

Linguistic Lacunar Units and Lacunas		Linguistics Keywords: comparative lexicology, lacunas, lacunar units, zero, correlate, unique.
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Abstract

Significant rise of the interest related with following reasons: need to identify universal features of language material desire to describe world picture of different language speakers; need to improving bilingual dictionaries where national-specific features of semantics translated conformity is specified, interest to study national semantic specificity and study national specificity of language thinking, increase interest in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers and desire to describe group, social, gender, age and other features of language and etc...The article considers solution to the theoretical and practical problems of lakunarity which is linked with language comparison based on examples of four languages. It indicates on delusion of certain data and proves necessity of distinction of lacuna and lacunar units, inter linguistic and interlingual lacunas and lacunar units (and their types). It is proved that universal paradigm – uniques – lacunas represent uniques of universal.

In investigation of lacunas it is necessary to intend what language material they are investigated. If it is investigated on the base of one language, the researcher has deal with inter linguistic lacunas. E. A. Sternin agrees that “every language has considerable number of inter linguistic lacunas, empty, blank places in lexical-phraseological system of language, even lexemes close in meaning are present”.

In comparison of two or more languages the researcher has deal with Interlingual lacunas. There is no distinction in some investigation of lacunas and as a result authors make incorrect solutions.

When it is referred to French linguists as M. Collio, J. Winne, J. Darbelne who input term of lacuna and defined lacuna as phenomenon when a word in one language has ho equivalent in another language. They meant interlingual lacunas and use term of interlingual lacuna.

Thereby, it is necessary to distinct inter linguistic lacuna and interlingual lacuna in classification of lacunas.

Analysis of theoretical references shows that researches have not come to the unambiguous definition of interlingual lacunas and we agree that it is connected with distinctions of the concept of lacunar unit and lacuna. We define interlingual lacunar unit which has prompt, emptiness, gap, and lacuna – zero correlate of lacunar unit in another language.

Accordingly, lacunar unit is accessory of one language / conventional / language A) and lacuna is accessory of another language / conventional / language B) Lacunar units and lacunas are component category of lacunarity. So lacunarity - category. With components are 1) Lacunar units (language A) and lacunas (language B) –zero correlate lacunar units [1, p.43; 2, p.3]

Lacunar units of lacunas (O)

Russian *расионериться* - be in embarrassing pose, when you are embarrassed and other people feel the same – Uzbek (0);

Russian *пороша*- first snow – Uzbek (0);

Insertion and distinction of the notion lacunar unit and lacuna exclude a confusion, which some researchers do when they call lacuna the unit in the language which is the lacunar unit.

V.E Jelvis agrees, lacunas-these are “cleavages” in some languages and cultures and in other languages have no signal which there are no social vested expression [6, pp. 136-137].

As seen the researcher calls lacuna category of lacunarity itself with its composition: lacunar unit and lacuna.

O.A.Ogursova calls lacuna “the word, word-combination (as free and phraseological), grammatical category, which is existed in certain comparative language and it is not encountered in another comparative language” [10, p.82]. The researcher inserts the notion of lacunas-definitions implying on nouns which are transmitted in comparative language with the support of free word-combination-paraphrase; English *an alarm clock* - будильник (Russian) and others. Thus, lacunar unit is called lacuna by the author.

For example, Z. D. Popova and E. A. Sternin formulate the notion of lacuna as a phenomenon. In consequence of incomplete equivalence of denotative sememe of difference languages the phenomenon as lacuna is originated. Absence in one language, comparing between, appellation of one or another notion, which is existed in another language [11, p.71].

G.V. Bikova considers lacunas as “numerous concepts, which have no means of linguistic expression in national language system (lacunas)”, “sememe without lexeme”, ideal content (sememe), representing virtual lexical unit, taking place in lexical system as a zero lexeme [4, p.3; 4, p.10]. At a later date G.V. Bikova writes: lacuna — “virtual lexical essence, sememe, which has no materializes as a lexeme, but it is able to become apparent in the level of syntax objectification in the case of communicative demand of concept” [5, pp.32-33]. Thus, the author means inter linguistic lacunas. I.A.Sernin wrote that the unequivocal unit is suitable for lacuna in other language.[15, p.31]

Distinction of the notion “lacunar unit” and “lacuna” excludes synonymization of the notions “lacunar unit” and “un equivalent unit”. As we know, the word of the language A could be lacunar correlating with lacuna correlating with lacuna of the language B and at the sometime it has equivalent in this particular language. For example: English word *Finger* has an equivalent *barmoq* in Uzbek, Russian *-палец*, Tajik *-ангзӯм*, but at the same time it is lacuna as in Uzbek, Russian, Tajik languages the notion “Finger on the hand” is not differentiated (English finger) and “Finger on the foot” (English toe).

