



# Lacunas And Linguistic Lacunar Units

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## ABSTRACT

Significant increase in interest due to the following factors: want to describe the global perspective of diverse language speakers; requirement to discover universal aspects of language material. Improvements should be made to bilingual dictionaries so that group, social, gender, age, and other linguistic characteristics are described, as well as national-specific features of semantics translated conformity. There is also a need to increase interest in national semantic specificity and study national specificity of language thinking. Based on examples from four different languages, the paper considers a solution to the theoretical and practical issues of lacunarity that are related to language comparison. It demonstrates the falsity of some data and the need to distinguish between lacuna and lacunar units, as well as between inter-linguistic and lacunas and lacunar units (and their types). It has been demonstrated that the lacunas in the universal paradigm represent the uniques of the universal.

## Keywords:

lacuna, lacunar units, semantic specificity, aspect, bilingual, theoretical issue, practical issue, inter-linguistic, lacunarity, universal paradigm.

## Introduction

It is important to plan what language content will be looked at when looking into lacunae. The researcher must deal with inter-linguistic gaps if the study is based on one language. According to E. A. Sternin, "every language has a significant number of inter-linguistic lacunas," or empty, blank spaces in the lexical-phraseological structure of language, although lexemes existing with similar meanings, are there.

Inter-lingual lacunas are a problem that researchers must deal with when comparing two or more languages. Because there is no differentiation in some investigations of lacunas, authors come up with the wrong answers.

When French linguists M. Collio, J. Winne, and J. Darbelne are cited as having coined the term "lacuna" and defining it as the phenomena where a word in one language has no equivalent in another. They used the term "inter-lingual lacuna" to refer to these gaps between languages.<sup>1</sup>

## Materials and methods

Therefore, when classifying lacunas, it is vital to distinguish between inter-linguistic and inter-lingual lacuna. Theoretical references analysis reveals that studies have not reached a clear definition of inter-lingual lacunas, and we concur that this is related to the differences between the concepts of lacunar unit and lacuna. Inter-lingual lacunar units are those that

<sup>1</sup> Байрамова, Л.К. (2004) Введения в контрастивную лингвистику. Казан: КГУ. П. 116.

have prompt, empty, gap, and lacuna - zero correlates of lacunar units in another language, according to our definition.

Accordingly, a lacuna is an accessory of a different language, conventional language, or language B, and a lacunar unit is an accessory of one of them. The component categories of lacunarity are lacunar units and lacunas. Lacunarity is thus a category. 1) Lacunar units (language A) and lacunas (language B), both of which are zero correlation lacunar units.

*Lacunar units of lacunas.*

Russian "расшопериться" - be in embarrassing pose, when you are embarrassed and other people feel the same - Uzbek;

Russian "пороша" - "first snow" - Uzbek

A mistake that some readers cause when they refer to a lacuna as the unit in the language that is the lacunar unit is avoided by the insertion and differentiation of the concepts of lacunar unit and lacuna.

According to V.E. Jelvis, lacunas are cleavages in some languages and cultures, whereas in other languages, there is no signal and no socially vested expression.<sup>2</sup>

As can be observed, the researcher refers to the lacuna as a category of lacunarity with two components: lacunar units and lacuna.

"The word, word-combination (as free and phraseological), grammatical category, which existed in certain comparative languages and it is not found in another comparative languages," is what O.A. Ogursova refers to as a lacuna.<sup>3</sup> With the help of free word combinations, the researcher inserts the idea of definition gaps

<sup>2</sup> Желвис, В.И. (1977) К вопросу о характере русских и английских лакун. Национально специфика речевого поведения. Москва: Наука. Пп. 136-146.

<sup>3</sup> Байрамова, Л.К. (2006) Лакунарный единитси и лакуни. Лакуни в языке и речи: Сборник научных трудов. Благовещенск: БГПУ. Пп. 3-7.

<sup>4</sup> Огуртсова, О.А. (1979) К проблеме лакунарности.

hinting on nouns that are conveyed in comparative language, such as "English alarm clock" and Russian "будилник", among others. Therefore, the author refers to the lacunar unit as a lacuna.<sup>4</sup>

As an illustration, Z. D. Popova and E. A. Sternin define the concept of lacuna as a phenomenon. The phenomenon known as a gap is the result of the partial equivalence of different languages' denotative semantics. comparison, absence from one language, and appellation of a concept that exists in another language.<sup>5</sup>

According to G.V. Bikova, lacunas are "many notions, which have no means of linguistic expression in national language system" as well as "sememe without lexeme," "ideal content," which represents a virtual lexical unit and exists in the lexical system as a zero lexeme. Later, G.V. Bikova describes the gap as "virtual lexical essence, sememe," which does not manifest as a lexeme but may nonetheless be seen at the level of syntactic objectification in the event of communicative idea demand.<sup>6</sup> The author is referring to linguistic gaps between languages. According to I.A. Sernin, the unequivalent unit is appropriate for linguistic gaps in different languages.<sup>7</sup>

The terms "lacunar unit" and "lacuna" should not be used interchangeably; this includes the terms "lacunar unit" and "equivalent unit." As is well known, a term in language A may be lacunar, correlating with a word in language B's lacuna, and occasionally it has an equivalent in this particular language.

