was previously mentioned and its influence in a big way on the quality of the textual production (translation), as well as to show the importance that it represents for the correct understanding of a language.

GENERAL PURPOSE

Identify the degree of influence that the sociolinguistic aspects have on a language at the moment of producing a translation, taking as the object of study the different linguistic variations present in the British English particularly in the southeast area of London, England.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Give an analysis of the different linguistic variations in the southeast of London, England.
- Show the relevance of the linguistic variations as a sociolinguistic aspect that influence on a translation.
- Look into the different focal points and cultural elements that can be taken into account inside the sociolinguistic field at the time that a translation is made.
- Describe deeply the phenomenon of the linguistic variations of the British English, focusing on the southeast area of England and the cultural transfer in translation.

STATE OF THE ART

Within the research made to establish the state of the art with relation to the present research work, we have found at an international level a doctoral thesis entitled “The translation of language variation in humorous audiovisual fiction: dialects and accents in the American situation comedy dubbed into Spanish-”, developed in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria University, Spain by Christos Arampatzis. (Arampatzis, 2011) Thesis corresponding to the department of modern philology and the doctoral program “Translation, communication and culture”. This investigative work has as an object to make a deep analysis of the linguistic variations presented in texts of Audio-visual formats of American comedy and observe the translation strategies that are used face to these cases of variation in the dubbing to Spanish. For that in this work took as a reference of audio-visual formats two television series of American comedy called "Friends" and "Will and grace".

In the development of the studies made to the television series in question, is made the respective analysis to diverse pieces of different chapters of each one of the series, through of the use of working sheets with of analysis parameters such as: Origin version of the piece, variety, version goal of the piece, scoreboards and translation strategies. Parameters by means of which is studied the diverse linguistic variations that are presented in each one of the pieces.

The origin version of the piece makes reference to the original language to which belong that textual piece (English language) and the goal version of the piece makes reference to the goal language to which is dubbed (Spanish language).

The parameter of variety makes reference to the linguistic variation that is observed in the analyzed piece, through of this is studied the use of diverse dialects and accents that are played by the actors such as; English, American, Australian, scotch accent and others.

In the scoreboards, category is studied the lexical and/or structural, phonetic and paralinguistic elements that are presented in each one of the versions of the piece (origin and goal) according to their variety. Within of the lexical elements are analyzed the different words or grammatical own structures of a certain variety, in the scoreboards of the phonetic kind is studied the use of pronunciation and finally within of the paralinguistic scoreboards is observed the tone and voice timbre of the speaker in the different pieces.

The translation strategy describes the strategy or tendency kind used by the translator according to the variation case that is presented for carrying the piece from the original version to the goal version without altering as be possible its intention or meaning.

Throughout all this analysis were generated data of which were obtained the final conclusions of the investigation, of which was possible to deduce; how the kind of linguistic variety present in the audio-visual humorous text in its original language plays an important role being in most cases used as the source of humor, also how through the audio-visual text and the use of phonetic and paralinguistic information inside this, might be expressed clearly the variation, likewise could be showed how the linguistic varieties (as are the dialects of English the most used in this kind of audio-visual material) represent stereotypes of social kind, like educational and economic level of a character. As well in relation to the translation about the linguistic variation, this analysis deduced that most cases of dubbing or translation are conditioned by the information that is expressed through the visual channel and because of this also are used certain dialects in the goal language just like the use of different voice tones that coincide with the visual information, in the same way can be observed how through the use of the strategies of translation most used in the dubbing, most of them generate a reduction of the variation, what changes or reduce the humorous material perceived in the goal text, introduced in of the original text through of this variation and finally is described in what cases were more used the diverse translation tendencies

or strategies for expressing the linguistic variation and how can be observed a similar relation between the strategies that were more used by the translators of the two television series in question.

At a national level we have found two theses related to the study of different dialectal variations in diverse zones of Colombia, the first is the investigation entitled "Methodology for an urban dialectal study: The case of the study of the Spanish of Bucaramanga", elaborated by Luz Mary Rincón and published as an article by the National University of Colombia, Human sciences department and linguistic department in the headquarters of Bogota. (Rincón, 2007) This investigation proposes a methodology of analysis of linguistic phenomena in urban contexts in Colombia, taking as a reference the Spanish of the geographical region of Bucaramanga, applying this methodology of study in the population's language of middle class and analyzing their varieties or phonetic features, morphosyntactic, lexical, of speech and their relation with the social factor.

For the sample compilation of information and application of the methodology of the study was chosen the Bucaramanga population of the middle class (social stratum 4 or middle), focusing on 3 specific neighborhoods; Provenza in the southeast, San Alonso in the northeast and Ciudadela Real de Minas in the west center. To the residents of these neighborhoods was demanded as one of the rules to participate in the study, the residence not lower than 5 years and to specify even more the sample's profile were established criteria such as; age, gender, origin, and educational level. Face to the age rule was had prevalence on the Young speakers, followed by the ones of the middle age and fewer number of participants of adult age. It was used the technique of intentioned sampling in which is already pre-established the social category (the criteria above-mentioned) and the number of participants, were chosen a total of 70 participants (35 men and 35 women).

Regarding to the origin rule, were sought native participants of Bucaramanga or that they lived there since their childhood and persons from highlands of Santander, from the group of young, was registered one speaker and of the group of middle age 3 speakers that were not from Bucaramanga, in the group of adults were registered more than half. The age range of each one of the groups was established of the following way; Group of young: 18 to 34 years, group of middle age: 35 to 54 years and the group of adults: 55 years or more. The techniques of the compilation of information that were used in this investigation were principally interviews, group IM and a linguistic survey applied to each one of the participants previously selected, about the interviews and group IM was asked to the participant about his or her studies, daily routine and occupation, also were chosen conversation topics related to the current economic and socio-political situation, with the objective of maintaining the interest in participants.

