

COMPARATIVE AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS: GLOBAL APPROACHES

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Abstract: Comparative and applied linguistics represent essential branches of modern linguistic science that study language structure, language use, and language learning across cultures. This article examines global approaches to comparative and applied linguistics, focusing on theoretical foundations, research methodologies, and practical applications. Particular attention is given to the comparative method as a key tool for identifying genetic relationships between languages and reconstructing proto-languages. The study highlights the role of corpus linguistics, parallel text analysis, and interdisciplinary approaches in contemporary research. Through qualitative analysis of scholarly literature and linguistic materials, the paper demonstrates that integrating comparative and applied linguistic perspectives improves language teaching methodologies, translation practices, and intercultural communication.

Keywords: comparative linguistics, applied linguistics, comparative method, language teaching, corpus linguistics, multilingualism, linguistic research

1. Introduction

Modern linguistic research increasingly emphasizes interdisciplinary approaches to studying language and communication. Comparative linguistics and applied linguistics are two closely connected fields that play a significant role in understanding linguistic diversity and language use in global contexts.

Comparative linguistics focuses on the systematic comparison of languages to identify similarities, differences, and historical relationships. One of the most significant tools in this field is the comparative method, which allows linguists to reconstruct earlier stages of languages and determine genetic relationships among language families [6].

Applied linguistics addresses practical language-related problems such as language teaching, translation, language policy, and intercultural communication. Integrating comparative and applied linguistic approaches is essential for understanding linguistic phenomena and improving language education in multilingual contexts.

2. Literature review

Several studies emphasize the importance of the comparative method in historical linguistics. Veliyeva [1] describes it as a systematic approach to analyzing phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexical features of related languages to reconstruct proto-languages. This method remains a fundamental tool in linguistic classification and the study of language evolution.

Modern comparative research increasingly integrates insights from cognitive linguistics and linguocultural studies, emphasizing how language reflects cultural and mental frameworks. Corpus linguistics and parallel text analysis are widely used to examine multilingual data and identify patterns across languages.

3. Methodology

Research design

This study is based on qualitative and descriptive analysis. It combines theoretical literature review with analysis of linguistic materials such as corpora, parallel texts, and

examples from multiple languages. The data for this study were collected from multiple sources:

Scholarly literature: Articles, books, and journals on comparative and applied linguistics [6 ; 5]. Linguistic corpora: British National Corpus (BNC), Russian National Corpus, and university corpora.

Parallel texts: Translations of literary works and canonical texts into multiple languages.

Comparative linguistic examples: Cognates, phonological/morphological patterns, and semantic structures.

The collected data were analyzed qualitatively using comparative and descriptive methods. Patterns, similarities, and differences across languages were identified to demonstrate the applications of comparative and applied linguistics.

Data analysis

The analysis included:

Identifying recurring linguistic patterns across languages.

Grouping linguistic phenomena into central and peripheral functional areas.

Comparing linguistic structures across multiple languages to observe similarities, differences, and cultural patterns.

4. Discussion

The comparative method remains one of the most reliable techniques in historical linguistics. By comparing cognate elements, researchers can reconstruct proto-languages and identify patterns of linguistic change [1]. Comparative studies also enhance translation theory and language teaching methodologies by highlighting similarities and differences between languages.

Parallel text analysis and corpus-based approaches allow for large-scale, multilingual comparison. These methods reduce interference effects and provide a more accurate understanding of linguistic universals and cross-linguistic variation.

5. Results

Key findings of this study include that the comparative method is a primary tool for analyzing genetic relationships between languages. Applied linguistic approaches improve teaching, translation, and intercultural communication. Corpus linguistics and parallel text analysis provide rich data for cross-linguistic studies. Integrating comparative and applied linguistics enhances understanding of linguistic diversity and multilingual communication.

6. Conclusion

Comparative and applied linguistics are central to modern linguistic research. The comparative method allows reconstruction of proto-languages and historical relationships. Applied linguistics addresses practical challenges in education, translation, and cross-cultural communication. Integrating these approaches, supported by corpora and parallel texts, provides a robust framework for studying language in a global context.

Future research should focus on interdisciplinary methods, computational tools, and multilingual corpora to further advance the understanding of language and communication worldwide.

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