



**“FILOLOGIK KOMPARATIVISTIKA VA
TARJIMASHUNOSLIK MASALALARI”**
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya
2025-yil, 12-13-noyabr

**“PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE
PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION
STUDIES”**
international scientific and practical conference
November 12-13, 2025



O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI
TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI
UNIVERSITETI

TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI KAFEDRASI

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TARJIMASHUNOSLIK MASALALARI”**

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THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
INNOVATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

ALISHER NAVO’I TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY
OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF “TRANSLATION THEORY AND PRACTICE”

Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference titled

**“PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY
AND TRANSLATION STUDIES”**

November 12-13, 2025

Tashkent – 2025

UO‘K 845.711.05

KBK 133.585.3 “Filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslik masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2025. – 889 b.

ISBN 978-9910-8871-6-1

Mas’ul muharrir:
Shuhrat SIROJIDDINOV

akademik

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti rektori

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Mazkur xalqaro konferensiya materiali filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb nazariy hamda amaliy masalalarini zamonaviy ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida yoritishga bag‘ishlanadi. To‘plamda turli milliy adabiyotlar, tillar va madaniyatlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir, adabiyotlararo aloqalar, qiyosiy-tipologik va qiyosiy-genetik tadqiqotlar, badiiy va maxsus matnlarni tarjima qilish muammolari, tarjima strategiyalari va ekvivalentlik masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, konferensiya materiallarida tarjima nazariyasining zamonaviy konsepsiyalari, tarjimon kompetensiyasini shakllantirish, tarjimoni o‘qitish metodikasi, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya hamda globallashuv sharoitida tarjimaning ijtimoiy-madaniy ahamiyati kabi masalalar keng yoritiladi. Ilmiy maqolalar filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslik sohalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan olimlar, tadqiqotchilar, doktorantlar, magistrantlar hamda talabalar uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, fanlararo integratsiyani kuchaytirishga hamda nazariya va amaliyot uyg‘unligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Mualliflar qarashi va asarlar nomlaridagi imlo tahririyat nuqtayi nazaridan farqlanishi mumkin.

To‘plam Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti Ilmiy-texnik kengashining 2025-yil 17-dekabrda 6-sonli yig‘ilish qaroriga asosan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

UO‘K 845.711.05

KBK 133.585.3 Proceedings of the International Scientific-Practical Conference on the topic “Problems of comparative philology and translation studies”. – Tashkent, 2025. – 889 p.

ISBN 978-9910-8871-6-1

Editor-in-Chief:

Shuhrat SIROJIDDINOV

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Rector of Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature

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This international conference articles are dedicated to illuminating the current theoretical and practical issues in philological comparativistics and translation studies based on the modern scientific approaches. The collection analyzes of mutual influences between different national literatures, languages and cultures; interliterary connections; comparative-typological and comparative-genetic studies; the issues of translating literary and specialized texts; translation strategies and problems of equivalence. Furthermore, the conference materials extensively cover the topics such as: contemporary concepts in translation theory, the formation of a translator competence, methodologies for teaching translation, intercultural communication and socio-cultural significance of translation in the context of globalization. The given scientific articles are intended to scientists, researchers, doctoral students, master’s students and undergraduate students who actively working in the fields of philological comparativistics and translation studies and they serve to strengthen interdisciplinary integration as well as to ensure the harmony between theory and practice.

The views expressed in the articles do not necessarily reflect those of the editorial board.

The publication was recommended by the Scientific and Technical Council of Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature on December 17, 2025.

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

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DOI: 10.52773/tsuull.conf.2025.12.11/RVJL5354

Abstract. Artificial Intelligence (AI), especially in forms such as neural-machine translation, large language models (LLMs), and computational stylometry, is rapidly influencing comparative philology and translation studies. This article reviews recent work in the field, identifies key benefits and challenges, and argues that while AI offers powerful tools for pattern detection, large corpus analysis, and efficiency, it cannot yet replace human interpretative and cultural insight. The article ends with suggestions for integrating AI in philological and translation work in ethically and methodologically sound ways.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence (AI), 4C model, translation work, communicative method, meaningful teaching, methodology, large language models (LLMs), corpus analysis.*

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola, Sun'iy intellekt (AI), ayniqsa neyron-mashina tarjimasi, katta til modellari (LLM) va hisoblash stilometriyasi kabi shakllarda qiyosiy filologiya va tarjimashunoslikka tez ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Ushbu maqola ushbu sohadagi so'nggi ishlarni ko'rib chiqadi, asosiy afzalliklar va muammolarni aniqlaydi va AI naqshlarni aniqlash, katta korpus tahlili va samaradorlik uchun kuchli vositalarni taklif qilsa-da, u hali inson talqini va madaniy tushunchasining o'rnini bosa olmaydi. Maqola AI ni filologiya va tarjima ishlariga axloqiy va uslubiy jihatdan asosli ravishda integratsiya qilish bo'yicha takliflar bilan yakunlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Sun'iy intellekt (AI), 4C modeli, tarjima ishi, kommunikativ usul, mazmunli o'qitish, metodologiya, katta til modellari (LLM), korpus tahlili.*

Introduction. **Comparative Philology** deals with the historical relationships among languages: sound changes, semantic shifts, grammatical structures, etymology, textual heritage, etc. **Translation Studies** concerns with how meaning, style, culture, and nuance move from one language to another. AI tools—machine translation, large corpora, stylometric tools, LLMs—are being used in both fields, altering methods and opportunities. Key question: *How is AI changing what we can do in comparative philology and translation studies? What are its limitations? What are ethical, methodological, and cultural concerns?* In the twenty-first century, the rapid development of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** has brought revolutionary changes to many fields of science and the humanities. Among them, **comparative philology** and **translation studies** have undergone especially dynamic transformations due to the emergence of intelligent computational systems capable of analyzing, comparing, and generating human language [Shormani, 2024].