For achieving the collection of a language much more spontaneous and informal (natural language) were made group IM with Friends and relatives of some of the participants that agreed to do this procedure of this way. The linguistic survey consisted in evaluate the phonetic, morph syntactic and lexical aspect of each one of the participants, in the phonetic section the participant had to read words and phrases that represented more variability in the language, in the morphosyntactic and lexical section were made written questions about specific terms and their meanings, just like the use of different grammatical categories.

In relation to the analysis and interpretation of the study's results, it was concluded that in the current language of Bucaramanga more significantly in the group of young people can be observed the alternate use between *ll* and *Y*, in favor of the "yeísmo", also in some phonological contexts can observed the breathing of the letter *S*. Facing to the morph syntactic context could be evidenced that the speakers are aware of the way in that they speak, what is considered standard and tend to follow the rules in the use of the language. Also, it could be observed factors like that

the use of the expression "su merced" is still present in some of the participants of the group of young, in the same way, was evidenced the great variability of discursive scoreboards such as "pues", "o sea" and "entonces". Likewise was observed the low use of the expressions of conditionality like the perfect of the indicative -ba and of the future tense like the future of the indicative -re, and others. In general to analyze the data were evaluated the linguistic features with the biggest variability, their frequency of use and correlation with the factor of age. Equally analyzing the trend of use to the future of the above-mentioned variables.

The second thesis found at a national level is the study entitled "Costeñol, a dialectal variation of Castilian in the Colombian Caribbean: studies and characteristics" written by María José Florez Ortiz and elaborated in the University of Cartagena, linguistic and literature department. (Flórez, 2015)

This thesis studies a dialectal variation of Spanish that is used in the Colombian Caribbean as it is "the coastal". It was proposed as goals reach an understanding of the meaning of the linguistic identity generated in the region. Maria Florez, through this thesis, set out that spite of each department that makes part of the Colombian Caribbean coast shares too many cultural features that go beyond the dialect, such as the folk tastes, traditions, customs, and gastronomy also they come to have differences that although are very subtle they are also recognizable.

Florez seeks to highlight the understanding of the meaning of linguistic identity that the Caribbean region emanates through its dialectal variation, what distinguishes the Colombian Caribbean as something that is not homogeneous linguistically. Florez also makes a note to the theoretical model of cury lambano (2000) in which it is stated that the Caribbean region of Colombia presents a particular phenomenon in the semantic and lexical linguistic variations by means of which are omitted some sounds according to the area where are located each one of the speakers.

In this sense Florez illustrates the possible linguistic variables that are present in the facts of the speech which can be subjected to systematic descriptions, it indicates that the same can be determined according to the region, social class or the level of training in accordance with the speaker. In this thesis is spoken mainly about the concept of the linguistic variables and how the fact that each of these variations is conditioned by the levels that are handled in the language from the sociolinguistic approach.

Florez also indicates that the linguistic variations allow understanding the dialect as a living organism that has a point of origin, development and an expiration date. The dialectal variation in the area of the Colombian Caribbean is generated essentially by its tendency toward the creation of new terms, new words with a feature characteristic of the region. The main object of study lexical variations, along with phonics morph, sociolinguistics and the factors that influence directly such as gender, social stratum, cultural customs, age, geographical origin, ethnicity, and the linguistic market.

Finally Maria Florez through this research achieved to establish a number of linguistic categories that are the keys to the understanding and appreciation of the dialect used in the Colombian Caribbean which achievement to be able to arrive at a meaningful approach to the construction linguistic dialect of Spanish coastal also succeeds in showing how the dialect and how it evolves is adapted to the requirements of the pulser-speaking listeners. This study shows that the socio-cultural environment, integrating both the cognitive processes such as the individual and collective behavior, which offers a perspective in his conception of a communicative process that is always open to the diversity in cultural exchange.

These investigations previously mentioned, one elaborated at international level from Spain and the other two elaborated in Colombia, are studies that are related to our topic of investigation, all speak about linguistic variations. In the two theses elaborated in Colombia the objective of both studies more specifically the dialectal variation of the language of a specific geographical area, the thesis elaborated in Spain speaks about the different dialect variations in the English language that can be observed in the audiovisual formats, it means in the television programs and is more deeply focused on the translation of those variations to the Spanish language and how is carried out the process of translation. In comparison with these studies, our thesis is related to the central topic of all them but the objective of this investigation is analyzing more deeply this kind of sociolinguistic variations present in the English language and with that evaluate and study how all of these affect the process of English-Spanish translation, based only in the Britain English.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The language it's an aspect that plays an important role in a society, language is the way through which a group of people can communicate among them as in the same community as among different communities of different geographical areas, face of this the sociolinguistic has been in charge during decades of the study of the language in relation with the social aspect as the most important influence on this. The sociolinguistics is the principal field that has been focused on the study of all about the language and the relation language-society, its behavior and development through the years, in the same way, the evolution of a language inside a geographical area likewise its spread to other areas.

For years so many scholarships have made studies and investigations about how the language is able to have different aspects and categories that are so important to understand it and discover each time more the importance that has a language in an effective and clear communication inside of a society or community. Also through all these studies in the field of sociolinguistics can be observed the great influence that can have the people of a community on a language, giving it a particular and their own use and causing like that, different alterations and changes on the language in its more pure state.

Of this way, we can go deep into the different social aspects that affect a language and which are the changes that show the language as a result of their influence. Some of these social aspects that affect a language inside a community according to the study of the sociolinguistic are; the social class, gender and ethnic, from these aspects different linguistic variations are derived, can be observed and analyze in the structure and development of the speech, some of them like the accent, dialect, style, jargon, slang, the specific use of the language known as register, language

standard and non-standard, all of these directly related with a geographical area and its community.

