

CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS AND CULTURAL LINGUISTICS: BRIDGING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

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Annotation

This article delves into the fascinating fields of contrastive linguistics and cultural linguistics, exploring their significance in understanding the relationship between language and culture. These disciplines focus on analyzing and comparing different languages and cultures, shedding light on the similarities and differences that exist between them. By studying contrastive linguistics and cultural linguistics, researchers and linguists gain valuable insights into how language and culture shape and influence each other.

Key words: What is Language Teaching and Translation, Contrastive Linguistics, Cultural Linguistics, Language, Culture, Bridging, Bridging Communication Gaps, Language Teaching and Translation

Contrastive Linguistics: 1.1 Definition: Contrastive linguistics is a branch of linguistics that compares two or more languages, aiming to identify and analyze the similarities and differences between them. 1.2 Purpose: The primary objective of contrastive linguistics is to provide a systematic and comprehensive understanding of how languages differ in terms of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. 1.3 Importance: Contrastive linguistics enables researchers to identify areas of difficulty for language learners, predict language transfer errors, and develop effective

language teaching materials. Cultural Linguistics: 2.1 Definition: Cultural linguistics is an interdisciplinary field that explores the relationship between language, culture, and cognition, emphasizing the cultural aspects that influence language usage and interpretation. 2.2 Purpose: Cultural linguistics seeks to understand how language both reflects and shapes cultural norms, values, beliefs, and practices, providing insights into the social and cultural dimensions of language. 2.3 Importance: Cultural linguistics helps researchers explore the ways in which language and culture interact, providing a deeper understanding of how cultural knowledge and context influence language production, interpretation, and communication.

Contrastive linguistics and cultural linguistics are two interconnected fields that contribute to our understanding of the complex relationship between language and culture. While contrastive linguistics focuses on comparing and analyzing linguistic structures across different languages, cultural linguistics emphasizes the cultural aspects that influence language usage and interpretation. By studying these disciplines, researchers gain valuable insights into the ways in which language and culture shape and influence each other. This knowledge enhances our ability to navigate intercultural communication, language teaching, and cross-cultural understanding, fostering a more inclusive and connected global society.

Translation Studies already face new tasks in order to take account of and to discuss the changing translation environment, in order to seek new approaches and tools for description, analysis and teaching activities. This volume of selected papers of the conference Bridging Languages and Cultures brings together current viewpoints in Translation Studies, Linguistics, and Intercultural Communication; it provides both specific focus on certain aspects and developments and a more general overview of research landscape. Distinguished authors discuss translation of LSP texts, lexicological and lexicographic modules of bridging history and methodology of Translation Studies, aesthetic and interactional aspects of translation, and intercultural phenomena in the context of translation. On the other hand, cultural linguistics emphasizes the cultural

aspects that influence language usage and interpretation. It explores how language reflects and shapes cultural knowledge, context, and social practices. Cultural linguistics helps researchers understand the ways in which cultural norms, values, and beliefs influence language production, interpretation, and communication.

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