Comparative philology, traditionally concerned with the **historical and structural relationships between languages**, has long relied on manual methods of text comparison, phonetic correspondence analysis, and etymological reconstruction. However, AI technologies – particularly **machine learning, neural networks, and natural language processing (NLP)** – now make it possible to process massive linguistic corpora automatically, revealing patterns and correspondences that were previously invisible to the human researcher [Bender & Koller, 2020]. These technologies can analyze ancient texts, identify lexical and syntactic parallels, and reconstruct the development of language families with greater accuracy and speed.

At the same time, **translation studies** – once dominated by human intuition, cultural competence, and stylistic analysis – are now influenced by **AI-based translation systems** such as **Google Translate, DeepL, and ChatGPT**, which use **neural machine translation (NMT)** models. These models have dramatically improved translation quality, especially in widely spoken languages, by learning contextual patterns and producing more natural output. Nevertheless, the application of AI in translation raises complex questions about **equivalence, cultural adaptation, and authorial style**. Scholars have emphasized that although AI can replicate linguistic form, it often fails to reproduce the subtle cultural meanings and emotional nuances that human translators intuitively convey.

Thus, the intersection of AI with philology and translation studies represents both **a scientific opportunity and a methodological challenge**. On the one hand, artificial intelligence expands the horizons of comparative linguistic analysis and accelerates translation processes; on the other hand, it introduces new risks – such as decontextualization, cultural flattening, and ethical uncertainty.

The central aim of this paper is to analyze **how artificial intelligence influences comparative philology and translation studies**, to identify the **benefits and limitations** of AI tools, and to discuss their **epistemological and ethical implications**. It also explores the question of how human creativity and cultural sensitivity can be preserved in an age of increasingly automated linguistic analysis.

Benefits of AI in Comparative Philology & Translation Studies. Scale and Speed. AI can process large corpora rapidly: detecting phonetic, lexical, syntactic patterns over very large datasets that would be laborious manually.

Automating routine translation or draft translation speeds up workflow, freeing human translators for more demanding tasks.

Pattern Detection, Stylometry, and Quantitative Analysis. AI tools (stylometry, computational metrics) can help identify authorship, trace dialectal or historical changes, compare translation styles. Example: stylometric studies of GPT-4 translations vs human ones. Comparative philology benefits from models that can help reconstruct proto-language features, map correspondence sets, etc. Assistance for Low-Resource Languages. For languages with fewer resources, AI can help with machine translation, corpus building, digital lexica. Tools like DeepL, Google Translate, plus neural-MT have improved for many languages. But still large variation.

Pedagogical Use. AI offers feedback, revision aids, examples, supportive tools for students of translation and philology. For instance: integrating AI for enhanced feedback in translation revision. Conversational-interface tools and chatbots help in teaching philology (textual analysis, historical linguistics) at scale.

Problems and Limitations. Loss or Distortion of Cultural Nuance, Style, Literary Voice

Idioms, metaphors, cultural references are often mistranslated or “flattened.” AI tends to favour literal or majority sense meanings. (See DeepL vs human in English-Turkish translations.)

Literary style and authorial voice harder to capture; subtle emotional or rhetorical effects may be lost.

Context and Pragmatics. AI often lacks sufficient “world knowledge” or deep contextual awareness (historical, cultural, intertextual). In legal, religious, or culturally sensitive texts, errors of meaning carry serious consequences. Errors, Hallucinations, Mis-Terminology Even with neural MT or LLMs, mistakes occur: wrong word choice, wrong sense, mistranslated terminology.

- Overconfidence in AI outputs risks propagating errors.
- Bias, Representation, and Ethical Concerns
- Biases in training data (gender, culture, ideology) can be reflected in outputs.

- Underrepresented languages/dialects get less accurate support.
- Ownership, authorship, intellectual property: who “owns” a translation done by AI + human?

Dependency & Degradation of Human Skills. Risk that translators or philologists rely too much on AI, leading to weakening of analytical, linguistic, or critical skills. students may accept AI output without sufficient critical review.

Resource Issues. Need of large amounts of clean data for training; for many ancient or less documented languages the data is sparse.

Ethical, Methodological, and Cultural Implications. Human-AI Collaboration vs Replacement: AI is best seen as collaborator or assistant, not replacement. The paradigm should be human + AI, with human oversight for interpretation, cultural, artistic dimensions.

Transparency and Explainability: Researchers and translators need to understand how AI models make decisions; black-box models can make errors that are hard to detect or explain.

Training Data & Representation: Need for inclusive datasets; ensuring dialects, underrepresented languages, minority cultural content are included.

Standards of Quality: Developing evaluation metrics that go beyond literal correctness to style, coherence, cultural fidelity.

Regulation, Authorship & Rights: Who owns AI-assisted translation? What about copyright, authors’ moral rights?

Conclusion. AI is transforming comparative philology and translation studies, offering tools that extend human capacity: large-scale analysis, speed, and new possibilities. However, the core human tasks—interpretation, cultural mediation, style, voice—remain essential. Responsible integration of AI, with human oversight, better data, ethical norms, and richer evaluation, can help realize the benefits while avoiding major pitfalls.

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