To give a better understanding regarding the topic is necessary to give a view of the concept of community and the role of the language inside of it, as (Labov, 1969) affirms "A community is compound by individuals that have some aspects in common like the culture, the habits, values, the way how they see the world and the language. Sociolinguists focus their attention on the language practices of a community that shares common language and repertoire of languages or varieties".

It can also be taken as a reference the concept of what it is a community and the role of language according to (Spolsky, 1998, pág. 14) "what is called a speech community are all the people who speak a single language (like English or French) and so share notions of what is same or different in phonology or grammar".

In relation with the references previously mentioned can be observed that within of a determined community, people at the time of interact with others they know how to carry out that interaction through the use of different rules and ways of communication that are influenced a lot by aspects like their costumes and knowledge that they share inside the same local area.

So according to those differences, some sociolinguistics affirm that the term of speech community makes a reference to the members of a community, that have in common the same knowledge and behaviors face to the use of the language according to specific norms.

Another aspect that indisputably cannot be separate from the concept of a community is the variety and it is so important to emphasize in this term to give a better knowledge, according to (Hudson, 1996) and (Ferguson, 1972) variety is defined in terms of a specific set of "linguistic items" or "human speech patterns" (presumably sounds, words, grammatical features, etc.) which

we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumably a geographical area or social group)”. (Wardhaugh, 2006)

One of the most remarkable social varieties mentioned above is the social class or social status, an aspect that speaks about the influence of the social origin or social level in the speech of a person. This aspect can affect the language by different reasons like the educational level of a person and his / her social environment, it is means the community in which a person grows and the people whom a person has contact with.

Social class has a pretty deep impact in the way that people can behave and speak, according to (Labov, 1969, pág. 17) “whether we are listening to casual speech or to reading, it is clear that the social background of the speaker is reflected in its use of these variables”. In this part is reflected that aspects as the educational level infer in the speech event and that educational level is mostly determined by the social classes inside of a community like the working class and the middle class.

This can be noted in the use of different patterns and varieties in the language that differ in each one of the speakers according to their class, as once more (Labov, 1969, pág. 35) refers: “A number of studies show that middle-class speakers use longer sentences, more subordinate clauses, more learned vocabulary, and take a less personal viewpoint than working-class speakers”.

Also in a community the difference of gender is something that prevails and influence a lot in the use and production of language, in the same way as it is mentioned above a lot of studies show that one of the causes of the gender’s difference is the educational level because of the opportunity of access to this, something that influences a lot in the knowledge of the language and the speech as women as men.

For example according to (Labov, 1969, pág. 30) “In general, women are more sensitive to overt social correction, and use more prestige forms than men but this difference is not independent of social class”. Also as it is mentioned in the book “Sociolinguistics” exist different stereotypes face to the differences of gender and that stand out the discrimination between women and men, for instance, that women are more related with kinds of conversation like home activities and men are more related with the economic activities speech. (Spolsky, 1998)

Another clear aspect which is directly related to the sociolinguistic aspects in a group of people is ethnic. An aspect that according to (Labov, 1969, pág. 21) can be related with the social status (social classes) in a community as he refers in the following statement: "the ethnic stratification of society is reflected in linguistic patterns sometimes partly independent of socioeconomic factors, and sometimes closely interlocked with them". Language and ethnicity are terms totally related inside a speech community and their relation can be pretty much important in the action of nation-building and the creation of a kind of identity in a specific geographic area.

The use of the language and its form of expression in a formal or informal context is also another sociolinguistic aspect that influences a lot the communication among people, here is where the type of style comes to be analyzed like another important characteristic of the study of language and society.

Style speaks about the differences in degree of formality in language, according to Labov and his book mentioned previously “Study of non-standard English”, the type of style used within of the communication is associated with the relations among the speaker, addressee, audience and particularly the relations of power or solidarity. By the term of “power” it refers to the type of style of language most commonly used, and by “solidarity” it refers to the type of style that is used by the speaker to be closer to people of the audience. Also, the style is determined by the wider social

context or domain such as; school, job, home, neighborhood, church, etc., and finally the topic. (Labov, 1969)

To go beyond in the concept of style and make it clearer, according to (Wardhaugh, 2006, pág. 90), style is divided in two varieties, high and low, in terms of formality;

“The h varieties may be used for delivering sermons and formal lectures, especially in a parliament or legislative body, for giving political speeches, for broadcasting the news on radio and television and for writing poetry, literature, and editorials in newspapers. The L varieties may be used in giving instructions to workers in low prestige occupations or to household servants, in conversation with familiars, in soap operas and populate programs on the radio, in captions on political cartoons in newspapers, and in folk literature”.

Those are an example of the different uses and contexts when the types of style (formal and informal) can be used.

These kinds of style, formal and informal, correspond to the varieties in the English language that are known as the Standard English and non-standard English, varieties that show the formality and informality of the language when they are used by a speaker in a specific social context. The standard variety is defined in a clear concept by (Wardhaugh, 2006, pág. 40); "It is the variety that has been chosen for some reason, perhaps political, social, religious, or economic, or some combination of reasons, to serve as either the model or norm for other varieties. It is the empowered variety. As a result, the standard is often not called a dialect at all but is regarded as the language itself", according to that, the standard English language is the variety established as the educated and more complete variety that represents the correct model of rules to use the language. This variety also can be used to give prestige to speakers.

The non-standard English is also known as the informal way of use of English; it is what is called like colloquial language, represents all the different varieties that don't accomplish with the model of rules of the standard variety. Also, exist different aspects or varieties within the language that have been studied by the sociolinguistics, one of these is the dialect.

Dialect refers to the variation in phonological and syntactic rules that a speaker shows in the speech event according to the immediate context, variations like differences in pronunciation, in forms of words and syntax, these varieties are usually called regional dialects. A clear example of what is dialect, (Wardhaugh, 2006, pág. 28) affirms that “dialect is used both for local varieties of English, like Yorkshire dialect, and for various types of informal, lower class, or rural speech. As a social norm, then, a dialect is a language that is excluded from polite society.”

