

CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS AND TEXT LINGUISTICS

Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi

4rd year students at the Djizakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan

named

after Mirzo Ulugbek.

Supervisor

Abduraxmanova Zilola

INTRODUCTION

Contrastive linguistics and text linguistics are two important fields within the broader discipline of linguistics. Let's explore each one in turn.

Contrastive linguistics is a subfield of linguistics that involves the comparison of two languages or dialects at a structural level in order to identify similarities and differences. The goal of contrastive linguistics is to address issues such as language transfer, translation, and language learning. By studying the contrasts between languages, linguists seek to understand the potential challenges that learners may encounter when acquiring a second language and to improve the teaching and learning of foreign languages.

Annotation: *This annotation provides a concise overview of the key principles and contributions of contrastive linguistics and text linguistics within the field of linguistics. It highlights the distinct focuses of each branch, with contrastive linguistics centering on language comparison and text linguistics delving into the analysis of written, spoken, or signed discourse. The significance of contrastive linguistics in aiding language learning and translation, as well as the role of text linguistics in unraveling the structure and function of texts, is elucidated. The annotation emphasizes the complementary nature of these two branches, underscoring their collective impact on language education, translation, and broader discourse analysis. Ultimately, the annotation positions contrastive linguistics and text linguistics as indispensable frameworks that enrich our understanding of language diversity, communication, and human interaction.*

Key words: *Language comparison, Linguistic disparities, Language learning, Translation challenges, Syntax difference, Morphological analysis, Discourse analysis, Written and spoken texts, Coherence and cohesion, Communicative strategies, Linguistic elements, Information structuring.*

LANGUAGE AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS

Human languages are linguistic systems that use symbols to convey messages. Linguistics is the examination of knowledge systems in their entirety, including their structure, application in message generation and comprehension. The scientific investigation of language's nature, structure, and variation, including phonetics,

phonology, motion, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics (including knowledge of economics), and pragmatics.

Several subfields exist within the field of language and culture studies, including general and descriptive linguistic analysis, theoretical and applied linguist research, microlinguistics, or macrolinguisticism. Linguistics known as contrastive linguistics deals with the similarities and differences between two or more languages, including phonology, grammar, semantics, and other areas of study. This field is intended to enhance language teaching techniques and translation.

Contrastive linguistics is not the case when most people around the world are multilingual and multicultural, although this may not always be the situation with public institutions.

REPHRASE

In these societies, individuals require a means of communication and social interaction to function. This tool is essential for maintaining human-to-social interactions. According to a common Croatian saying, the amount of languages one knows is indicative of their worth. The key points that will be addressed during the session.

Among terminological problems, the term contrastive has been used in linguistic research to refer specifically to intercultural and lexical comparisons. Language and cultural comparisons have also been facilitated by its use. The objective of contrastive studies is to compare linguistic and socio cultural data between different languages or within individual languages, in order to establish language-specific patterns, typology and/or universal categories and features. Contrastive analysis, contrastive linguistics and comparative studies.

The labels for the categories Applied Contrastive (Language) Studies, Contrasted Linguistics, Comparative (Historical or Typological) Linguistics, Contrastive (Interlanguage) Analysis, Generative Grammar, Contemporary Syntax, Contrastive Lexicology, Contrastive Pragmatics, Intraurban Discourse Analysis and Contrastive Sociolinguistics differ, to give an example of what these labels best describe.

However, they divergent analysis from There appears to be a difference in the scope of the three primary collocations around which these terms tend to cluster, namely contrastive studies, contrastive analysis and contrastive linguistics. It appears that contrastive studies encompass the linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of research, making it the most general field.

By differentiate, contrastive examination may be a way of comparing dialects in order to decide potential blunders for the extreme reason of segregating what has to be learned and what does not have to be learned in a second language learning situation.

Contrastive etymology may be said to limit its space to fair contrastive etymological investigation, whether hypothetical, centering on a contrastive portrayal of the languages cultures included, or practical applied, expecting to serve wants of a specific application, as will be examined in turn.

Adjacent to , contrastive phonetics was alluded to as parallel description , differential studies , differential description , dialinguistic analysis , analytical confrontation , analytical comparison , interlingual comparison , as well as comparative clear linguistics , or descriptive comparison . The exceptionally term contrastive linguistics , in any case , was coined by Benjamin Lee Whorf in his article Dialects and Rationale distributed in 1941, where he drew the qualification between comparative and contrastive etymology , keeping up that the last mentioned was of indeed more noteworthy significance for long run innovation of thought 1967 240, Adjusted from Kurtes 233 . 2

Dialect contact and multilingualism

Dialect changes and its important source is the contact between diverse dialects and coming about dissemination of etymological characteristics between dialects . Dialect contact happens when speakers of two or more dialects or assortments associated on a normal premise . Multilingualism is likely to have been the norm all through human history, and nowadays , most individuals within the world are multilingual. Some time recently the rise of the concept of the ethno national state, monolingualism was the characteristic basically of populaces occupying little 3 islands. In any case , with the philosophy that made one individuals , one state, and one dialect the foremost alluring political course of action , monolingualism begun to spread all through the world.

