



## BASIC CLASSIFICATION OF LACUNA MODEL

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, types and classification of lacuna is described. A lot of linguists divided lacuna to different types and gave their examples. The paper analyses them and collect the main types of lacuna. The investigation shows that lacuna model is very important and problematic point of translation.*

The problem of types of lacuna is one of the theoretical questions put by linguists. The definition of lacuna is connected with the problem of the classification of lacuna. The development of conceptions of lacunae, theoretical recognition of lacuna and its types say that lacuna is an integrated unit combining both language and culture. Lacuna is considered to be cultural units with extremely different contents.

According to my research the term "lacuna" is called differently by linguists: Lacuna (J.P. Vine and J. Darbelne, V.L.Muravev), intermediate, lacuna (K.

Hale), contradictory words, spaces, lacunae, or white spots on the language map (Y.S.Stepanov), words that cannot be translated (V.G. Chernov), without alternative, zero word (I.A. Sternin), non-alternative or background vocabulary (L.S. Barkhudarov, Y.M.Vereshagin, V.G. Kostomarov), random lacuna, untranslated vocabulary (L.S.Barkhudarov) and others.

Lacuna may be divided by different criteria which will reflect linguistic

and cultural reality. It is important to emphasize division of lacuna into linguistic and culturological. Lingacultural lacuna occupy an intermediate position. Lacuna is defined by languages: they are divergences, gaps, failures, emptiness in relation to the units of compared languages, in other words, interlinguistic or the units within one language (inside language lacuna).

Discussing lacuna, I. V. Tomasheva writes that "lacuna by languages

comparison is called linguistic, which in their turn, may be lexic, grammatical and stylistic, complete, partial or compensated". [1]. Besides, linguistic lacuna may be unique and partial, motivated and unmotivated, speech, emotive, connotative, zeroed.

Linguocognitive approaches of Russian linguists to the study of lacunatypology were more fruitful. So, we can name the scientists which are engaged in detection, description and ordering of lacuna: Y. S. Stepanov, V. L. Muravyov, V.G. Gak, I. A. Sternin, O. A. Ogurtsova, Z. D. Popova, I. Y. Markovina,



V.I. Zhelvis and L. A. Leonov and others, meanwhile each of them characterizes lacuna in their way. Or Uzbek professors: Sh. Usmonova, D. Xudoyberganova and X. Islomjonova. So that this or that described type of lacuna is connected with the

name of the researcher. The earliest and fullest classification of lexical lacuna belongs to V.L. Muravyov. In our view, V.L. Muravyov's saying that "it's necessary to investigate lacuna not only from the synchronous point of view but also from historical one". This statement may serve "point of readout" – the commonest, basic criteria of classification of all varieties of lacuna, which, in scientist's view, was not an established category for ever at all, but together with

development of language lexicon and its simple concepts". [2].

In the context it is necessary to note G.V. Bykova's point of view that the ethnographic lacunas, as well as stylistic, have two depths:

a) **linguistic**: an obligatory linguistic expression of absolute ethnographic lacunas is the absence of a word or an idiom in one of languages to express the appropriate concept;

b) **extralinguistic**: absence of a thing (phenomenon) in culture, people's life [3].

If one systematizes cultural lacuna according to the features of

intercultural communication process, all versions of lacunas, according to Y.A.

Sorokin's classification will be divided into four large groups (extralinguistic lacuna):

1) *subjective lacuna* reflecting national-cultural features of communicators

who belong to various linguistic societies (colour symbolics, digital symbolics characteristic features of this or that nation). Subjective or national-psychological lacuna national-psychological of participants in the process of intercultural communication occurs when views do not match. For

example, the Germans are very while distinguished from other peoples by their orderliness, Koreans are often late differs from other nations in that it remains. Or Japanese society communication. The "self-alien" contradiction in the forms is also subjective or national-psychological reflects lacunae. Dialects with "owns" in Japan with "strangers", especially foreigners communicate in literary language. This is unnatural for other nation.

2) *activity-communicative lacunas* reflecting national-cultural specificity of

various kinds of activity (gestures, household or daily behavior). Specific to this group cultural behaviors and gestures, customs, traditions domestic or day-to-day dealings, as well as the culture of dealings enters. For example, Uzbeks or some peoples extend their hand forward with the index finger. If it is marked "come here," in Korean or Japanese this sign is dogs used to call.

3) *The textual lacunas* arise in the special specificity of the text as a tool of

communication, for example, fictional lacunas arise in the fiction as a communicative distance between the author and reader. For example, a text that is not in the recipient's native language in the process of reading, he encounters a culture that is "foreign" to him, and he tries to accept it within the framework of its national culture. As a result, the recipient misinterprets the nature of the "foreign" culture. In such cases, lacunae result from a lack of understanding of the text. Also in the time between the author and the reader (modern reader classic works may not understand) may also be different.