The notion of “lacunar unit” and “un equivalent unit” is not synonymous because lacunar unit as a unit of language has level characteristics. That’s why level classifications of lacunar units and lacunas is possible. Whereas lacunar units — these are lingvemas (phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, phrasemas and others) of one language, correlating with lacunas (“zeros”, “white dots” “blank”) of another language, this lacunarity is manifested in all levels of language.

Vowel phoneme *o'* in Uzbek language is as an example of lacunar unit (*o'rik-apricot*) which is omitted in phonetic–phonological system of Russian, English, Tajik language; in Uzbek words (*gulf-lock*), (*g'ayrat-zealously*), (*his-feel*) initial phonemes are lacunar concerning to the phonetic–phonological system of Russian language, initial phonemes of English words *this, thank* are lacunar concerning to the phonetic–phonological system of Uzbek, Russian, Tajik languages, in Russian words *щучка-pike, щетка-brush* initial phonemes are lacunar concerning to the phonetic–phonological system of Uzbek, Tajik and English languages.

Vowel phoneme *ū* in Tajik language (*ilmū-scientific*) is omitted in phonetic–phonological system of Russian language when borrowing words with long vowel *ū* from Tajik language to Uzbek language this certain vowel is replaced by sound combination *-iy (ilmiy)*.

Morpheme lacunar unit should be considered concerning to Uzbek, English and other languages. For example, suffix *-онюк*, expressing disparagingly–depreciatingly connotation: *деньжонки, женишонки*. Lacunarity of this morpheme particularly evident when it is not possible to translate with equivalent lexemes.

For example, translation of the Uzbek Fable by E.A. Krilov «Разборчивая невеста» (The Dainty Spinster) to Uzbek language the word *женишонки* causes troubles:

“Такие женихи другим невестам клад, / А ей они, навзгляд, / Не женихи, а женишонки!”
(Some maids, with such a pick, would think themselves in clover/ But she – just looks them over/
No suitor there will suit for me!)

Translators translate this lacunar unit with the combination of neutral words–*shunchakikuyovlar, kuyovlikkaarzimaydiganyigitlar (guys be unworthy suitors)*.

Comparison of Russian and Uzbek morpheme reveal their lacunarity in word formation of different parts of speech. For example, with Russian prefixes *до-*, *за-*, verbs as “*зазеленеть*-turn green”, “*заиграть*-tune up” are formed, and there are lacunas in Uzbek language which conform to them but the beginning of the action is transmitted with complex verbs: *ko'karaboshlamoq* (*начать зеленеть* - literally, *start to turn green*), *chalaboshlamoq* (*начинать играть* - literally, *begin to play*)

Category of gender is lacunar concerning to Uzbek and Tajik languages. Accessories category which is existed in the grammar system of Uzbek and Tajik languages and which is omitted in Russian language is lacunar concerning Russian language. Uzbek *kitob*, Tajik *китоб*, Russian *книга*, English *book*; Uzbek *kitobim*, Tajik *китобам*, Russian *моя книга*, English *my book*. Concerning Tajik language the category of case is lacunar.

Syntactic lacunar units are lacunar on the syntactic level, for example: Uzbek syntactic construction of complex sentences which are always analytical in Russian language.

Accordingly, lacunar units reveal specificity, uniqueness, contrast of the system of one language concerning to another language. Most clearly and vividly it is manifested in the lexical and phraseological levels. For example, at the level of vocabulary. We can notice Uzbek lacunas concerning to Russian words! *Кипяток* (*boiling water*), *однолюб* (*monogamous*)

Particular lacunar units of Uzbek language such as, *chopon*, *do'ppi*, *belbog'*, *to'n*, *sumalak*, *norin*, *qazi*, *karnay*, *sunray* don't have equivalents in other language.

