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CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS

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***Abstract.** Comparative and contrastive linguistics play a crucial role in understanding the structural, typological and functional aspects of languages. This article examines current issues and emerging trends in comparative and contrastive linguistics, focusing on the analysis of language pairs such as English and Uzbek. Also studies the problems of linguistic typology and the use of contrastive analysis in language teaching and translation studies.*

***Keywords.** Comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, methodology, language pairs, typology, problems, translation studies, contrastive analysis.*

Comparative and contrastive linguistics is a major branch of linguistics that focuses on comparing languages to identify similarities and differences. These disciplines play a crucial role in understanding the structure and function of languages, facilitating language teaching, translation and intercultural communication. In recent years, interest in comparative and contrastive linguistics has increased due to technological advances, globalization, and the growing need for cross-cultural understanding.

This article aims to study current issues and emerging trends in comparative and contrastive linguistics, focusing on the analysis of language pairs such as English and Uzbek. By exploring the methodologies, theoretical foundations, and practical applications of comparative and contrastive linguistics, this article attempts to shed light on the complexities and implications of comparative linguistics for linguistic theory and practice.

Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics (CCL) is a branch of linguistics that compares and contrasts different languages to identify their similarities and differences. It plays a crucial role in understanding language diversity, language acquisition and language teaching. However, CCL faces a number of pressing issues that hinder its development and limit its effectiveness.

Methods for Addressing Current Problems in Comparative and Contrastive Linguistics:

1. **Corpus Linguistics:** Utilize large-scale linguistic corpora to analyze and compare language data, allowing for more comprehensive and empirical research in comparative linguistics.

2. **Computational Linguistics:** Apply computational methods, such as machine learning algorithms and natural language processing techniques, to analyze linguistic data and identify patterns across languages.

3. **Quantitative Analysis:** Use statistical methods to quantify linguistic features and patterns, enabling a more objective and systematic comparison between languages.

4. **Qualitative Analysis:** Employ qualitative methods, such as discourse analysis and case studies, to delve into the nuances of language use and identify cultural and contextual factors influencing language structures.

5. **Contrastive Analysis:** Conduct contrastive analysis to compare specific linguistic features between languages, highlighting differences and similarities that can inform language teaching and translation practices.

6. Typological Studies: Engage in typological research to classify languages based on shared structural features, providing insights into language universals and language diversity.

By employing these methods, researchers can address current problems in comparative and contrastive linguistics and contribute to a deeper understanding of language structure, evolution, and diversity.

Researchers can engage with language policy makers and community members to advocate for the preservation of endangered languages. Developing language documentation and revitalization projects that incorporate CCL principles and methodologies can also help preserve and revitalize endangered languages. By addressing these actual problems and engaging in collaborative and interdisciplinary research, CCL can continue to play a vital role in understanding language diversity, language universals, and the human capacity for language.

In conclusion, despite its challenges in methodology, theory, and application, comparative and contrastive linguistics are vital to understanding the diversity and complexity of human language. Theoretical debates enrich the field, while practical applications in language teaching and translation emphasize the need for holistic approaches. Overall, interdisciplinary collaboration and methodological innovation will continue to drive progress in these areas.

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