When speakers of diverse dialects connected closely, it is normal for their dialects to impact each other. Through maintained dialect contact over long periods, etymological characteristics diffuse between dialects , and dialects belonging to distinctive families may focalize to ended up more comparable . In zones where numerous dialects are in near contact, this may lead to the arrangement of dialect ranges in which disconnected dialects share a number of etymological features.

Multilingualism is getting to be a social wonder conducted by the method of globalization and social openness. It makes individuals within the society multilingual.

A multilingual individual is somebody who can communicate in more than one language, either effectively through talking , composing , or marking or inactively through tuning in , perusing , or seeing . More particularly , the terms bilingual and trilingual are utilized to depict comparable circumstances in which two or three dialects are included . A multilingual individual is by and large alluded to as a bilingual . Multilingual speakers have obtained and kept up at slightest one dialect amid childhood, the so called to begin with dialect L1 . The primary dialect now and then too alluded to as the mother tongue is procured without formal instruction , by components intensely debated .

Contrastive studies in the practice and science

Making comparisons could be a exceptionally human occupation. We spend our lives comparing one thing to another, and carrying on agreeing to the categorizations we make. Designs oversee our lives, be they designs of fabric culture, or designs of dialect . Developing up in any society includes , in large measure, finding what categories are important within the particular culture in which we discover ourselves

Language differentiate happens in human way of life and dialect exists due to the differentiate in its nature and components . Things are classified as the same, comparative or distinctive , and we build mental boxes in which to put objects which match in a few way. In any case , the number of unused boxes we make reduces quickly as we develop more seasoned . We gotten to be fixed in our recognitions , and the world, once new and unused , loses its capacity to shock as we ended up progressively recognizable with the objects it contains, and progressively capable at putting the objects experienced nowadays into boxes made yesterday

Second dialect learners, instructors of remote dialects , interpreters , travelers, businessmen, etc. in nature are polyglots. They decide both interlingual and intralingual similarities in articulation , vocabulary, grammar, semantics and talk in arrange to move forward their communicative dialect competence. Their communicative dialect competence is actuated within the performance of the different dialect exercises , including gathering , production and interaction. Polyglots test themselves and self testing makes a difference them to memorize what they don't know so as to direct think about exercises . That's a impeccably substantial utilize of testing, but polyglots don't show up to realize the coordinate advantage that collects from testing themselves on their capacity to retrieve the tried information within the future. They are viable contrastists. Polyglots do differentiate in their tuning in , talking , composing and perusing .

Second dialect learners, travelers, commerce men, interpreters , etc., in nature, educate themselves moment dialect . Within the case, they do differentiate dialects on the levels of phonetics, phonology, lexis, linguistic use and meaning in tuning in , talking , perusing and composing they are contrastive naive language specialists they progress their learning moment dialect by persistent appraisal , by self testing.

Contrastive considers in science

The beginnings of CL as a normal etymological method can be followed back to the center of the 15th century, and the appearance of the primary contrastive hypotheses to the starting of the 17th century cf. Krzeszowski 1990 . Within the 19th century comparative examinations utilized an observational , authentic technique to find hereditary joins and dialect families whereas in advanced etymology , J. Baudouin de Courtenay s comparative ponders of Slavic and other Indo european dialects were proceeded by the Prague Circle, whose individuals too talked around expository comparison, or etymological characterology, as a way of deciding the characteristics of each dialect and picking up a more profound knowledge into their particular highlights . But it was not until after World War II that the teach come to its prime . From its beginnings till the 1970s, CL fundamentally served commonsense academic purposes in outside and moment dialect teaching learning. It was basically synchronic in truth , a few would only utilize the term comparative etymology to allude to the diachronic ponder of hereditarily related languages interlingual or cross linguistic instead of intralingual ,

included two diverse dialects , received a unidirectional point of view , centered on contrasts , and was coordinated to outside dialect teaching learning.

When we talk almost the world as a worldwide town , when there exists a more noteworthy acknowledgment of intra cross linguistic cultural variety , a growing awareness has developed of the require for multilingual multicultural and intra linguistic cultural competence and research. In addition, and as a side impact of this, there has been a alter of center in 5 etymological investigate , which has moved absent from speculative independent theorizing within the course of a more energetic and commonsense see of dialect handling and interaction.