Функциональные особенности лингвистических единиц: сборник научных трудов. Краснодар: Кубань, Пп. 77-83.

<sup>5</sup> Попова, З. Д. (1984) Стернин И.А. Лекционная система языка. Воронеж: ВГУ. П.149.

<sup>6</sup> Бикова, Г.В. (2003) Лакунарность как категория лекционной системологии. Благовещенск: БГПУ. П. 364.

<sup>7</sup> Стернин, И. А. (1999) Лекционная лакунарность и понятийная эквивалентность. Воронеж: ВГУ. П.18.

For instance: The English word "finger" has a "barmoq" equivalent in Uzbek, Russian, and Tajik, respectively, however there is a gap because "Finger on the hand" and "Finger on the foot" are not distinguished in these languages (English toe).<sup>8</sup>

Since a lacunar unit is a linguistic unit with level features, the terms "lacunar unit" and "un equivalent unit" are not interchangeable. Because of this, it is feasible to classify lacunar units and lacunas by level. While lacunar units, such as phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, and phrasemas of one language correspond with lacunas (such as "zeroes," "white dots," and "blank") of another language, this lacunarity is evident at all linguistic levels.

Initial phonemes of Uzbek words such as "qulf-lock," "g'ayrat-zealously," and "his-feel" are lacunar in comparison to the phonetic-phonological system of the Russian language. Initial phonemes of English words such as "this" and "thank you" are also lacunar in comparison to the phonetic-phonological systems of Uzbek, Russian, and Tajik languages.

Consideration should be given to the morphemic lacunar unit with regard to Uzbek, English, and other languages. For instance, the suffix -онок expresses a derogatory or demeaning connotation: "деньжонки", "женишонки". This morpheme's lacunarity is especially obvious when it is unable to translate it using analogous lexemes.<sup>9</sup> For instance, the word "женишонки" poses issues while translating the Uzbek Fable «Разборчивая невеста» (The Dainty Spinster) by E.A. Krilov:<sup>10</sup>

— "Такие женихи и другие невестам клад", /  
"Аейони", "навзгляд", / "Неженихи",  
"аженишонки"! She simply glances them over and decides that none of the suitors there are suitable for me (some maids, with such a choose,

<sup>8</sup> Байрамова, Л.К. (2005)

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Со поставительная филология и поли лингвизм: диалест литератур и культур. Казан: КГУ. Пп. 38-41.

would fancy themselves in clover). Translators use the neutral phrases "shunchaki kuyovlar" and "kuyovlikka arzimaydigan yigitlar" to translate this lacunar unit (guys be unworthy suitors).

Russian and Uzbek morphemes can be compared to see how differently they generate words for various parts of speech. For instance, Russian prefixes до- and а- generate verbs like "зазеленеть" - "turn green" and "заиграть" - "tune up," and there are lacunas in Uzbek that follow them, but the beginning of the action is conveyed using complex verbs: "Ko'kara boshlamoq" (начать зеленеть - literally, "start turning green") and "chala boshlamoq" (начинать играть - literally, "starting playing")

In terms of the Uzbek and Tajik languages, the gender category is lacunar. The Russian language has a lacuna in the accessories category, which is present in the grammar systems of Tajik and Uzbek but not in Russian. English "book"; Uzbek "kitobim"; Tajik "китобам"; Russian; Uzbek "kitob"; Tajik; Russian "моя книга"; English; "my book". The lacunar case category applies to Tajik language. For instance, Uzbek syntactic construction of complex phrases, which are usually analytical in Russian, are examples of syntactic lacunar units.

Lacunar units thus show the particular, individuality, and contrast of the system of one language in relation to another language. The lexical and phraseological levels show it in the most vivid and clear ways. For instance, at the vocabulary level. When compared to Russian words, we can see Uzbek's linguistic gaps! "Boiling water," "однолюб" (monogamous).

