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ANNOTATION

This article presents a contrastive linguistics which is a field of linguistic study that compares and contrasts different languages or different language varieties in order to identify and understand differences. It aims to explore language structures, functions and usage in different languages to better understand their underlying patterns and characteristics.

Textual linguistics, on the other hand, is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the analysis of written or spoken texts, with an emphasis on the structure, organization, and communicative functions of language in these texts. Textual linguistics explores how language is used in discourse, including factors such as coherence, cohesion, and relationships between individual elements of a text.

In short, while comparative linguistics compares different languages or language varieties, textual linguistics analyzes the structure and function of language in specific texts.

Both fields contribute to a deeper understanding of language, but they do so through different emphases and methods.

Keywords: contrastive linguistics, text linguistics,

Importance and uses of contrastive linguistics

As a supplementary definition, Contrastive Linguistics is a sub-discipline of linguistics which is concerned with the comparison of two or more languages. It has long been associated primarily with language teaching.

Apart from this applied aspect, however, it also has a strong theoretical purpose, contributing to our understanding of language typology and language universals.

The study of two languages in contrast, here called contrastive analysis has been referred to by a variety of names, not all of which mean the same to all writers.

One can find the following terms used: contrastive studies, contrastive language studies, contrastive linguistics, applied contrastive studies, contrastive description and others.



Contrastive studies mostly deal with the comparison of languages that are "socio-culturally linked, languages whose speech communities overlap in some way.

A major influence on the development of the contrastive analysis approach has been the interest shown in it by language teachers and learners.

Text linguistics

Textual linguistics is a branch of linguistics that considers text as a communication system. Its initial goal lies in discovering and describing text grammar. However, the application of text linguistics has evolved from this approach to the point where text is considered in much broader terms, going beyond the simple extension of traditional grammar to the entire text copy. Textual linguistics takes into account the form of the text as well as its framework, that is, its framework. How it is placed in the context of interaction and communication. Both the author of a text (written or oral) and its recipient are considered in terms of their respective roles (social and/or institutional) in the particular communication context.

In general, this is an application of discourse analysis at a much broader text level, rather than a sentence or a word. Most linguists agree to classify text into five types: narrative, descriptive, argumentative, informative, and compare/contrast. Some taxonomies divide text types according to their functions. Others are different because they consider the subject of the text, the producer and recipient, or even the style. Adam and Petitjean (1989) proposed to analyze the overlap of different text types with text sequences.

SUMMARY COMPLETION: In this article, I have described contrastive linguistics

which compares and contrasts different languages or language varieties to identify similarities and differences, focusing on structural, functional, and sociolinguistic aspects. On the other hand, text linguistics analyzes the structure, organization, and communicative functions of language within specific texts, with an emphasis on written or spoken discourse, coherence, and cohesion. While contrastive linguistics explores language differences across languages, text linguistics examines the use of language within individual texts.



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