One of the phonologic alterations within dialect more known is the accent, a term that according to (McArthur, 1992, pág. 9) in his book "The Oxford companion to the English language" represents “a set of habits that make up someone’s pronunciation of a language or language variety”. Principally the accent refers about the phonetic alteration in the pronunciation of language of a speaker, a great reference of accent is which is mentioned by (Wardhaugh, 2006, pág. 46) “One English accent has achieved a certain eminence, the accent known as received pronunciation (or RP) the accent of perhaps as few as 3 percent of those who live in England”.

Another variety related to the modality of speech is the jargon and his use is mostly formal. The term jargon according to (McArthur, 1992, pág. 543) "Is an often pejorative general term for an outlandish language of various kinds, most commonly, the specialized language of a trade, profession, or another group. The term is often associated with law, medicine, and the sciences: technical jargon, scientific jargon”. It means that jargon is a concept related to the special and specific vocabulary usually more employed for formal contexts and specific fields of knowledge. Besides jargon allows establishing bonds between members of the group and strengthens boundaries for the outsiders, jargon too brings new and needed concepts.

One kind of jargon that is very recognized in sociolinguistic is the “slang” that is defined by (Spolsky, 1998) as a "Special kind of intimate or in-group speech. Slang is determined by its rejection of formal rules, its freshness, and ephemerality, also by its special use to claim solidarity or common group membership". As the term of slang has been studied by different scholarships it has been established that this kind of jargon is a good example of colloquial or very informal English, characterized by their no use of formal rules of the language and their function associated to be a kind of language related to a specific group of people, as refers (Spolsky, 1998, pág. 35) in the next statement: “Slang is primarily speech claiming group membership, and it rejects the power dimensions associated with formal language”.

Finally, the “register” it is another linguistic variety of language defined mainly by the context or situation where this is developed, depending of different aspects like the social event (formal or informal), the type of discourse (scientific, religious, etc.) and the audience, depending of all these aspects the register might be formal or informal and include or not the use of a specific kind of jargon.

All these linguistic varieties are aspects that have a great relevance face to the process of texts translation from one language to another; these varieties can affect the translation of a text from its original language to other because of its complexity for being translated and in the same way the knowledge that a translator has about them.

For that, it is important also to talk about what refers to the different methods and techniques of translation of different kinds of texts, methods that establish the way as a text can be translated from one language to another and how to transmit in the right way the meaning, sense and idea that the author wants to express to the reader. It is an aspect that influences a lot in the

translation's process of linguistic variations and also it is a really important part of the knowledge of a translator.

Exist several methods and techniques of translation of a text that can use a translator, depending on the type of text and aspects like the style, the translator can apply one or several methods within the same text but always must try to use the right technique according to the text.

Among some of the methods and techniques of translation more known and used, we can find the following:

-Literal translation: This technique is known as word-by-word translation, it is a technique that allows to the author makes an identical translation from the original text to the target text. This type of translation is possible only between languages that have cultural similarities and also the translation in the target language always must keep the same meaning and style of the original text.

-Modulation: It is a technique that changes the form of the text, changes the semantic structure or perspective but keeps the same sense. It is a different way to translate an expression or phrase in the original language to the target language.

-Transposition: This technique changes the grammatical structure of a phrase to another without alters its meaning or sense. It means that the order of the words within a sentence change but this doesn't modify the meaning.

-Calque: It is a technique through which the author creates a new word or expression in the target language using the same structure of the word to be translated in the original language.

-Adaptation: It is a translation technique also known as cultural substitution; this replaces a word or phrase of the original text for a cultural term or expression of the target language, which allows that the translation is more familiar and comprehensive for the reader. (Mathieu, 2016)

-Borrowing or transcription: This technique is used when a word or expression is written in its same language in the text of the target language. Mostly this technique is used with cultural words or institutions' names. This type of translation can be seen in cases like the Anglicism that exist in Spanish language like "ticket" or "sandwich", which are very recognized words in Spanish.

-Contraction: It is when in a translation are omitted different words more commonly like articles or prepositions. This is seen mostly in translations from Spanish to English.

-Communicative: This technique concerns more about the reader than keep the accuracy to the grammatical structures of the original text, this tries to translate the original text in an understandable way for the reader of the target language, translating and replacing the cultural elements in the original text for cultural elements of the target language, also avoiding the translation of complex parts of the original text.

-Semantic translation: This type of technique looks for translates the semantic structures of the original text with the major accuracy possible. This tries to keep the identical meaning of the original text and produce a translation very detailed. (Saz, 2016)

-philological: It is a technique that is used in the translation of literary and ancient texts, maintains the style of the texts and adds notes in the translation to the target language that explain the different cultural or historical references of the original text. (ACADEMIA, s.f)

The use of the right technique in the translation's process of a text depends on a great part of the knowledge and skills of the translator, also of this choice depends a lot that the linguistic variations be translated correctly and transmit to the reader the same sense and meaning that they have in the original text and in the same way their translation doesn't affect the original idea and style of the text.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

For the analysis of how impact the different linguistic variations in the translation of a text from one language to another the object of study is based on some press articles, more specifically opinion columns that speak about daily casual topics with a very informal language, these texts were chosen because have in its structure different expressions and vocabulary that represent these kinds of linguistics variations and on which can be analyzed how are translated to the target language and how can modify or change its meaning.

These articles were obtained from The Times UK newspaper, one of the media more recognized currently in all the United Kingdom. The author of these opinion columns is Caitlyn Moran, born in Brighton, England. Who is a recognized writer and British journalist, writes weekly columns for The times media and also has written some books like “How to be a woman”, “How to build a girl”, “moranifesto” and “how to be famous” in which express her feminist personality that is one of her representatives stances combined with her famous sense of humor.

