

BEST JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



**ISSN
2835-3579**

Impact Factor 9.1

www.bjisrd.com



www.bjisrd.com

Intralingual Lacunas in the Lexical System of English Language

Ubaydullayeva Muattar O'rinbekovna,

Bukhara State University, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Teacher of the Department of English Linguistics

***Abstract:** The article searches for intralingual lacunarity as a linguistic phenomenon. The differences between various intralingual lacunae in the lexical system of the English languages are analyzed language. Pay special attention to the study of systemic (potential) gaps as united group.*

***Key words:** lacunae, difference, lexical, phenomenon, systematic, language, intralingual, lacunarity.*

Introduction:

When considering the differences in both languages and cultures, most researchers prefer the term "lacuna" (from Latin lacuna - depression, depression; from French lacune - emptiness, gap). In linguistics, the first to introduce the term "lacuna" were Canadian scientists J.P. Wine and J. Darbelne. They define it as "a phenomenon that occurs whenever when a word in one language does not have a counterpart in another language" [1,3]. Many linguists (Yu.S. Stepanov, V.L. Muravyov, etc.) also define a lacuna as a word (stable phrase) of another language missing in a given language, expressing a concept for which "this language requires more or less spatial periphrases" [1,6]. Agreeing with them, V.G. Yes, on our view, nevertheless, more succinctly explains the phenomenon of lacunarity, considering that lacunae are "gaps in the lexical system of the language, the absence of words that, it would seem, should have been present in the language, based on its reflective function (i.e. its task is to designate phenomena of objective reality) and from lexical language systems" [2,261].

The whole variety of synchronic groups of lacunae can be divided into two main ones type: interlingual and intralingual. Synchronic lacunae of the first type are relatively easily identified in a bilingual (or multilingual) situation when comparison of lexical or grammatical systems of two languages or semantic fields and words reflecting the characteristics of psychological perception of the world in a number of languages. A classic example of such gaps in French compared to Russian - the absence of words with equivalent meaning for Russians a day, boiling water. On the other hand, fr. éditorialiste, échangeiste do not have in Russian language lexical equivalents and can be expressed at

the speech level with using a free combination of words “the one who writes editorials in the newspaper”, “the one who exchanges” (something). In Russian, for example, units that are not equivalent for the German language: conductor, car, quarter.

On the contrary, in the Russian language there are gaps “brother and sister combined” (cf. Geshwister), “thickened part of the bottle” (cf. Bauch (der Flasche)), etc. Compare, for example, English to case and Russian. “put in a box”; English crusted and Russian “coated crust”; on the other hand, Russian bag and English.

“small mat-bag”; Russian finish reading and English “to read to the end”. Interlingual gaps are the most studied and quite a type of gap described in detail in linguistics.

The situation is different with intralingual (intralingual) lacunae. The gaps have not yet become the subject of due attention by linguists. Notable contribution to G.V. contributed to the study of this issue. Bykov, revealing the linguistic essence phenomena of intralingual lacunarity. Intralingual lacunae are found in a monolingual situation, when the language in question does not have a word to denote an existing concept, although it could potentially exist in the lexical system of a given language.

For example, in Russian there are words meaning the concept “message about negative facts” (complaint, denunciation), but there is no designation for reporting

positive facts. Those who recently got married are called newlyweds, about spouses who have been married for a long time, they say: “those who have been married for so many years” or “they have been married for a long time.” There is a word for high school student, but no lexical unit to designate primary school students. Thus, in the absence of a corresponding lexical unit in the language in case of communicative necessity it is compensated at the level syntax, dismembered. “In other words,” writes G.V. Bykova, “the most a common intralingual lexical lacuna is semantic content before its objectification in a new word, when there is no connection between the ideal and material (sound shell), i.e. in the form of a few word name, which sooner or later will become (and usually becomes) a semantic base, “springboard”, “launching pad” for lexical objectification” [3,45].

It is well known that syntactic units, with some exceptions, are not reproduced, but are created as needed and disintegrate when time passes them. Free phrases, being syntactic units, disintegrate at the end of the act of communication.

A descriptive way of storing a concept (lacuna) is less preferable than lexical unit. For this reason, and also, subject to the universal law speech economy, Russian speakers strive to eliminate gaps, which serves as an impetus to create an intermediate non-single name, and ideally - a separate word, for example: “species of deciduous trees that are losing leaves in autumn” - black forest - black forest.

