

THE ROLE OF COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATION STUDIES AND EDUCATION

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Abstract: *the present paper explores the significance of comparative linguistics in translation studies and its contribution to the educational process. By identifying structural, semantic, and cultural differences between languages, comparative linguistics not only ensures accuracy in translation but also enhances intercultural competence. The study emphasizes the application of contrastive analysis in translator training and foreign language teaching, with particular reference to English and Uzbek.*

Introduction

Translation plays a central role in modern communication, science, and education. However, translation quality often suffers from literalism, semantic distortion, or cultural inadequacy. To overcome these challenges, theoretical insights from comparative linguistics are essential. Comparative linguistics, as a branch of linguistics, investigates systematic similarities and differences between languages. Its application in translation studies provides a strong methodological basis for accuracy and equivalence.

Main Discussion

1. Comparative linguistics and translation accuracy

Comparative linguistic analysis helps translators avoid structural and semantic errors. For instance, English articles or passive constructions, which do not exist in Uzbek, often lead to misinterpretations. Through contrastive study,

translators can identify such challenges and apply functional equivalence strategies.

2. Cultural aspects of translation

Beyond grammar and vocabulary, cultural nuances represent one of the most critical dimensions of translation. Comparative linguistics aids in identifying culture-bound terms, idioms, and metaphors, ensuring that translations are not only linguistically correct but also culturally relevant.

3. Educational application

In translator training programs, comparative linguistics develops analytical and problem-solving skills. It allows students to approach translation not as a mechanical activity but as a process of negotiation between two linguistic and cultural systems. For example, comparing modality in English and Uzbek helps students recognize different ways of expressing possibility, obligation, or necessity.

Conclusion

Comparative linguistics serves as a bridge between theory and practice in translation. Its role in identifying linguistic and cultural divergences ensures both accuracy and adequacy in translation. From an educational perspective, incorporating comparative linguistics into translator training enhances linguistic awareness, intercultural competence, and professional skills. Therefore, the synergy between comparative linguistics and translation studies should be prioritized in modern higher education curricula.

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