There are no counterparts in other languages for specific lacunar units of the Uzbek language such "chopon", "do'ppi", "belbog",

<sup>9</sup> Бикова, Г.В. (1993) Лакунарность как

категория лектической системологии: автореферат дис. док. фил. наук. Воронеж. П. 33

<sup>10</sup> Стернин, И. А. (1999) Лектическая лакунарность и понятийная эквивалентность. Воронеж: ВГУ. П.18.

"to'n", "sumalak", "norin", "qazi", "karnay", and "sunray".

The essence of the appearance of inter-lingual lexical lacunar units is revealed by V. L. Muravev, a researcher of French lexical lacunas: — Russian and French are both surrounded by extra-linguistic reality, which can be completely same, but one language detects and linguistically creates the aspects of that reality that the other language prefers not to communicate. In addition to a form of linguistic partition of the objective world into each nation, the appearance of lacunar units can be influenced by particular facts, social processes, and lifestyles of one nation that are lacking from another. For instance, there is no word in Uzbek that is equivalent to the English word "drive-in" - a movie theater for car drivers, restaurant for drivers, shop for drivers, or bank for drivers. However, there is no lexeme in English that is equivalent to Uzbek.<sup>11</sup>

Additionally, lacunar units and lacunas show up at the phraseological level. The phraseological units known as lacunar idioms correspond to the phraseological gaps in the contrasted languages.<sup>12</sup>

## Results and discussion

Lacunar idioms have no phraseological equivalent, or phraseological lacuna. For instance: On the background of Russian, Uzbek, and Tajik phraseological units, the English idiom with the component of father is lacunar: father Knickerbocker's is a comical moniker given to New York by the name of the protagonist of a work by W. Irving. Dutch surname Knickerbocker was highly popular among the earliest settlers.<sup>13</sup>

We can classify idioms into lacunar units, whose appearance is influenced by

national traditions and conventions. For instance, the Italian phrase "fare ilportoghese", which means "go to the theater without a ticket," is lacunar to many other languages. Its appearance in relation to a historical incident Members of the Portuguese embassy were granted permission by one of the Roman Popes to attend free performances at Rome's theaters. It was a token of gratitude for the Portuguese king's generosity. There is an Uzbek phraseological unit "onangni Uchqurg'ondan ko'rasan" (you will see your mother in Uchqurgan), and this is a lacunar unit in some other languages like Tajik, Russian, and English. The expression "onangni Uchqurg'ondan ko'rasan" has its roots in the S.Ahmad novel "Ufq" (Horizon).<sup>14</sup>

Through the novel "Kullar" (Slaves) by S. Ayniy, there was intense discussion on the etymological characteristics of the phraseological units "каллеси хумда" (the head in the jug) and "думи хуржунда" (the tail in the sack), which are widely employed in contemporary Uzbek language.

It claimed that there were individuals known as "shirini". When the cow saw the grain jug and tore the rope to get to it, it started to consume the grain. One of the Shirini people owned the cow. The cow's horn became caught in the jug as it attempted to lift its head. The animal started to rush around the yard out of fear. When the Shirini man saw it, he elled and attempted to remove the cow's head from the jug without shattering it. Despite his best efforts, he was unable to complete it.

Then he begged someone who acts like they know everything to provide him advise. His response was prepared. He advised that in order to have an undamaged jug, the cow's head should be cut off. Shirini carried it

<sup>11</sup> Бикова, Г.В. (2003) Лакунарность как категория лексической системологии. Благовещенск: БГПУ.П. 364.

<sup>12</sup> Желвис, В.И. (1977) К вопросу о характере русских и английских лакун. Национально спецификаре чезового поведения. Москва: Наука. Пп. 136-146.

<sup>13</sup> . Огуртсова, О.А. (1979) К проблеме лакунарности. Функциональный особенности лингвистических единиц: сборник научных трудов. Краснодар: Кубан, Пп. 77-83

<sup>14</sup> . Огуртсова, О.А. (1979) К проблем лакунарности. Функциональный особенности лингвистических единиц: сборник научных трудов. Краснодар: Кубан, Пп. 77-83

out. The cow was laying on the ground without a head when the shirini's wife arrived to milk it in the dusk. When the shirini spotted a scared wife, she advised her not to be afraid because the head was in the jug.

In conclusion, it is important to emphasize that research on lacunar units and lacuna shows that there are two main categories of elements that have a substantial impact on the emergence of lacunae:

- 1) Linguistic factors, idiosyncrasies, and mismatches in the linguistic division of the external world and the formation of language systems
- 2) Additional linguistic diversity; variety of historical, cultural, and spiritual traditions of distinct peoples; geographical and socioeconomic conditions; uniqueness of customs and mentalities of other peoples.

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