Formation of new words, i.e. filling gaps - common in Russian language phenomenon. It is the phenomenon of lacunarity, according to Bykova, that preserves. Russian language is “alive as life” [3.46].

The vocabulary of the Russian language is continuously replenished with neologisms. In the “Dictionary of new words of the Russian language (mid-50s - mid-80s)” 10 thousand words and about 230 phraseological units are given, for example: chaos, homeless, office, sponsor, shopping. Such dictionaries in some cases demonstrate the presence of gaps in the lexical system of the language and the rate of their completion. For the problem of lacunarity, the question of whether new ones are always lexemes appear in place of gaps, i.e. fill them out. G. V. Bykova responds. The question is negative, because quantitatively more significant extralinguistically conditioned new lexical units and borrowings. But to the problem

they have almost nothing to do with intralingual lacunarity: new reality enters the life of society, already being named. Although lacunarity is everything The same can be observed, but for a very short period of time. For example, in 1970, after the landing of a Soviet automatic vehicle on Moon, a new gap was realized in all languages, which in a very short time and filled up. A new word lunokhod has appeared in the Russian language [3,102].

In the dictionaries of new words of the Russian language, of course, neologisms of intralingual origin. Lexical changes are not always directly dependent on non-linguistic reasons. "Internal transformations in the language are less noticeable.

The neologisms they cause do not denote new objects and concepts; they are used to name already existing realities that were previously were designated either descriptively (lacuna in its classical form), or already a word known in the language" [4,44]. Naturally, such lexemes are less noticeable. The expression of novelty in them is less pronounced. So, in the 60-70s. The vocabulary was replenished with the word lack of spirituality. Concept designated by him - "lack of spiritual, moral, intellectual beginning" – existed at the level of syntactic objectification for unknown how long long, but lexically objectified and fixed by the first issue of the "New in Russian vocabulary. Vocabulary materials - 77" (M., 1980). Children are surprisingly sensitive to the "lexical voids" of their native language.

Having analyzed the "Dictionary of Children's Speech", G.V. Bykova notes that the inquisitive child's mind is inexhaustible in creating and constructing words that fill in the gaps the language of adults who do not notice these voids. For example, an asphalt worker (a worker engaged in asphalt roads), bazaar (a person selling at the farmer's market). A child, having created a new word, often unconsciously repeats what is already was in the Old Russian language (extract, jump out) or "highlights" the words of dialects, dialects (buy, lzya), words found in fiction (lightness – from N.S. Leskov) [3.42]. In the Russian language there are many lexical gaps, even within one semantic field. For example, in the semantic field "a person by his movements not directed at other objects" are not all sememes represented by lexemes: the one who runs - runner, jumps - jumper, swims - swimmer, walks – 0, stands up – 0, jumps up – 0, etc. A large degree of lacunarity is characteristic of the semantic field "thicket or planting." Bush thickets - shrubs, thickets or nut plantings - hazel, bird cherry thickets - bird cherry (colloquial), lilac thickets - 0, acacia thickets - 0, willow thickets – 0, mimosa thickets – 0, sea buckthorn thickets or plantings – 0, plantings grapes - vineyard, thickets or plantings of raspberries - raspberry garden, plantings currants - currants, gooseberry plantings - 0.

The phenomenon that Yu. S. Stepanov should also be considered a type of lacunae calls "norm insufficiency", meaning those cases when an element of the structure does not always find expression in normal speech [5,98]. These are, for example, absent in the Russian norm, but existing in the structure of the Russian language (due to which they can be pronounced and understood) forms of the first person singular present and future tense from the verbs to dare, to blow, to overshadow, to find oneself, to win, feel, make sure, moan, etc. Forms of gerunds starting with -a(я) from some verbs in -t: write, wake up, from almost all verbs in -ch: pound, captivate, burn, etc. This category includes forms of comparative degree

some adjectives: from cruel, daring, ardent, as well as excellent

simple degree: from daring, timid, etc. [3, 98]. "We can talk about gaps in the modern Russian language in relation to dialects of the same language. For example, the word sleep, which is found in many dialects with the meaning "several hours of uninterrupted sleep", is a lacuna in modern Russian literary language" [1,23]. Changes in the composition of the vocabulary of any literary language are