V. L. Muravev the researcher of French lexical lacunas reveals the essence of appearance of interlingual lexical lacunar units:

“Extra-linguistic reality encloses the Russian and the French, can be absolutely identical but one language notices and designs linguistically the sides of that reality which another language prefers not to express [9, p.7].

Besides a kind of linguistic division of objective world by every nation appearance of lacunar units can be conditional by specific realities, social processes, lifestyle of certain nation which is absent in another nation. For example in Uzbek language there is no lexeme which corresponds to English word *drive-in* – film for automobile drivers, restaurants for drivers, shop or banks for drivers. But in English language there is no lexeme, which corresponds to Uzbek lexeme *hashar* (voluntary public mutual help in certain works)

Lacunar units and lacunas are also manifested in phraseological level. Lacunar idioms -are phraseological units correlating with phraseological lacunas of compared languages.

Phraseological lacuna – zero phraseological correlate of lacunar idioms.

For example: English idiom with the component of *father* is lacunar on the background of Russian, Uzbek, and Tajik phraseological units: *father Knickerbocker's* –playful nickname of New York by the name of the character of humorous book by W. Irving. Knickerbocker is Dutch surname, very common among the first settlers [8, p.265].

Motivation of idioms with the meaning *never*; Russian, *последождикавчетверг* “*after the rain on Thursday*”. Uzbek *tuyanidumiyergatekkanda* “when tail of the camel touches the surface of the soil” or *qizilqoryoqqanda* “when it will snow with red color”. English *when the pigs fly, when the moon turns green cheese*.

Among idioms we can allocate lacunar units which appearance is due to traditions and customs of nation. For example, in Italian language there is an idiom which is lacunar to many languages: *fare ilportoghese* “go to the theatre without a ticket”. Its appearance connected with historical episode: One of the Roman Popes gave the right to the members of Portugal embassy for free performance attendance in the theaters of Rome. It was appreciation to the king of Portugal for his largess [16, p. 40]. There is an Uzbek phraseological unit *onangniuchqur'ondanko' rasan* (*you will see your mother in Uchkurgan*) and this is a lacunar unit in some other languages as Russian, English and Tajik languages. In the novel by S.Ahmad “Ufq” (Horizon) the phrase *onangniuchqur'ondanko' rasan* has an origin from the extract (*while digging the channel a boy lost his mother and got the answer from a stranger that he could find his mother in Uchkurgan*). According to some other sources, there was a boy, looking for his mother at the bank of the Koradarya river. The old man asked him, what had happened, the boy answered that his mother had fallen into the river. The old man said that he could find his mother in Uchkurgan. (The reason for that is the dam constructing in Uchkurgan).

There were heat discussion on the etymological features of the phraseological units “*каллаци хумда*”(the head in the jug), “*думи хуржунда*(the tail in the sack) ” through the novel “Kullar”(Slaves) by S.Ayniy, which are broadly used in contemporary Uzbek language.

According to it, there were people, called *shirini*. One of the *shirini* people had a cow, once the cow tore the rope and seeing the jug with the grain, it thrust its head into it and began to eat the grain. When the cow wanted to raise its head, its horn got stuck in the jug. The animal got frightened and began to run all over the yard. Seeing that, the *shirini* man screamed and tried to take the cow's head out of the jug not breaking it. In spite of his attempts he could not manage it. Then he implored a person, who pretends to know everything, to give him advice. His answer was ready. He suggested to cut the cow's head and he would have an unbroken jug. *Shirini* executed it. In twilights the *shirini*'s wife came to milk the cow and saw it, lying on the ground without the head. The *shirini* saw a frightened wife and said not to have fright, the head in the jug.

In conclusion we can stress that investigation of lacunar units and lacuna indicates that there are two significant types of factors which influence on lacuna's appearance:

1) Linguistic factors / peculiarities in linguistic division of objective world and mismatching in the language system development.

2) Extra linguistic factor / diversity of historical, cultural and spiritual traditions of nations, geographical, social-economical lifestyle, originality of custom, mentality of different nations)

Taking into consideration factors and aspects of analyses lacunar units and lacuna which mentioned above we offer following classification:

1. Level lacunar units and lacunas: phonetically, lexical, phraseological, morpheme, morphological, syntactic, stylistic.