The articles to be analyzed written by Caitlin Moran are; “Caitlin Moran: imagine a female Fab Four” with its translation in Spanish entitled “Si los Beatles hubieran sido ellas”, “Caitlin Moran: Britain’s new social hotspots” with its translation entitled “Los saunas son los nuevos bares”, “Caitlyn Moran: Why I love make-up” with its translation entitled “Por qué me encantan las Drags queens” and finally “Caitlin Moran: so I’ve put on a Stone in weight” and its translation “Sí, he engordado ¿y qué?”.

In the first article entitled “Caitlin Moran: imagine a female Fab Four” we can observe the following linguistic variations:

“The shots” is a phrase that is located in the first paragraph of the article and it is an informal expression that she uses to express an ephemeral moment. In the translation from English to Spanish we can see that it was replaced for the word “resultados”, which is used to show a result, as can be seen in the following piece:

“Algunos resultados fueron virales, y lo más interesante fue ver cómo el efecto 'visual' podía cambiar la percepción de sus personalidades.”

As the Word that was used in the translation to Spanish is not the same one, the initial intention of the author is affected because changes completely the sense of the phrase.

The shots expression is usually employed by the population of median age in England and it is used to describe something that no longer works. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2009)

The phrase “kicks in” is also located in the first paragraph and it is an informal expression, a phrasal verb that is used in this part of the text to give a strong emphasis to the lack of participation in the power through history by women. Its meaning is the following; “It is used to indicate the moment in which is notice that the reality really take effect”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2011)

The translation from English to Spanish that was used with the term “despertamos a la Realidad”, keeps the correct meaning and the sense that the author showed in the original text, it was not affected.

The phrase “oddly unmoved” is an informal expression used in the second paragraph, the translation was made literally so it does express the sense that the author wanted to show. Its meaning is the following; “Oddly is a word that is used to indicate that what you are saying is true but also unusual and unexpected”. (dictionary C. , s.f)

The word “gang” it is a noun located in the third paragraph of the article and is used to make an emphasis to the “band” that would be compound by four rebel girls, as can be observed in its meaning; “The Little League of organized crime. “A social club for teenagers or young adults without a drive to contribute to society in a positive manner”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2006)

We can observe the translation to Spanish:

“Mujeres jóvenes de clase trabajadora, formando el mejor grupo de todos los tiempos.”

The term is informal and the translation was made in a literal way and keeps the sense that the author wanted to show.

The word “Hip” is a slang term located also in the third paragraph, its literal meaning is “to be on the wave” and refers to be aware of following the latest trends in music, ideas, and fashion; the translation into Spanish is literal and keeps the sense of the original text. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2003)

“Fags” is an informal expression that is located in paragraph number four, is used as a synonym of the cigarette, the translation into Spanish is correct and does not change. Its meaning is the following; “What a British person smokes or a disrespecting term for homosexual short for faggots”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2016)

“Burgled” is an adjective located in the paragraph number five and is used as a synonym of stole, this word was completely omitted at the moment in which the translations were made, the author uses this word to be sarcastic and its meaning is the following; "To be robbed, thieved, or otherwise stolen from". (dictionary L., 2018)

“Thrall” is a noun used in paragraph number nine as a synonym of "slave", is used to express a devotee fondness to the band. In the translation into Spanish keeps the sense that the author wanted to show. The following is its meaning; “A fictional force that can be used

intentionally or unintentionally to hold another in a state of complete absorption, oftentimes by a magical or supernatural being”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2010)

“Stand-up” is a phrasal verb and refers to have a sense of humor, this phrasal is also located in the paragraph number nine and the translation is not literally but keeps the meaning that this involves. The meaning of this expression is the following; “A stand-up comic or comedian stands alone in front of an audience and tells jokes”. (dictionary C. , Collins dictionary , s.f)

The word “Sly” is a slang term for someone who is more sexually attracted to other people. It is not usually derogatory but it can be sometimes, is also located in paragraph number nine and in the translation to Spanish was completely omitted. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2006)

In the second article, “Caitlin Moran: Britain’s new social hotspots” can be analyzed the following linguistic variations:

‘Saunas are the new pubs: they’re where I go to get naked and heat-drunk’

The previously introductory phrase is omitted in the text in Spanish.

In the first paragraph of the article in its original language:

“In Britain, saunas are the new pubs. I’ve gradually come to this realization over years of attending my local one. In a way, it’s touching that the British have been able to take the boundingly healthy and bracing customs of Scandinavia, Korea, and Turkey and give them a seedy bar-room vibe, attractive to oddballs and freaks – but then this is one of our strengths and we should be proud of it.”

Can be observed that the literal translation of the words “Boundingly healthy” in the phrase highlighted is omitted. As can be seen in the paragraph in Spanish:

“Es conmovedor que los ingleses hayamos sido capaces de apropiarnos de las costumbres vigorizantes de Escandinavia o Turquía”

The translation of the words is omitted because of the meaning of the Word “Boundingly” cannot be translated literally to Spanish, as can be observed on its meaning:

“When it is made official that two people have decided to bond with a fist "pound." The declaration of the conscious decision to a bond between two people with a knuckle-to-knuckle pound. When asked to "pound it" whilst forming a new bond.” (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2017)

According to its meaning, we can see that is not a term that has a clear and established concept of translation in Spanish, it is a social term, a word that expresses a social action that represents an emotional bond between two people as the previous definition affirms. In this case, we can observe how the linguistic difference that imposes a term in the original text can affect the translation to Spanish.