4) *The lacunas of cultural space* specify discrepancies in ratings of cultural

space (environmental world, mode of life, stock of knowledge, cultural fund) of



the representatives of linguicultural societies. The composition of the cultural space is as follows includes:

- how the representatives of this or that linguocultural community to the environment pay attention;
- lifestyle, life of the representatives of this community;
- Knowledge reserve, cultural fund of the representatives of this community.

Cultural space and the environment, lifestyle, knowledge that make it up items such as stock, cultural fund for a representative of another cultural community lacuna.

One of the unique types of cultural lacuna is ethnographic lacuna.

They belong to one culture and exist in another local culture will not Ethnographic lacuna are often descriptions of everyday objects serves for. The recipient of another culture has an idea about them does not understand the basic meaning of such concepts. For example, the concept of "ondol" in Korean life underfloor heating in Korean homes represents the system. Or the notion of "tancha" in Uzbek life indicates the device. Naturally, recipients of other cultures are these subjects

it is difficult to imagine, to understand the meaning of these concepts. Apparently, ethnographic lacuna are specific to everyday objects requires descriptive and descriptive explanations. Muravev compares the emergence of ethnographic gaps

a variety in which the owner of one culture represents another culture linguo-ethnographic as a result of socio-cultural factors associated with the absence of an association [4].

G.V. Bykova identifies 16 types of intralingual lacuna [5]:

1. Systemic (potential) gaps. This group of lacunae is due to the systemic nature of the

language and the systematic approach to the study of linguistic phenomena.

It can be assumed that this group is the most numerous. System lacuna, in turn, should distinguish between lexical and derivational gaps, with the predominant number of "white spots" falling on system(potential) derivational gaps. ... So, in the thematic subgroup "meat of animals" the word-formation non-realization of "meat-cow" is revealed. Instead of cow meat (which is "suggested" by the system) native speakers they actively use the usual supplementary form of beef. Lexical niche filled, and word-formation is expressed by a gap. Strictly speaking, there is no systemic lexical lacuna in its pure form - it is always at the same time word-formation, more precisely, lexical-word-formation, while the systemic derivational lacuna is quite frequent: the dog -doggy (hereinafter, this type of lacunae is designated by the sign 0C) - a puppy horse - 0C -foal; chicken - 0C - chicken; sheep -0C - lamb.

2. Communication gaps. "If a concept becomes a subject discussion in society, - notes I.A. Sternin, - you can talk about the formation its communicative relevance. In this case, the lexical gap should to be filled in - to discuss the concept it must be named "[6]. Since the "habitat" of communicative lacunae is oral communication, then in the case of an increase in the communicative relevance of the concept, they most often filled with either a slang unit or dialecticism. In the process of filling communicative lacuna with jargon units is constantly replenished colloquial vocabulary. In fact, it included words from the soldier's jargon demobilization and hazing, police jargon bums and operas, criminal phrases six, snitch, etc. Until the end of the 90s. there have been many communication gaps due to the censorship ban on the use of slang units. Now there are



no such prohibitions, and communication gaps are rapidly being filled.

3. Personal (subjective) lacuna. If the speaker, having a concept, cannot immediately remember the necessary lexeme, or does not know it at all, there is a personal lacuna. An example is the following line: "Give, please, that thing, that one, for washing (about a washcloth)". In everyday communication, personality gaps are especially common in children, for example, during the oral answer in the classroom; when communicating with people who do not have an extensive active vocabulary: "Well, this is the most ... like him ...".

4. Stylistic lacuna. Sometimes the language is missing a common lexeme for designating a communicatively significant concept or object when the presence of its reduced synonyms, i.e. there is a niche – functional stylistic lacuna. For example, "torture with harassment" is jargon- to hesitate, "get into a delicate position" – jargon- get lost, etc. On the other hand, the appearance of a slang lexeme may be due to the absence in the language system of an expressive unit for the name of this or another denotation in the presence of an inter style, i.e. stylistically "impersonal" designations. Such a gap is filled, for example, by the slang lexeme to have fun (cf. well, a pleasure to relax).

5. Inter subsystem gaps. It is known that in the theory and practice of translation

often one has to deal with interlingual lacuna. A similar picture can be observed when comparing the language subsystems of the same national language. For example, gaps in the semantic spaces of the literary language in place of the professionalism of procurers, rafters, etc. ∴ the device on which the paddle is attached to the raft - the grandmother; a float on a fishing tackle - bamber.

6. Formative gaps. This type of lacuna is

found in incomplete paradigms. For example, in the plural paradigms of some nouns. So, do not form the genitive plural numbers nouns dream, chump, supplication, etc.

7. Usual (normative, codified) lacuna. This concerns, for example, the 1st person forms of some verbs (to find yourself, to win). Needs language communication is prohibited and at the same time forced to use "disgraced" form.