This slant towards extension was anticipated by Trager 1949, who recommended that CL should move past structurally oriented sees overwhelming within the Joined together States all through the 50s and 60s and expand its scope so as to portray the contrasts , as well as the likenesses between two or more etymological frameworks , both cross linguistically and extralinguistically, and both synchronically and diachronically. Hence , on the diachronic level, issues with respect to the phylogenetic advancement of dialects are tall on the plan of CL, as well as the ontogenetic improvement of individual dialect procurement claims that in arrange to account for an individual s communicative competence, the objective of request in CL must too incorporate discourse analysis, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics, a position too embraced by K hlwein 1990 , among numerous others, who contends for the integration of auxiliary and processual CL, the last mentioned involving the examination of frameworks of information and information around auxiliary frameworks . Moreover, Liebe Harkort 1985, taking after Lado s 1957 position, includes those dialects cannot be compared without comparing the societies in which they are talked. The same thought is demanded upon by K hlwein 1990, who is particularly inquisitive about socially separated semiotic frameworks that serve as the beginning point for social and dialect interaction. But in expansion, he emphasizes the significance of CL for remote dialect instructing, given its developing acknowledgment of execution mistakes, interlanguage, exchange i.e. the impedances of L1 in L2 , and the interaction of cognition and talk forms . An extraordinary shape of this trend is spoken to by a later see of contrastive writing that diminishes the key task of CL to anticipating and subsequently hindering learners blunders, whereas this strategy is transparently criticized by other creators such as Garrudo Carabias 1996.

Initially, all contrastive thinks about were educationally spurred and arranged . In later a long time , be that as it may , qualifications have been drawn between theoretical and applied contrastive ponders . Concurring to Fisiak, hypothetical contrastive ponders allow an thorough account of the contrasts and likenesses between two or more dialects , give an satisfactory demonstrate for their comparison, decide how and which components are comparable, in this way characterizing such ideas as consistency , comparability , correspondence, etc. Connected contrastive thinks about are portion of connected etymology . Drawing on the discoveries of hypothetical contrastive thinks about they give a

system for the comparison of dialects , selecting anything data is vital for a particular reason e. g. educating , bilingual examination , interpreting , etc. .

“Applied contrastive studies” are adequately particular from theoretical contrastivestudies , the former, as part of connected etymology , especially when related to educating , must fundamentally depend not as it were on hypothetical , clear , and comparative etymology but too on other disciplines important to educating among them are psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, didactics, brain research of learning and educating , and conceivably other regions which may be vital in ways difficult to assess at the display minute . In spite of the fact that the word contrastive is utilized most frequently with reference to crosslanguage comparisons of the sort portrayed over , different creators have been attempting to supplant it with other terms, such as cross linguistic studies , confrontative studies , and a few indeed more exclusive terms, for case , diaglossic grammar , which delighted in but a brief presence . The word contrastive is likely to outlast all the competing terms since it shows up in titles of monographs and collections of papers on the subject.

TRENDS OF CONTRASTIVE STUDIES

Contrastive depictions can conducted at each level of phonetic structure phonology, lexicology, language structure and total talk textology in different viewpoints of phonetic approaches auxiliary , generative, utilitarian , cognitive .

Within the point of view of phonology, most contrastive phonetic ponders center on articulatory and acoustic comparisons between two languages.

Lexical contrastive phonetics concentrates on cross intra linguistic comparisons of lexical items , i.e. steady multi word pairings of shape and meaning. The comparisons consider linguistic , semantic and pragmatic data included within the interdependency between lexical choice and relevant factors.

Contrastive Talk Investigation and Contrastive Pragmatics are two subfields of contrastive inquire about . More extensive in scope, Contrastive Talk Investigation thinks about such issues as 1 talk particles, 2 explanatory relations and explanatory exchange over languages culture, and 3 sort ponders and data bundling over dialects and or text types, and their side impacts in terms of coherence and cohesion. Contrastive Pragmatics examines certain marvels i discussion from a discourse act, ii deixis, iii courteousness and iv other logically arranged viewpoints of discourse behaviour.

Another subfield of contrastive etymology is Contrastive Sociolinguistics. It points at the efficient comparison of sociolinguistic designs and the advancement of a hypothesis of dialect utilize . Contrastive Sociolinguistics is respected as a department of sociolinguistics and points at giving comparison of cross intra multi cultural sociopragmatic information along such investigate lines as multilingualism, dialect arranging and dialect legislative issues . Computational phonetics commits the creation of diverse sorts of electronic word references or the plan of computer instruments for cross linguistic investigate , particularly

in interpretation enquiries and machine interpretation , where the comes about have been disilluioning , somewhat due to the impediments of computational resources.

In conclusion , contrastive etymology centers on a contrastive description of the languages cultures in arrange to serve the wants of a specific application and to set up language specific, widespread designs , categories and highlights .

SUMMARY

Contrastive linguistics is a branch of linguistics focusing on all the aspects of theoretical and applied linguistics, which aims at contrastive study of two or more languages in order to describe their differences and similarities for building and developing general linguistics, promoting the understanding between cultures and civilizations, including learning and teaching languages, translation, compiling bilingual dictionaries.

Subjects of contrastive studies are polyglots (people in multicultural and multilingual environment) including second languages students, tourists, language teachers, translators, linguists.

Contrastive studies can be described at every level of linguistic structure: phonology, lexicology, grammar and discourse or text, and in the perspectives of interlingual, intralingual, individual and/or social contact, of linguistic contact or dynamics

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