



## QUESTIONS OF COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS

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### Abstract:

This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of comparative and contrastive linguistics, their differences and common aspects, and their significance for linguistic research. While comparative linguistics seeks to identify genealogical and typological similarities between different languages, contrastive linguistics studies their structural and functional aspects through comparison. The article highlights the scientific and epistemological foundations of these approaches and their place in modern linguistics.

**Keywords:** Comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, language analysis, genealogical analysis, typological studies.

### Introduction

In our country, developing foreign language teaching, improving the quality of education, and enhancing students' skills and qualifications in foreign language learning are among the priorities. In implementing the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to further improve the system of foreign language learning, literary studies, linguistics, and translation studies, along with other disciplines, have their own goals and objectives. Language is a complex system of communication. Language is the primary tool for communication between peoples and for socio-political relations. Literary ties also play a vital role in the development of every nation. The development of literary ties contributes to the strengthening of spiritual and educational ties between peoples. Translation studies allows us to become acquainted with the traditions and customs of all peoples. Clearly, disciplines such as literary studies, linguistics, and translation studies play a vital role in the progress of our country.

Comparative linguistics is a field of general linguistics research that has been developing intensively since the 1950s. The goal of comparative linguistics is the comparative study of two, or less commonly, several languages to identify their similarities and differences at all levels of linguistic structure.



Early sources of comparative linguistics include observations on the differences between a foreign language and the native language, which were reflected in grammars published in various countries and works on the typological comparison of unrelated languages, conducted in connection with the tasks of typological (morphological) classification of languages.

As a rule, comparative linguistics operates on materials from a synchronic cross-section of language. In quantitative terms, works on different levels of language are distributed unevenly: the largest number is on contrastive grammar (including word formation), fewer are on contrastive phonology, and even fewer are on the contrastive comparison of lexical systems. The isolation of comparative linguistics The inclusion of the topic of contrastive linguistics in the program of international linguistic congresses (since 1972) contributed to the expansion of the field of comparative linguistics into a broader field of comparative linguistics. The methods used in contrastive studies, on the one hand, are closely linked to the development of theory in various areas of modern general linguistics, and on the other, depend on the goals and orientation of a particular work of a contrastive nature.

In studies aimed at improving foreign language learning methods (G. Nikkel, R. Filipovic), the native language is taken as the initial model—the "source language"—with which the target language is compared based on similarities and, especially, differences. Studies of this kind usually cover the entire field of grammar (and sometimes phonetics) as a whole. Numerous contrastive research projects in a number of countries serve as an illustration (in Hungary, Hungarian-English, in Poland, Polish-English, etc.). Equally numerous are monographs and articles devoted to the study of a single linguistic phenomenon using material from two different languages. Such studies gravitate toward typological studies, and they often apply the principles of modern typology and the theory of linguistic universals (see Universals). In the 1970s, Contrastive studies in certain countries (primarily in the United States, Poland, and partly in Germany) used N. Chomsky's generative grammar model, tracing the phenomena of the two languages being compared to a common "deep" structure. However, there is a shift away from this methodology and a preference for what might be called a "structural-functional" approach to the languages being compared. Such work is being conducted in Hungary (L. Dezső and others).

The appearance of R. Lado's work in 1957 is generally considered the beginning of comparative linguistics. However, the works of Russian linguists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries contained not only rich materials on the comparative study



of languages but also provisions on the potential applications of comparative linguistics. —the works of A.A. Potebnya, F.E. Korsh, and later E.D. Polivanov, as well as the works of V.A. Bogoroditsky, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, and L.V. Shcherba, outlining the theoretical foundations for comparing native and foreign languages. The diversity of the languages of the peoples of the USSR stimulated the development of problems of contrastive linguistics. Improving the teaching of Russian and foreign languages in national schools, the creation of bilingual dictionaries, and certain translation issues became areas of practical application for the theoretical achievements of contrastive studies.

Today, the concepts of comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, and comparative-historical linguistics, introduced by linguists into modern linguistics, are used for the scientific study of problems of comparative linguistics. Such areas as linguistic typology, contrastive linguistics, and comparative typology are used for the scientific study of problems of comparative linguistics.

In fact, each of these areas, as independent branches of theoretical linguistics, is considered one of the most widespread in global linguistics. In Uzbekistan, E.D. Polivanov was one of the first to conduct work in comparative linguistics. [1] His work "Russian Grammar in Comparison with the Uzbek Language" subsequently served as a classic example for comparing languages with a variety of morphological structures. Professors Zh. Buranov, U. Yusupov, A. Abduaizov, M. Abdurazzakov, and S. Rakhimov have also compared foreign languages with subsystems of the Uzbek language.

By now, the various aspects of comparative linguistics mentioned above have become a distinct field and have acquired their own goals, objectives, and significance. In particular, linguists emphasize that comparative linguistic typology is a distinct area of comparative linguistics, which differs from other aspects of comparative linguistics in several ways.

Comparative linguistics, which reached its peak in the 19th century, is the product of several centuries. Similarities in language form, similarities in sounds between Germanic and non-Germanic languages, similarities in consonants in Germanic languages, and the creation of language and comparisons are the subject of the research of J. Grimm and served as the primary source for the introduction of comparison into linguistics in the works of F. Bopp.

Comparative linguistics, or comparative historical linguistics, focuses on the analysis of specific units of language (sounds, affixes, and words). We know that comparative linguistics was considered the only method of scientific analysis in the

19th century. The founders of these methods include F. Bopp, R. Rask, J. Grimm, A. Kh. Vostokov, A. Pott, A. Schleicher, K.

Brugmann, B. Deltruck, and F. Dietz are among the scholars who have conducted extensive research in this field. Russian scholars F. I. Buslaev, I. I. Sreznevsky, A. A. Potebnya, Baudouin de Courtenne, A. A. Shakhmatov, N. Bogorodsky, V. Krushevsky, and F. F. Fortunatov conducted research in comparative-historical linguistics.

Comparative linguistics, as an independent branch of theoretical linguistics, compares numerically limited languages. Comparative linguistics is concerned with identifying interlingual invariants based on a generally accepted unit of meaning. Despite the extensive scholarly work in contrastive and comparative linguistics, the basic methods of analysis and general principles have not yet been developed.

Based on the above, it can be confidently stated that it was during the period of independence that the development of comparative typology entered a new phase. During this period, at the initiative of our President, considerable attention was paid to the study of foreign languages. As a result, extensive work was carried out aimed at the high-quality study of foreign languages. While in the post-Soviet period, comparative research focused primarily on comparing the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic features of the Russian language, and sometimes of some European languages, scientific research during the period of independence focused on studying not only the structural features of languages, but also their conceptual, linguacultural, and pragmatic aspects.

Currently, there is a further growth of interest in the civilized study of linguistic composition, including work on doctoral dissertations devoted to the civilized study of English, German, Chinese, French, Spanish, Korean, Japanese, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and Italian. We can find hundreds of scholarly articles on comparative studies in linguistic journals and at conferences. The fact that this work is being carried out on a large scale can confidently be considered a product of independence. We believe that the most pressing issues today should be focused on comparing the subsystems of the Chinese, Korean, and Japanese languages taught in higher education institutions in our republic with the Turkic languages in the coming years. It is therefore not surprising that comparative linguistics and its fundamental principle—the comparative method—eliminate the phenomenon of interference between a foreign language and our national mother tongue.



We believe that the most pressing tasks of comparative linguistics include the creation of fundamental scientific works in the fields of comparative lexicology, comparative stylistics, comparative translation studies, and comparative phonology.

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