8. Segmental lacuna. Concentration of meaning, and thus formal savings in some cases are provided by semantic transformations words that exist in the language, in the semantic structure of which potentially there are semantic voids, as it were, derivation segments that can be filled with. For example, the word seascape is comparatively recently entrenched in a new meaning - "worker of art, literature, dedicated to the nautical theme", the semantic innovation of the word package -group of interrelated provisions.

9. Trans nominational lacuna. A significant part of lexical innovation, already known concepts that have arisen for trans nomination (renaming) are the result of the action of the generative function of the language system, which makes possible generation of certain lexemes of the word-formation nest, never used in the language in its entirety [7]. So, in the 60-70s. the language was replenished with a number of derivative words from previously known foundations: transpersonal, obscene, planetary.

10. Hyperonymic and hyponymic lacuna. One of the reasons intra-system transformations - the desire to generalize, the need to give common generic name for the same type of phenomena, things, concepts. For example, a long

time substances that accelerate and facilitate the adaptation of the body to conditions environment did not have generic name. Consequently, there was a



hyperonymic lacuna in the language, until a one-word name appeared -adaptogens. However, in the language there is also an opposite tendency - towards differentiation, reflecting the craving for a certain hierarchy within the semantic field. Due to the indicated need new words appear, most of them complex: exhibition - exhibition-seminar, exhibition-fair, exhibition-sale; park - forest park, hydropark, exhibition park.

11. Absolute gaps. Unrealized Systemically Possible Units are available at all levels of the language, but many of them will never name as a separate word. These are absolute gaps, universal whose lexicalization is impossible due to intralingual factors: 1) prohibitions and the restrictions imposed by the language system on compatibility word-formation bases and affixes; 2) due to the degree of communicative sufficiency; 3) analogies. By virtue of the semantic regularity, according to which the values completeness, excessiveness of the attribute cannot appear in adjectives, transmitting signs are weak, incomplete, will not, for example, be implemented in the language words lowly - the opposite tall, narrowed - wide, thin - fat.

12. Motivated and unmotivated gaps. Motivated gaps reflect the absence of a word in the language due to the absence of an object, a phenomenon in the very

the reality of the people. For example, in the paradigm "breeding specialist

animals "we observe: a sheep - a sheep breeder, a rabbit - a rabbit breeder, a dog - a dog breeder, horse - horse breeder, whale - 0, lion - 0, hare - 0, wolf - 0. All gaps in this paradigm motivated: no one breeds whales, lions, hares, etc. In such "specialists" there is no need, hence there are no words for them.

Unmotivated

lacunas reflect the absence of a word in the language in the presence of a given

people of the corresponding object, phenomenon, process. Gaps of this type are easy found in a closed semantic field, for example, meaning "meat fish": salmon - salmon, sturgeon - sturgeon, beluga - beluzhatina, saury - 0, pollock- 0, blue whiting - 0, burbot - 0, etc. The concepts of "sardine meat", "carp meat", etc.,

existing in the minds of native speakers and communicatively in demand, in no way marked.

13. Relative gaps. According to Y.S. Stepanova, gaps can be relative, when a word or word form existing in the national language are used very rarely [8]. This is a statement about interlingual lacuna also applies to intralingual lacuna. From the dictionary of native speakers dropped, for example, the lexemes sokolyatnik - a person assigned to hunting falconers, falconer - senior over falconers, neck - neck, thief - thief.

14. Latent gaps. This type of lacunae implements the language's ability to express concepts are hidden. For example, in the names of crops from food crops the concept of "plant" is hidden: wheat, rye, barley, oats. Latent gaps are also found in the marked lexeme space "fish" fields, where the names of fish and their meat match.

15. Partial lacuna. G.V. Bykova distinguishes this type, taking into account the possibility find gaps against the background of part of speech (from part of speech). In the lexical-semantic field "communication", for example, gaps are found when denoting the process of communication with nouns: communicate - communication, dissociate (dissociate) - dissociation, yelling - 0, rubbing - 0, grind - 0, fence - 0. As clearly shown, the potential unit of language can

meet all the properties of the system, but not be implemented.

16. Linguocultural lacuna. Analyzing the work of D.S. Likhacheva "The concept of the



Russian language", G.V.Bykova notes that in emergency Under the circumstances, the conceptual sphere of language can be sharply reduced. So extraordinary circumstance took place, for example, when in 1918 it was canceled

teaching the Old Slavonic language and the Law of God. Church Slavonic words are not only enriched the literary language and vernacular, but also made an evaluative element in thinking [9]. The resulting "white spots" - gaps - can be considered intracultural, more precisely - linguocultural.

So the analysis of classifications of lacunas has shown that the lacunas

are divided on linguistic and extralinguistic (culturological). Linguocultural lacuna

occupy an intermediate position between these lacunas. A linguocultural conception

of a lacuna is based on the study of classifications of lacunas and contributes to the

development of linguocultural lacunas. We can consider that linguocultural lacuna in the intercultural communication can be associative and lacunas of cultural symbolics.

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