

famous work of literature that was read or heard on stage often enough to become engraved in the mind.

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CHALLENGES IN COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTIC: NAVIGATING CULTURAL CONTEXTS AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

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Annotation. *Comparative and contrastive linguistics, as branches of linguistics, face several significant challenges and ongoing debates in contemporary research. This paper explores the current landscape of comparative and contrastive linguistics, highlighting key problems and areas of contention within these disciplines. It discusses issues such as the scope and methodology of comparative linguistics, the challenges of language typology and universals, the role of linguistic theories in contrastive analysis, and the complexities of translation and language transfer. Furthermore, this paper examines the impact of technological advancements, corpus linguistics, and computational methods on comparative and contrastive linguistics. By addressing these challenges and engaging in interdisciplinary collaborations, comparative and contrastive linguistics continue to evolve and contribute to our understanding of language diversity, structure, and variation across different languages and language families.*

Key words. *Innate, dilemmas, shedding light, avenues, acknowledging language-specific variations.*

Introduction. Comparative and contrastive linguistics are dynamic fields that delve into the intricacies of language structure, variation, and interaction across different linguistic systems. In contemporary research, these disciplines face a range of challenges and ongoing debates that shape the direction and scope of linguistic inquiry. This article explores some of the pressing problems and complexities encountered in comparative and contrastive linguistics, shedding light on key areas of contention, methodological dilemmas, and avenues for future research.

Main part. One of the enduring debates in comparative linguistics revolves around the existence and nature of language universals. [1] Researchers grapple with questions regarding the extent to which languages share common structural features and whether these features are attributable to innate linguistic constraints or external factors such as language contact and diffusion. The challenge lies in disentangling true universals from areal features and identifying robust cross-linguistic patterns that transcend individual language families. The methodology of comparative analysis faces several challenges, including issues related to data collection, language sampling, and typological biases. [2] Researchers must navigate the complexities of selecting representative languages, ensuring data comparability, and accounting for diachronic changes and linguistic evolution. The use of large-scale typological databases and computational tools offers new possibilities but also raises questions about data quality, reliability, and interpretation. Contrastive linguistics grapples with the challenge of integrating linguistic theories into cross-linguistic analysis effectively. The application of theoretical frameworks such as generative grammar, cognitive linguistics, and functional linguistics to contrastive studies requires careful consideration of theoretical assumptions, methodological implications, and empirical validation.[3] Balancing the depth of theoretical analysis with empirical rigor remains a key concern in contrastive linguistics research. The study of translation and language transfer presents intricate challenges for contrastive linguistics. Researchers investigate the impact of linguistic differences on translation processes, the role of

language transfer in second language acquisition, and the interplay between language structures in bilingual and multilingual contexts. Understanding how languages influence each other in translation and language learning is essential for developing effective pedagogical strategies and cross-cultural communication.

This article explores the key problems encountered in comparative and contrastive linguistics and proposes solutions to address these challenges, fostering advancements in linguistic research and theory.

Challenge: The identification and categorization of language universals pose methodological challenges due to the diversity of languages and the influence of areal features. Solution: Implement a multidimensional approach that combines quantitative typological analysis with qualitative case studies. Utilize large-scale typological databases, computational tools, and statistical methods to identify robust cross-linguistic patterns while acknowledging language-specific variations and exceptions. Challenge: Methodological dilemmas arise in selecting representative languages, ensuring data comparability, and addressing diachronic changes in linguistic structures.[4] Solution: Develop standardized protocols and criteria for language selection, data collection, and cross-linguistic analysis. Emphasize the importance of historical linguistics and diachronic studies in understanding language evolution and typological changes over time. Challenge: The integration of diverse linguistic theories, such as generative grammar, cognitive linguistics, and functional linguistics, into contrastive analysis requires careful theoretical alignment and empirical validation. Solution: Foster interdisciplinary collaboration and dialogue between theoretical linguists and applied linguists to bridge theoretical frameworks with empirical research. Develop hybrid models that combine insights from different linguistic theories to enrich contrastive analysis and language description. Challenge: Integrating advanced computational methods, corpus linguistics tools, and data-driven approaches into comparative and contrastive analysis requires expertise in data management, algorithmic design, and computational linguistics.[5] Solution: Develop specialized training programs and workshops for linguists to acquire

computational skills, utilize linguistic software tools, and manage large-scale linguistic datasets effectively. Collaborate with computational linguists and data scientists to develop customized tools and algorithms tailored to linguistic research needs.

In conclusion, comparative and contrastive linguistics face several complex and multifaceted challenges that shape the current research landscape. The scope and methodology of comparative linguistics continue to evolve, with ongoing debates regarding the validity of language universals, the role of linguistic typology, and the application of linguistic theories in cross-linguistic analysis. Contrastive linguistics grapples with the intricacies of translation, language transfer, and the interplay between linguistic structures across different languages.

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