equity, peace and also so many achievements. This condition help them. This condition effected to students and also school pupils behavior. They better try to make their goals than past.

In conclusion, Educations to promote equity in education should be comprehensive. Also, involve so many collaboration between educators, communities and students themselves. While this progress involve hard work, support, they grow together with society. By championing equity in education, we can build a more just and prosperous future for all.

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THE CURRENT ISSUES IN COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS

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Abstract. This article explores the current issues and challenges in comparative and contrastive linguistics, focusing on key topics such as typology,

cognitive linguistics, technology's impact, and future directions for research. Comparative linguistics delves into understanding language universals and language-specific features through the study of cross-linguistic patterns, while contrastive linguistics involves comparing languages to identify structural differences. Cognitive linguistics investigates cognitive processes in language comprehension and production. Technological advancements have revolutionized research in these fields but also present ethical and methodological challenges. Future directions include interdisciplinary collaborations and inclusive research initiatives to advance our understanding of language diversity and processing.

Key Words. *Comparative linguistics, Contrastive linguistics, Typology, Language universals, Cross-linguistic patterns, Computational methods, Contrastive analysis, Corpus-based studies, Cognitive linguistics, Language processing, Cognitive mechanisms, Technological advances.*

Comparative and contrastive linguistics are two important fields within the study of language that aim to understand the similarities and differences between languages. These areas of research have significant implications for understanding linguistic diversity, language acquisition, and translation. In this article, we will explore the current issues and challenges in comparative and contrastive linguistics, providing an overview of the key topics, research findings, and future directions in these fields. One of the major issues in comparative linguistics is the role of typology in understanding language universals and language-specific features. Typology refers to the study of the cross-linguistic patterns and structures that exist across different languages. Researchers in comparative linguistics are interested in identifying linguistic universals—features that are common to all or most languages—as well as language-specific traits. Recent studies have focused on using large-scale databases and computational methods to analyze typological patterns, shedding light on the underlying principles that govern linguistic diversity. In contrastive linguistics, a key issue is the comparison of different languages to identify similarities and differences in their structures, lexicon, and

usage. This field plays a crucial role in language teaching, translation, and cross-linguistic communication. One current challenge is the development of effective methodologies for contrastive analysis, particularly in the context of less-studied languages or language pairs. Researchers are exploring innovative approaches, including corpus-based studies and experimental methods, to gain deeper insights into the contrasts between languages and to address practical issues related to language learning and translation. Another important area of research in comparative and contrastive linguistics is the investigation of cognitive processes involved in language comprehension and production. Cognitive linguistics seeks to understand how language is processed in the human mind, with a focus on cognitive mechanisms such as categorization, metaphorical reasoning, and conceptual integration. Recent studies have applied cognitive linguistic frameworks to comparative and contrastive analysis, revealing how cognitive factors influence language structure and usage across different linguistic systems. Advances in technology have had a profound impact on research in comparative and contrastive linguistics. Digital tools, such as large-scale corpora, machine translation systems, and natural language processing algorithms, have opened up new possibilities for analyzing linguistic data and conducting cross-linguistic comparisons. However, these technological developments also raise ethical and methodological challenges, such as ensuring the representativeness of digital language resources and addressing biases in automated language analysis. Looking ahead, the field of comparative and contrastive linguistics is poised to address several pressing issues. These include the integration of interdisciplinary perspectives from psychology, neuroscience, and anthropology to gain a holistic understanding of language diversity and processing. Moreover, there is a growing need for collaborative research initiatives that involve scholars from diverse

linguistic backgrounds to ensure the inclusivity of comparative and contrastive analyses.

In conclusion, comparative and contrastive linguistics continue to be vibrant areas of research with numerous ongoing challenges and opportunities. By addressing these current issues and embracing interdisciplinary approaches, researchers can make significant contributions to our understanding of language diversity, cognition, and communication.

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LINGUISTICS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONCEPT SIZE

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Annotation. This article explores the concept of size across three languages: Uzbek, Russian, and English. The comparative analysis investigates various linguistic aspects related to size expression in these languages, including lexical diversity, morphological features, syntactic structures, metaphorical extensions, cultural influences, and language variations. By examining size-related concepts in multiple linguistic contexts, the study aims to provide insights into cross-linguistic patterns and variations in size expression.