often associated with movements of words from one sphere to another, with its constant interaction as a processed and normalized form of language with the language of sciences, professions, dialects, oral speech, from where words often move, replacing

dismembered names. As already noted, gaps in a monolingual situation are characterized by high degree of latency, they are very difficult, and sometimes almost impossible, to detect. And there is a high probability that the array of these “white spots” is very, very extensive. Intra-system innovations that fill gaps are diverse in both their nature, and by the nature of the functions they perform, which allows assume a variety of empty niches that have an undoubted causal impact investigative influence on the emergence of neologisms. G.V. Bykova identifies 16 types of intralingual lacunae. Systemic (potential) gaps. This group of lacunae is due to the systematic nature of language and a systematic approach to the study of linguistic phenomena. It can be assumed that this group is the largest. Among the system gaps, in turn, should be distinguished between lexical and word-formative lacunae, with the predominant number of “white spots” accounting for systemic (potential) word-formation gaps. So, in the thematic subgroup “animal meat” reveals a word-formation non-realization of “cow meat”. Instead of cow meat (which is “prompted” by the system), native speakers

They actively use the usual suppletive form beef. Lexical niche is filled, and the word formation is expressed by a lacuna. Strictly speaking, there is no systemic lexical lacuna in its pure form - it is always at the same time word-formation, or more precisely, lexical-word-formation, while the systemic word-formation lacuna is quite frequent: dog – little dog (hereinafter this type of gap is indicated by the sign 0C) - puppy; horse – 0C – foal; chicken – 0C – chicken; sheep –0C – lamb. Why did native speakers prefer suppletive forms rather than create new ones? words predetermined by the word formation system, i.e. Similarly? Because in these words, phonetic changes occurred (ovchonok). The principle of analogy presupposes the possibility of existence in the language system verb-motivated nouns, say, with the suffix -un: if there is chatterbox from chatter, mumblor from mumble, then possible from the point of view of the system the words bolyun from being sick, opazdun from being late, etc. But these tokens are "rejected" usage, therefore systemic word-formation gaps arise, which "encourage" native speakers to fill them with words created from other word formation models and which are often other parts of speech:

sick, late, etc. Systemic word-formation and lexical-word-formation lacunae are something that is possible, allowed by the system, but not lexically represented.

Communication gaps. "If a concept becomes an object discussions in society," notes I.A. Sternin, we can talk about the formation its communicative relevance. The lexical gap in this case should be filled in - to discuss the concept it must be named" [6,41]. Since the “habitat” of communicative gaps is oral communication, then in the case of increasing the communicative relevance of the concept, they most often are filled either with a slang unit or dialectism. In the process of filling communicative gaps are constantly being replenished with slang units colloquial vocabulary. In fact, it included words from soldier's jargon demobilization and hazing, police jargon of homeless people and operas, criminal words six, informer, etc. Until the end of the 90s. in the Russian language there were many communication gaps in connection with the censorship ban on the use of slang units. Now there are no such prohibitions, and communication gaps are rapidly are filled. **Personal (subjective) lacunae.** If the speaker, having concept, cannot immediately remember the required lexeme or does not know it at all, there is a personal lacuna. An example is the remark: “Give me, please, that little thing over there for washing (about a washcloth).” In everyday communication, personal lacunae are especially frequent in children, for example, during oral response in class; when communicating with people who do not have an extensive active dictionary: “Well, this is the most... what’s his name...”. Stylistic gaps.

Sometimes a language lacks a commonly used lexeme to denote a communicatively significant concept or object when the presence of its reduced synonyms, i.e. a niche arises – functionally stylistic lacuna. For example, “to torture with harassment” is slang. Hesitate get bored, “get into a sticky situation” – slang. get caught, 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 naming something or another denotation in the presence of an interstyle one, i.e. stylistically "impersonal" designations. Such a gap is filled, for example, by the slang lexeme "ototyantsya" (cf. ok, enjoy your rest). Intersubsystem gaps. It is known that in the theory and practice of translation. Often we have to deal with interlingual gaps. A similar picture can be observed when comparing linguistic subsystems of the same national language. For example, gaps in the semantic the space of the literary language in place of the professionalism of the producers, craftsmen, etc.: the device on which the oar is attached to the raft - the headstock; float on fishing tackle - bambera. Formative gaps. This type of lacunae is found in incomplete paradigms. For example, in some plural paradigms. Thus, they do not form plural genitive forms numbers nouns dream, head, prayer, etc. 7 Usual (normative, codified) gaps. What already It was noted that usage limits the use of linguistic units. This concerns for example, the 1st person forms of some verbs (to find oneself, to win). Needs language communication is prohibited and at the same time forced to use "disgraced" form.