In the next phrase of the paragraph:

In Britain, saunas are the new pubs. I've gradually come to this realization over years of attending my local one. In a way, it's touching that the British have been able to take the boundingly healthy and bracing customs of Scandinavia, Korea, and Turkey and give them a seedy bar-room vibe, attractive to oddballs and freaks – but then this is one of our strengths and we should be proud of it.

The Words "Oddballs" and "freaks" are synonyms, have the same meaning and are terms used in the informal and social language, the word "oddballs" particularly is recognized within the "slang" category. Both concepts mean:

“A person who is considered abnormal or strange in his/her personality or appearance; a non-square. In society also referred to as weirdo, freak, and other such derogatory terms. In reality, is not necessarily a bad thing. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2009) (Here we can see the

meaning of “Oddball” that within its definition is used at the same time the Word “Freak” as a synonym.)

As can be observed in the translation to Spanish:

“Para acabar dotándolas del sórdido ambiente de un pub de extrarradio, refugio último de los solitarios y de la gente rara”

The words previously mentioned are translated with the same meaning but maybe with a less strength that each Word has in its original language. In this case, we can see how the intensity of the meaning of the words changes from one translation to another.

In the fifth paragraph, according to the following highlighted phrase:

Anyway, when I got to the sauna, I realized I needn't have worried about dressing appropriately. The first person I saw was a middle-aged woman covered neck-to-toe in black bin liners, strapped firmly to her with elastic bands. She was sweating like a sieve.

The Words "Bin liners" it is a concept that is used especially in England although its use it is not so frequent, its definition is the following; “A bin liner is a plastic bag that you put inside a waste bin or dustbin”. (dictionary C. , Collins dictionary , s.f)

Its meaning is translated literally to Spanish and is not affected, as we can see in the text: “La primera persona con la que me encontré fue una mujer de mediana edad, cubierta de pies a cabeza con bolsas de basura negras atadas con bandas elásticas. In this case, can be observed how the linguistic variation it is present in the text through the use of a word that is exclusively used in the British English and the importance of its knowledge for a translator”.

This case is just an example where we can observe a variation linguistic, a term or word typical of the informal language of England but its translation is not affected because it has a clear translation

After the sixth paragraph in the next phrase:

“She tetchily slammed it shut”.

The Word “tetchily” is a Word used pretty much in England and has an informal use; its meaning can be understood with the following definition:

“If you say that someone is “tetchy”, you mean they are bad-tempered and likely to get angry suddenly without an obvious reason.” (dictionary C. , Collins dictionary , s.f)

Its translation is omitted in the text in Spanish. This is another case of a linguistic difference that is present in the text, a term used especially by British English.

In the ninth paragraph, the author uses two words that also represent a linguistic variation; one of them is “Booze”, an informal expression or concept to refer to an “alcoholic drink”. (dictionary C. , Collins dictionary , s.f). Its translation in the text in Spanish is “cogorza”, a word used especially in Spain that means “to get drunk”. (Española, 2016).

This term is not the literal translation and doesn't have the same meaning but also still keeps the sense and intention that the author wants to express. In this case, we can see a linguistic variation where interferes the culture of the aim language of the text (Spanish), and in the translation of a word, it is used a very cultural term.

The other word used by the author is “shvitzing” which is a colloquial term or very informal expression that means “To sweat”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2005) Its translation to Spanish is not included in the text because of the translation of this part of the text is different from the version of the original text.

Finally in the second last paragraph can be observed two more expressions that reflect a linguistic variation, one of these is the expression “popping out”, of informal use, it is a phrase that means “to go out briefly” (Dictionary, 2018) and also “come out somewhere like the club, party, a fight or outside somewhere ”. (dictionary U. , Urban dictionary, 2016)

The translation of this expression in the text in Spanish is based in the second meaning and although is not literal this keeps the same sense.

The other word used is “fag”, which is a very informal term or slang, mainly used in British English that means “cigarette”. (Dictionary C. A., s.f)

Its translation to Spanish in the text is not included because of the style of translation of this part.

In the third article, entitled “Caitlin Moran: Why I love make-up” are analyzed the following linguistic variations:

In the translation of the introduction phrase of the original text; “Three inches of eyeliner and a blue eyelid solve more problems than they create” we can observe according to its translation to Spanish; “Sí, por supuesto que sería genial vivir en un mundo en el que te adoren por tener un grano asomando al lado de tu nariz” that the phrase was completely changed at the moment that was translated into Spanish and replaced by another phrase totally different.

In this case, we can see how the translation´s style that is used can affect or change the sense and the intention of the author transmitted in the original text.

The term “drag” is an informal word located in the first paragraph of the article and is used as a synonym of transexual. Its meaning is the following; “to dress in clothing of the opposite sex for the sake of entertainment”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2003)

In the translation to Spanish, the word was omitted.

The word “hairpin” it is a noun that it refers to “a small, usually U-shaped, a piece of wire, shell, for keeping the hair or a headdress in place”. (Harcourt, 2010) This word is located in the second paragraph and the translation was made literally and it does not affect the meaning.

The concept “Duchess” is an informal expression and a common word that is used to refer to “a wonderful smart intelligent woman with lots of money, very down to earth and have great sex”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2016) Into the text, the word was used to give more power to the description of the effect that make-up has on women.

In the translation, the expression was completely omitted and it does not keep the sense that the author wanted to show.

The phrase “sheer luck” is an informal expression and it is very uncommon, is used to refer to “a stroke of luck”. (Dictionary W. E.-S., wordreference.com, 2018) In this case, the translation was made literally so express in a proper way what the author wanted to say.

The word “hustle” is a noun usually used as a synonym of “to rush”, its meaning is “to hurry up”. (Dictionar, 2018) The translation was made literally and it does not affect the sense of the original text.

The term “milkmaid” is a slang word and refers to “a woman who produces breast milk as a sexual act”. (dictionary U., Urban dictionary, 2009). The translation that was made from English to Spanish: “el cutis de una muñeca de porcelana” was completely changed and omits the sense that is shown in the original text.

