



GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE MATERIAL COMPARISON

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Annotation

The article discusses the increasing interest of linguists in the problems of comparative language learning. Particular attention is focused on those areas and branches that allow, on the one hand, to supplement or develop the idea of each nation about the specifics of the national path within the framework of the general course of civilization, to determine the value of its culture, the originality of the language, and in this regard, a special role is played by comparative linguistics, the main subject of which is the proof and demonstration of similar and different phenomena in the languages and culture of peoples.

Keywords: linguistics, specificity, comparison, proof, demonstration, synchronicity, interlingual parallels, civilization, contrastive linguistics.

At present, linguists are increasingly interested in the problems of comparative language learning. Particular attention is focused on those areas and industries that allow, on the one hand, to supplement or develop the idea of each nation about the specifics of the national path within the framework of the general course of civilization, to determine the value of their culture, the originality of the language, and, on the other hand, to continue to strengthen interethnic and intercultural ties, revealing the common and universal. In this regard, a special role is played by comparative linguistics, the main subject of which is the proof and demonstration of similar and different phenomena in the languages and culture of peoples. In the comparison of languages, according to A.I. Fefilov, it is necessary "to identify the general linguistic conceptual category and trace what specific weight it has in a particular language, by what means it is expressed by one-level and multi-level means, what connection this conceptual category has with other linguistic conceptual categories, how the individual sections of the linguistic conceptual category in the compared languages are equivalently correlated, and in what optimal way the results can be described of Confrontational Analysis on the Basis of a Given Linguistic Conceptual Category".

The research was carried out on the basis of the principles of comparative linguistics, namely: synchronicity, the use of the same methods and techniques in the selection and analysis of material in the compared languages.

It is indicative that the interlingual parallels revealed as a result of comparisons of different structural nominations serve as the basis for the theory of translation. In the process of comparative analysis, a certain relationship is established between texts in different languages, so there is a need to describe the phenomena of isomorphism and allomorphy, as well as to establish the patterns and causes of interlingual discrepancies.

As material for the comparative analysis of parallel texts, the following can be used: comparison of the translated texts with their originals; comparison of several translated texts

of the same original belonging to different translators; comparison of translations with original texts in the target language; comparison of parallel texts of similar content in the languages being compared.

Since this study includes the identification of semantic and structural features of texts and lexical transformations based on the material of several translated texts into Russian and English belonging to different translators, the work used the precedence of intralingual comparison with interlingual comparison.

It is known that the central concept in contrastive linguistics is the concept of interlingual correspondence or similarity in the semantic composition of the units of the languages being compared, recorded in bilingual translation dictionaries, regardless of the frequency and specialization of their use. From a semantic point of view, interlingual lexical correspondences can be divided into two types: lexical equivalents and translation correspondences.

Lexical equivalents have all denotative, connotative macrocomponents coinciding and, unlike contextual correspondences, are regularly used in mutual translation.

Translation correspondences are units that have a certain semantics in common and are used for translation in certain contexts. Translation correspondences, depending on the degree of semantic commonality, can be close or approximate, but not equivalent.

In a number of cases, one can observe the so-called "double equivalence" or vector correspondences, when the equivalents of one English nomination are two Russians, and vice versa.

Among lexical correspondences, following Z.D. Popova and I.A. Sternin, we distinguish non-equivalent vocabulary or lacunae. If the unit of one language does not correspond to any unit of another language, we will talk about a lacuna, in which the existing correspondence:

- does not convey the basic nuclear differential sem, while having a more generalized meaning;
- introduces additional nuclear differential semes;
- does not convey the emotional and evaluative components of the unit or conveys it with a sharp difference;
- does not convey, or conveys with a sharp difference the functional, mainly functional-stylistic component of the unit. A number of cases are identified in which the Russian nomination does not have its equivalent in the parallel text, i.e. a lacuna. Such phenomena, as a rule, take place when the structural and linguistic characteristics of the compared units do not coincide.

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