Segmental lacunae. Concentration of meaning, and thereby formal savings in some cases are ensured by semantic transformations words existing in the language, in the semantic structure of which potentially semantic voids are provided, like derivational segments, which can be filled with new semes. For example, the word marine painter is comparatively recently consolidated in a new meaning - “worker of art, literature, dedicated to maritime themes”, semantic innovation of the word package – a group of interrelated provisions.

Transnominational gaps. A significant part of lexical innovations arisen for the transnominational (renaming) of already known concepts - this is the result of the action of the generative function of the language system, which makes possible generation of certain lexemes of a word-formation nest, never existing in the language in its entirety [4,45]. So, in the 60-70s. the language was replenished with a number of derivative words from previously known ones. **fundamentals:** transpersonal, non-controversial, planetary.

Hypernymic and hyponymic lacunae. One of the reasons intrasystem transformations - the desire for generalization, the need to give general generic name for similar phenomena, things, concepts. For example, long time substances that accelerate and facilitate the body's adaptation to conditions environment (ginseng, eleutherococcus, leuzea, lemongrass, etc.) did not have generic name. Consequently, there was a hypernymic lacuna in the language, until a one-word name appeared - adaptogens. However, in language there is also an opposite tendency - towards differentiation, reflecting the desire for a certain hierarchy within the semantic field. Due to this need new words appear, most of them complex: exhibition – exhibition-seminar, exhibition-fair, exhibition-sale; park – forest park, hydropark, exhibition park.

Absolute lacunae. Unrealized systemically possible units exist at all levels of language, but many of them will never be named as a separate word. These are absolute lacunae, universal lexicalization of which is impossible due to intralingual factors: 1) prohibitions and restrictions that the language system imposes on compatibility word formation stems and affixes; 2) due to the degree of communication sufficiency; 3) analogies. Due to the semantic pattern, according to which the meanings completeness, excessiveness of the attribute cannot appear in adjectives, conveying signs

that are weak, incomplete, will not, for example, be implemented in the language words low - the opposite of tall, narrow - wide, thin - plump.

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 reality of the people. For example, in the "breeding specialist" paradigm animals" we observe: sheep - sheep breeder, rabbit - rabbit breeder, dog - 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 to designate them. Unmotivated gaps reflect the absence of a word in the language when in reality the given people of the corresponding object, phenomenon, process. Gaps of this type are easy are found in a closed semantic field, for example, denoting "meat" fish": salmon - salmon, sturgeon - sturgeon, beluga - beluga, saury - 0, Pollock - 0, blue whiting - 0, burbot - 0, etc. Concepts "sardine meat", "carp meat", etc., existing in the minds of native speakers and communicatively in demand, in no way designated. The existence of unmotivated gaps can be explained by historical cultural traditions, social reasons.

Relative gaps. According to Yu.S. Stepanova, there may be gaps relative when a word or word form existing in a national language are used very rarely [7,121]. This is a statement about interlingual lacunae also applies to intralingual lacunae. From the dictionary of native speakers dropped out, for example, the lexemes falconer - a person assigned to hunting falcons, the falconer is the eldest over the falconers, the neck is the neck, the thief is the thief. Relative gaps are not only obsolete and obsolete words, but also lexical units, the use of which is limited by the characteristics the phenomena they designate (names of rare realities, historicisms, terms).

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

Partial lacunae. G.V. Bykova distinguishes this type taking into account the possibility detect gaps against the background of part-speech affiliation (part of speech). In the lexical-semantic field "communication", for example, gaps are found when denoting the process of communication with nouns: communicate - communication, disunite (disunite) - disunity, yell - 0, mingle - 0, grind - 0, fence - 0. As is clearly shown, a potential unit of language can comply with all the properties of the system, but not be implemented.