It is an informal word and at the moment that was translated to Spanish the strength of the meaning that the author wanted to show took it off.

The word “Partaking” it is an informal expression and means “to be part of something”. (Dictionary C. A., Collins dictionary , s.f) The translation into Spanish; “¡Dadme todas esas cosas que molan!” it is a phrase or expression own of the Spanish culture that does not represent literally

the same meaning of the term “partaking” but still keeps the idea of what the author wanted to express.

In the last article entitled “Caitlin Moran; So I’ve put on a Stone in weight” and “Sí, he engordado ¿Y qué?” in Spanish, we can observe the following linguistic variations:

In the same-titled of the article, the phrase “I’ve put on a stone in weight” it is a common and informal phrase very used in the UK that means "gain weight", specifically the words "put on a stone". And as the following definition of stone refers, as a term used in weight, it is a concept that denotes a specific quantity of weight:

“Stone or stones; (UK WRITTEN ABBREVIATION “st”) a unit of weight equal to 14 pounds or 6.35 kilograms, used especially when talking about a person's weight.

This expression is used in phrases like for example; She has put on/lost a stone (= is a stone heavier/lighter). (Thesaurus, s.f)

In the text in Spanish actually, this phrase is not used literally and is changed by another similar affirmation but also keeps its meaning.

In the first paragraph the expression “swapping out”, it is a phrasal verb or informal expression and has a meaning that refers:

“To replace or exchange someone or something with another person or thing.” (Idioms, 2015)

This phrase is translated to the text in Spanish literally and its meaning is not affected.

In the second paragraph, can be observed the expression ”whizz-bang”, which is a slang phrase or informal expression used especially in British English, in this case, is used as an adjective and it means:

“Extremely clever, useful, impressive, etc.” (Harcourt, Collins dictionary, 2010)

In the text in Spanish its translation is changed and replaced for another word; “rutina” or “routine” in English, which totally has another meaning. This expression is not used in the text in Spanish which can affect the sense of the text and the idea that the author wants to express.

In the fourth paragraph, the author uses the word "Bums" which is a very informal term, slang that is used mainly in the UK and it is used as an informal synonym of the word “backside”. In its translation in the text in Spanish is used the word “michelines”, which is an informal word of Spanish that means “roll of fat” in English. (Dictionary W. E.-S., WordReference.com, 2018)

In this case the translation of the word in the original language changes and it's replaced by another concept in Spanish that has a different meaning but at the same time is a term that has a close relationship with the meaning of the word in English, for this still keeps the intention and the idea of the author.

Also in the same paragraph, we can observe the word "tits" which is a term categorized as slang too, it is a word really informal and for some people could be “vulgar”. It is used to refer to a woman's breasts in an informal way. In the text in Spanish, its translation is literal and has the same meaning and expresses the same sense or idea of the original text. (Dictionary C. A., Collins dictionary, s.f)

In the fifth paragraph the word “endeavor” it is a term that is used in the British English and also in the American English, but in this, its writing is different; without u vowel. Its meaning is the following;

“to try (to do something)”. (Dictionary C. E., s.f)

Its translation to Spanish is not affected. This case is a great example of a linguistic variation between two kinds of dialects in English; American and British. A variation that changes the writing of a word, depending on where is used but still keeps the same meaning.

In the next paragraph, the expression “chuck out” used by the author, is an informal expression, a phrasal verb that has the following meaning:

“If you chuck something out, you throw it away, because you do not need it or cannot use it”.

(Dictionary C. A., Collins dictionary, s.f)

Its translation to Spanish is not literally the same but still keeps the same sense and meaning of the expression.

In the same paragraph the expression “body-con” has the following meaning:

“Short for "body-conscious." Fashion movement characterized by tight body-hugging clothing; also, way to describe clothes in body-con style”. (dictionary U., urban dictionary, 2010)

It's a noun used in British English, to refer to a specific kind of clothes' style.

In its translation to Spanish can be observed that is used the term “mini-vestidos” (Spanish), in this case, the translation of this concept is not the same and its meaning changes in the text in Spanish, which affects the sense and the intention that the author wants to express in the original text.

In the seventh paragraph, the author uses the word “arse” that it is a very informal term or slang, is used in the United Kingdom. It is a synonym of the words “buttocks” and “bottom”. In the text in Spanish, its translation is literal and expresses the same meaning and the same sense that the author wants to transmit. (Dictionary C. E., Collins dictionary, s.f)

DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

The method that was used to make this document was bibliographic, this technique is based on the data collection and it was obtained from documents, books or advanced investigations, what contributed to the knowledge about how and where to find primary sources in which could be found different references to general or specific issues that are related to the interest of the investigation. (Cerda, 1991)

The Documental and the bibliographic collection were used preliminary in the process of devising of the conceptual framework and the state of art of the investigation because by means of it was possible to gather the most important studies and examinations, data and information about the formulated problem.

One of the most fundamental items that helped to determine the type of books that were consulted, and what it was looked upon them were the problem question and more specifically the problem elements. With those items as a base, the sources were identified and the knowledge area or discipline which they belong to, including the relation between what is known and the unknown part of the problem, which gave some guidelines about the bibliography that was checked out and in that way develop the framework and give a resolution to the problem that was formulated.

¿What this information was collected for? and ¿which are the principal objects of this bibliographic revision?

The principal objective is to inform about what was already told about the dialectal variation and their impact not just on people's communication but also at the moment to make a translation.

Also, provide an initial position to enable a better formulation and delimitation of the problem exposed. Finally to avoid the search of data and information already gotten.

During the development of the document, the investigation's types that were used are qualitative and the explanatory.

