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THE INTERRELATIONSHIP AND APPLICATIONS OF COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS, CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS, AND TRANSLATION STUDIES IN LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the interrelationships and differences between comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, and translation studies, as well as their significance in linguistic research and applied translation. The article examines the history of the formation of these three fields, their main theoretical directions, and their role in modern linguistics. In particular, the role of comparative and contrastive linguistics in linguistic analysis, the theoretical and practical aspects of translation studies are widely analyzed.

Keywords

Comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, translation studies, linguistics, translation theory, analysis, comparison, practice.

INTRODUCTION

There are various branches of linguistics, among which comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, and translation studies are of particular importance. Although these three directions are close to each other, the object of research, methods, and areas of practical application of each of them differ. The article highlights their common and distinctive features, as well as their role in the development of linguistics.

1. Comparative linguistics

Comparative linguistics is a field that analyzes the historical roots, phonetic, morphological, and lexical similarities of different languages. It is mainly aimed at determining the genetic kinship of languages and studies language families and the patterns of their development. Comparative linguistics emerged as an independent discipline in the 19th century and achieved significant results in the analysis of Indo-European languages.

The main task of comparative linguistics is to find commonalities between different languages, to reconstruct ancient language forms, and to study the laws of language development. This direction is still relevant today in linguistics and historical linguistics.

2. Comparative linguistics

Comparative linguistics, by comparing the current state of several languages, identifies their differences and similarities. The main goal of this direction is to show the commonalities and differences that have practical significance in the process of language learning. For example, by comparing the grammar or lexicon of the English and Uzbek languages, it is possible to develop an effective methodology for students.

Comparative linguistics plays an important role in the educational and methodological process. Because it allows taking into account grammatical, phonetic, and semantic differences in teaching foreign languages. This direction is also widely used in language policy and translation practice.

3. Translation studies

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Translation studies is a field of science that studies the translation process, its theoretical foundations, and practical manifestations. Translation is not only the transfer of text from one language to another, but also a means of intercultural communication. The main task of translation studies is the study of the linguistic, cultural, and communicative aspects of translation.

Translation studies is divided into theoretical and practical. In the theoretical part, the laws of the translation process, equivalence, and semantic compatibility are studied, while in the practical part, the methods of translating various types of texts are analyzed. Today, translation studies is becoming increasingly relevant in the process of globalization and international cooperation.

4. Comparative analysis

Although comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, and translation studies are inextricably linked, they have fundamental differences. Comparative linguistics is based on historical-linguistic analysis and studies the genetic roots of languages. Comparative linguistics is aimed at comparing the state of modern language. Translation studies serves to ensure language and intercultural communication.

Material and methods

Translation should be an object of scientific and theoretical study. It should focus on the process of analysis and harmonization, what to focus on in the text, what information is needed, and what to focus on to achieve the goal. Translation is a complex process that involves linguistics, psychology, culture, the literary process, and other factors. Translation, as a type of speech, is translated from a linguistic point of view, that is, the process of translation means the translation of one wish into another language. This is the linguistic process of translation between two different languages.

Thus, "translation" can be considered as a kind of transformation. It follows that the subject of translation theory is the study of scientific views on interlinguistic transformations, that is, the process of translation, and its object is the existing translations.

In our country, the theory of translation as an independent philological science began to take shape mainly in the 50s of the XX century, but the practice of translation has a history of several thousand years. It should not be inferred from this that translation has evolved without theory for thousands of years. Our translators, who have translated many scientific, historical, political, religious, philosophical, and artistic books from Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Azerbaijani, Turkish, and Russian into their own languages, are known translators who have been accepted and followed for centuries, based on their beliefs and rules.

In addition to these methods, there are other methods of translation, which are specific to translation studies. 1. Write short and concise information and translate it based on it; 2. Divide the original material into meaningful parts in the translation; 3. Translating text through lexical and grammatical transformations.

a) conversion through verbal transformations;
b) translation through written transformations;
c) translation through verbal and written transformations; d) translation through written-oral transformations.

6. Translation by antonyms; 5. Translation by synonymous means; 6. Translation by translation; 7. Translation by translation transliteration; 8. Turn through the shield; 9. Conversion through compensation; 10. Translation by generalization; 11. Translation by concretization; 12. Conversion by shortening speech.

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The science of translation theory is distinct from comparative linguistics. It is mainly a semantic aspect, and all semantic questions are related to translation theory. Sociolinguistics (social linguistics), which studies the socialization of language and related languages, is also directly related to translation theory. The main goal of translation theory is to identify ways to translate several types of texts. It is a different rule of thumb in choosing the appropriate text for the text presented in translation theory principles provide information about the different views of scholars on translation. It seeks to provide information on general, natural, and individual topics of translation theory and culture. Translation theory introduces the basic principles and activities of translation schools. This improves translation skills. It allows you to learn a foreign language perfectly and to identify the differences and similarities between them when comparing the native language with a foreign language.

There is a passion and need for language-to-language translations in folklore and folklore. The history of translation proves that the literature of different peoples is not isolated and limited, but, on the contrary, has always sought, approached, and developed under the influence of each other, from time immemorial to the present day. The first examples of translation have not been remembered by mankind. But it is not hard to imagine that they consisted of words like man, bread, father, mother, brother, sister, day, moon, sky, earth, road, horse, and their translations into other languages. We can also imagine that the translations from these words have been translated into folklore, using a little imagination. From the 12th century onwards, the works of Khorezmi, Fergani, Ibn Sino, Beruni, Farobi, Bashar Ibn Rushd (Averroes) began to be translated into Latin in Europe. New scientific discoveries brought a wave of inventions to Europe. The Baghdad Academy, its school of translation, and the new schools of translation in Toledo, Andalusia, Spain, have done much to translate many of his works into Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French.

Translation, as a necessary tool for the development of languages, accelerates their development, increases and improves the vocabulary. Translation enriches a person's spiritual life, realizes the potential of the native language, enriches it. Translation sharpens the reader's mind and enriches it with new ideas and concepts. Translation serves to establish new attitudes and views in society. Translation has a positive effect on the culture and spirituality of different peoples. Translation is a factor in organizing and improving intercultural communication. Uzbek readers have been acquainted with the works of English-speaking authors since the 1930s.

Conclusion

The article highlights the main principles and significance of comparative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, and translation studies. Comparative linguistics covers historical analysis, comparative linguistics - educational and practical comparison, and translation studies - the processes of intercultural communication and translation. The cooperation of these three directions makes a great contribution to the development of linguistics and practical processes. Equivalence ensures linguistic accuracy, while adequacy preserves the semantic and stylistic features of the text. The analysis of the views of Komissarov, Catford, Nida, and Breus reveals that relying solely on one approach is not always effective in translation. Equivalence is essential for scientific and technical translations, whereas adequacy is more suitable for literary and culturally rich texts. A balanced application of both methods allows translators to achieve high-quality translations that maintain both accuracy and naturalness

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