2. Motivated and unmotivated lacunas, Appearance of motivated lacunas caused by absence of certain realia in the life of People- Native speaker of one of the comparing language (no realia no lingvema)

Among motivated lacunar units and lacunas following are allocated:

1. Ethnographic lacunar units lacunas, reflecting specific sides of traditional daily life, mode of life nations of competing languages.

2. O.B.Pilayera comparing Russian and Evenk languages gave Examples of ethnographic lacunar units of verb which are connected with Evenki hunting *улуми* - squirrel hunts, *удеми*- to track down the beast), containing deer (*ономи*- to look for deer, *мавутлами*- catch deer with lasso) and other. [13,p. 55-60]

3. Lingua – cultural, social-historical lacunar units and lacunas, which reflect culture, history, society of nations native speakers comparing languages.

4. Mental, associative lacunar units and lacunas reflecting worldview, self- consciousness of nations, their way of thinking, association etc [3, pp.38-41; 14, pp.79-83].

Nowadays there are several classification of interlingual lacunas based on different principles according to:

- language-system accessory (interlingual and inter linguistic)
- nonlinguistic conditionality (motivated and unmotivated)
- paradigmatic characteristic (gender and specific)
- the degree of abstraction of content (subject and abstract)

- types of Nomination (nominative and stylistic)
- facilities for lacuna to a certain part of speech [12, pp.21-23]
- sex accessory of denoted referents (gender)
- external and internal links between donated items (metonymic) [7, p.42].

G.V.Bikova addresses to availability of unique and private lacunas; absolute and relative lacunas; ethnographic lacunas; zero lacunas; mixed vacant (uncompensated) lacunas; emotive (connotative, associative) lacunas, grammar lacunas, speech lacunas, partial, compensated, full [5, pp.57-75]. Given classification above allow to reveal certain characteristic of lacunar units and lacunas.

If we consider interlingual and inter linguistic lacunar units and lacunas in this case the classification is becoming integral. According to this A.A.Mahonina and M.A.Sternin tried to develop classification which can cover all including interlingual lacunas and it can be based on a single principle. This classification was composed on the material of Russian-English substantive lacunar units by Another mentioned above According to this typology all interlingual lacunas are divided into three major group: nominative, generalizing and concretizing .This can be applied not only Russian and English language but also other language like French, Bulgarian and etc.

On absence of appropriate concretizing on certain sign in comparing language; concretizing lacunar units are allocated according to:

Place: lacunar unit amer. Coll. railbird and lacuna in Uzbek language (O): Uzbek *taxmon* (Big niche on the wall for items especially for blankets) and lacuna in Russian language (O): Uzbek *chimildiq*(the white cloth for covering the corner of the room where bride and groom sit in the evening of day) lacuna in Russian language(O);

-shape: lacunar unit English *fiddle-back* and lacuna in Uzbek language (O);

-size: lacunar unit Russian *дюжина (dozen)* and lacuna in Uzbek language (O); Uzbek *tosh* (measure of length about 8 miles) and lacuna in Russian language (O);

-time: lacunar unit English *time-lag*, and lacuna in Uzbek language (O);

-aim: lacunar unit English *baby-farm* and lacuna in Uzbek language (O); Uzbek *hashar* (voluntary Public mutual support on certain works) and lacuna in Russian language (O);

-composition: lacunar unit English *cut-grass* and lacuna in Uzbek language (O); Russian *уш* (soup with cabbage) and lacuna in Uzbek language (O); Russian *борщ* (soup with cabbage and beet) and lacuna in Uzbek language (O); Uzbek *sumalak* (porridge meal made from wheat flour

and malt) and lacuna in Russian language (O) Uzbek *qazi* (raw horse meat sausage sustained during several days or used boiled) and lacuna in Russian languages and etc.

Authors of this classification note that “concretizing direction and generalizing direction match in many cases. The reason of lacunarity can be absence as generalizing and also concretizing according to shape, place, time, assessment, activity” [8, p.1]

In conclusion lacunarity-universal category and inherent absolutely to majority world languages but lacunar unit – unique. There after paradigm universal – unique – lacunas represent unique in universals.

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