The qualitative investigation was used as a tool to collect a deep understanding of why the dialectal variations are generated, how they are generated, which is their evolution, where are generated and when are generated, and in that way determine their importance and influence at the moment to make a translation.

And finally, the explanatory investigation was used to establish the causes of the dialectal variations, the circumstances or the social phenomenon in which they are exposed to and in order to show the relationship and their influence in the making of a translation from one language to another. (Honduras, 2013)

CONCLUSIONS

1. Sociolinguistics is the field that has studied the relationship between language and society, the influence of the society or a community on the language and all the changes and variations that are generated because of it, during a long time by different and very recognized linguists. This field of study as it is the sociolinguistics has made great analyses and researches face to how a language can be changed and altered through its use by a specific group of people or a community that has in common the same language, same language practices, patterns, and behaviors.

2. According to the study of the sociolinguistic some of the social aspects and patterns that affect a language inside a community can be; the social class, gender and ethnic. And from these aspects are derived from different linguistic variations which can be analyzed in the structure and the development of the communicative act or also, speech. Some of them like the accent, dialect, style, jargon, slang, the specific use of the language known as register and language standard and non-standard, all these kinds of variation directly related with a specific geographical area.

3. All these linguistic variations that the sociolinguistics study in relation to their influence on the language are aspects that are very relevant and are taken in account inside the process of texts translation from one language to another, considering that are grammatical characteristics that can modify in a great way the original idea and sense of a text in the moment of its translation to another language. In the same way, face to the process of texts translation have a great importance the different kinds of translation style that are employed by the translator inside a text to translate and reflect in a correct way the whole idea of the original text and more specifically the real meaning of all the linguistic variations in the text of the target language.

4. Exist several types of translation styles that a translator can use for this process and are very useful for making a translation clear, coherent and that keeps the sense of the original text and be

quite similar to the style and expression of the author of the text in question. Some of the most known are; the literal translation (most known as word by word translation), contraction style (some words like articles and prepositions are omitted), modulation style (introduce a semantic change or perspective of the text), adaptation style (called also, cultural substitution) and transposition style (introduces a change in a grammatical structure), all these kinds of style are techniques that can modify or keeps the same semantic and grammatical structure and perspective of the text depending on what the translator thinks that it is more suitable for communicating and expressing the voice and intention of the author the most similar as be possible.

5. Regarding the analysis of the texts chosen as the object of study in the section of the methodological approach of this research work could be observed the use of different linguistic variations such as phrasal verbs, slang terms and several words and informal expressions own of the British English. During the development of the analysis of the texts could be concluded how a linguistic variation, either a term or expression, can influence on the complexity of the translation of a text from one language to another. For instance, analyzing the texts in English and its translation to Spanish was observed that in some cases, some terms or expressions did not have a clear meaning in the target language and because of that they could not be translated literally, so, the terms have to be replaced by other terms that kept the same or a similar meaning. Also, the term or expression was omitted in the translation and the style or perspective of the text changed. Through this study could be understood how the author's knowledge about a linguistic translation and its way of translating it, might modify or not the original idea and style of text and influence a lot on how clear, similar and successful the translation is or not.

6. In the same way, during the analysis of the texts were observed the following types of translation style. One of them is "modulation" which is a technique that introduces a change of the semantic structure or perspective of the original text in the text of the target language but keeps the

sense or same idea. Adaptation, also called cultural substitution, this technique replaces a word in the original text for a cultural term of the target language, which makes the text more familiar for the reader. Communicative translation is a technique that concerns more about the reader, doesn't keep the accuracy to the grammatical structures of the original text, add cultural elements to the text in the target language and avoid the translation of complex parts of the original text. Contraction refers to the omission of some words of the original text in the translated text, words like prepositions and articles more commonly, and finally, the literal translation more known as word-by-word translation.

7. For the making of this research work was used the bibliographic method, which consists of the datum collection through bibliographic sources as physical as digital such as books, research works as Theses and other academic works. The investigation types that were developed are qualitative and explanatory. By means of the qualitative and explanatory investigation could be achieved a great understanding of the linguistic variations and its importance and influence on the process of texts translation.

8. As a students of modern languages, it is so important to see the word of languages beyond of the simple view that a language has in the society, more than a way of communication with others, a language it's a sample of a different culture that involves different ways of expression, costumes and behaviors. A professional in modern languages should be aware that the knowledge and use of a language has to be based in the same knowledge about the culture that surrounds it, that can change or modify it through the time. Through the development of this research work could be observed how the culture behind of a language plays an important role in the understanding of it, about its use and the identity that this reflects. The topic of study developed in this work it is a great field in which worth it to keep investigating and learning about how the understanding about a language and its culture are two aspects that are together and must be understood as a whole.

9. As it can be seen on the development of this research work, the sociolinguistics is a science that involves issues such as the Socioeconomic level and the origin of the speaker in a community, elements that are completely linked to the culture. A clear example of that can be also seen in the thesis "The translation of language variation in humorous audiovisual fiction: dialects and accents in the American situation comedy dubbed into Spanish-", developed in Las Palmas de Gran Canarias University, Spain by Christos Arampatzis. That studied the use of diverse dialects and accents that are played by the actors such as; English, American, Australian, scotch accent and others. Also, this thesis studied the lexical and/or structural, phonetic and paralinguistic elements. In addition, Through the development of this thesis could be observed that a community is compound by individuals that have some aspects in common like the culture, the habits, values, the way how they see the world and the language. Sociolinguists focus their attention on the language practices of a community that shares common language and repertoire of languages or varieties. And one of the thesis that was mentioned on this research work applied this methodology of study in the population's language of middle class of Bucaramanga and analyzed their varieties or phonetic features, morphosyntactic, lexical, of speech and their relation with the social factor; that investigation was entitled "Methodology for an urban dialectal study: The case of the study of the Spanish of Bucaramanga", elaborated by Luz Mary Rincón.

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