Linguistic and cultural gaps. Analyzing the work of D.S. Likhacheva "Conceptosphere of the Russian language", G.V. Bykova notes that in emergency Under circumstances, the conceptual sphere of a language can be sharply reduced. Such an emergency the circumstance occurred, for example, when in 1918 it was abolished teaching the Old Slavonic language and the Law of God. Church Slavonic words are not only enriched the literary language and vernacular, but also introduced an evaluative element in thinking [3,167]. The resulting "white spots" - lacunae - can be considered intracultural, or more precisely, linguocultural. In the Russian language there are many obsolete, little-known, uncommon, unusual, incomprehensible words called glosses. Comparing glosses and lacunae - alas - clearing, meadow in the forest, amposhe - pocket money - you can notice a process that is logically called linguistic delacunization (elimination of lacunae) ® lacunization linguoculturological. Descriptive turns were once acquired by one-word nominees, i.e. lexical the gaps have been filled. But, apparently, being clearly foreign, the lexemes did not take root and gradually fell out of use. The

concepts became gaps not so much lexical, as well as linguocultural. In the Russian language there are many obsolete, little-known, uncommon, unusual, incomprehensible words called glosses.

Comparing glosses and lacunae - alas - clearing, meadow in the forest, amposhe - pocket money - you can notice a process that is logically called linguistic delacunization (elimination of lacunae) ® lacunization linguoculturological. Descriptive turns were once acquired by one-word nominees, i.e. lexical the gaps have been filled. But, apparently, being clearly foreign, the lexemes did not take root and gradually fell out of use. The concepts became gaps not so much lexical, as well as linguocultural. As you can see, different types of lacunae can be found in one and the same lexeme space, and gaps of the same type can simultaneously relate to another type of lacunae taking into account a certain characteristic. So, we had the opportunity to verify that the lacuna, this "virtual lexical entity, sememe, which does not have a material embodiment in the form lexemes" [3,49], not just "emptiness", but an active, "living" recess, filled hidden "deputy". "At any moment these potential words can become real, if the need arises. And it is precisely the presence in the potential of lexical the system of these possible units gives it the quality of an unlimited system" [8, 242]. Studying the phenomenon of "significant absence of lexemes" makes it possible to understand many processes occurring in language as a system.

Conclusion:

The article considers the intralanguage lacunarity as the linguistic phenomenon and gives the analysis various types of intralingual lacunas in the lexical system of the Russian language. Special attention is paid to the research of the system (potential) lacunas as the most numerous group.

Used literature:

1. Муравьев В.Л. Лексические лакуны (на материале лексики французского и русского языков). - Владимир, 1975. - 96 с.
2. Гак В.Г. Сравнительная типология французского и русского языков. - Л.: Просвещение. Ленингр. отд-ние, 1977. - 300 с.
3. Быкова Г.В. Лакунарность как категория лексической системологии.- Благовещенск: Изд-во БГПУ, 2003.-276 с.
4. Волков С.С., Сеньков Е.В. Неологизмы и внутренние стимулы языкового развития // Новые слова и словари новых слов. - Л.: Наука, 1983. - С. 43 - 57.
5. Степанов Ю.С. Основы языкознания. - М.: Просвещение, 1966. - 272 с.
6. Стернин И.А. Структурная семасиология и лингводидактика // Русское слово в лингвострановедческом аспекте: Межвузовский сб. научн. трудов. - Воронеж: Изд-во Воронежского ун-та, 1987. - С. 104 - 121.
7. Степанов Ю.С. Французская стилистика. - М.: Высш. шк., 1965. - 356 с.
8. Кузнецова Э.В. Лексикология русского языка. - М.: Высш. шк., 1989. - 242 с.
9. O'rinbekovna, U. M. (2024, January). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL GAPS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. In *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE* (Vol. 2, No. 20, pp. 46-49).

10. Ubaydullayeva, M. (2023). VARIABILITY OF THE SEMANTIC CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT " CONCEPTUAL LACUNA". *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 32(32).
11. O'rinbekovna, U. M. (2023). Phraselological Images of the World as Linguistic Study Objects. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 32, 165-167.