ITALIA

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

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October, 2022

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THE CONCEPT OF THE LACUNA, TYPES AND WAYS OF TRANSLATING

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Abstract

The term lacuna, which arose in the process of comparing two lexical systems, has become one of the most widely used concepts in linguistics in recent years. Today, this concept is understood as linguoculturology, linguistic and regional studies, translation studies, intercultural communication.

Keywords: lacuna, language units, types of lacuna, phraseology, vocabulary, lexeme, linguoculturology.

The theory lacuna is actively used in cultural studies. Each has differences as well as common features in its application of this area. The term lacuna was introduced into scientific circulation for the first time by Canadian scientists J. Vine and J.Darbelne. These scholars in their book "The Method of Linguistic Comparison French and English languages " defined a gap as a linguistic phenomenon, defined by comparing two languages as follows: "The phenomenon of a gap in places where a word in one language has no alternative in another language." occurs.[1]

It is clear from the definition that this term is used to express a concept that is defined by comparing two languages, and there is no alternative in any of the two cultures and languages. The same opinion served as the initial basis for the term lacuna to retain its original terminological characteristics, despite partial semantic changes of a later period. V. Gak is approaching, another scientist who has seriously dealt with the problem of lacuna, defined lacuna as "gaps at the lexical level of the language, He explains that words do not exist.

It can be seen from this comment that the scientist admits the possibility of identifying and evaluating gaps in the lexicon of a language even without comparing it with another language. Of course, the presence of gaps in the language vocabulary is already known to the science of linguistics. Alisher Navoi, the founder of the Uzbek literary language, in his work "Muhokamat-ul lughatayn" on the analysis of

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.
Date: 25th October, 2022
ISSN: XXXX-XXXX   **Website:** econferenceseries.com

specific examples, explained that when comparing Turkish and Persian words, a word expressing a certain concept does not exist in a certain language. . . . The widespread use and popularization of the term lacuna began in the 70s of the 20th century.

In the same years, the comparative study of languages in the fields of linguoculturology, translation studies, linguistic and regional studies increased attention to learning, the study of their connections and differences.[2] In these studies, the concept of a gap is an interval, a gap, contradictory words, spaces, gaps or white spots on the language map, untranslatable words, non-alternativeness, null word, non-alternative or background vocabulary, random gaps, untranslatable vocabulary. in different sources it is called differently, the views of researchers on this phenomenon, which is a concept (semema) that does not have its own name (nomema) in the language, are close to each other.

A broad study of the concept of a lacuna is one of its related phenomena. Highlight and recognize accelerated as a separate language category. Initially, all non-alternative words were evaluated as lacuna. Obtained, the semantic scope of the term lacuna in subsequent years narrowed, concretized (completed). The essence of the concept of a gap in this process is a specific level that is clear and easy to understand.[3]

Similar aspects of lacuna and reality: they are perceived and defined by comparing two languages and cultures; there is no alternative word for them in any comparable language. Concrete language (L1) and comparison language (L2) if we conditionally define it as L1, L2, the lacuna is both a concept and a word in the L2 language, a unit that exists in L1, but only as a concept; reality is a unit that exists both as a concept and as a word in L1, but neither as a word nor as a concept in L2. The most important difference between reality and a lacuna is that a lacuna is a concept that exists in the minds of a certain people, but is not named (not tokenized) in the language of this people; it is easily understood both by representatives of this nation and by speakers of other languages. And reality is a little difficult to understand and imagine, because it is a product of the traditions and worldview of a particular people, and it is different does not exist in the consciousness (culture) of the people (s). So it's a different language (and culture) that seems unnatural and unfamiliar to the owner.
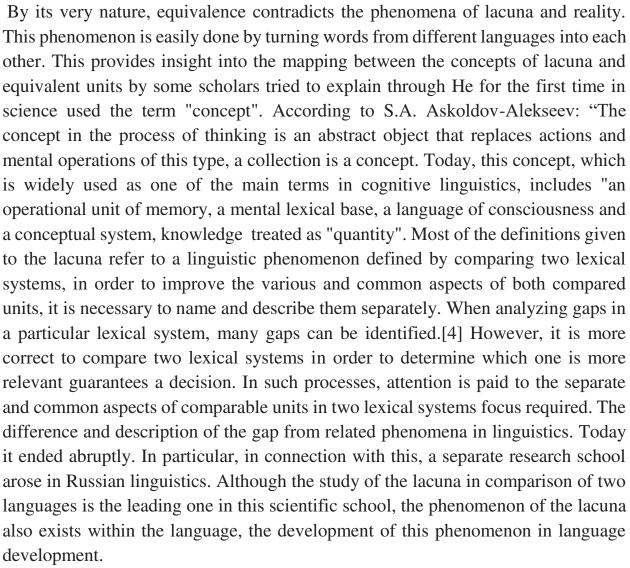
The phenomenon of equivalence, which is one of the phenomena observed when comparing the vocabulary of a language, is an alternative to each other in the compared languages. (duty, substitute) is used to describe the presence of words.

By its very nature, equivalence contradicts the phenomena of lacuna and reality. This phenomenon is easily done by turning words from different languages into each other. This provides insight into the mapping between the concepts of lacuna and equivalent units by some scholars tried to explain through He for the first time in science used the term "concept". According to S.A. Askoldov-Alekseev: "The concept in the process of thinking is an abstract object that replaces actions and mental operations of this type, a collection is a concept. Today, this concept, which is widely used as one of the main terms in cognitive linguistics, includes "an operational unit of memory, a mental lexical base, a language of consciousness and a conceptual system, knowledge treated as "quantity". Most of the definitions given to the lacuna refer to a linguistic phenomenon defined by comparing two lexical systems, in order to improve the various and common aspects of both compared units, it is necessary to name and describe them separately. When analyzing gaps in a particular lexical system, many gaps can be identified.[4] However, it is more correct to compare two lexical systems in order to determine which one is more relevant guarantees a decision. In such processes, attention is paid to the separate and common aspects of comparable units in two lexical systems focus required. The difference and description of the gap from related phenomena in linguistics. Today it ended abruptly. In particular, in connection with this, a separate research school arose in Russian linguistics. Although the study of the lacuna in comparison of two languages is the leading one in this scientific school, the phenomenon of the lacuna also exists within the language, the development of this phenomenon in language development.

Recently, special attention has been paid to the fact that it is one of the factors. In recent years, in the field of lacunology, developed by I. A. Sternin and his followers, in Russian linguistics, studies have been carried out on the emergence of lacunae at the lexical level of a particular language and the problems of filling gaps (lexemes) in the lexical system. . In this regard, such researchers as G. Bykova, O. Ladisova, T. Larina, V. Ozyumenko have done a wonderful job. In particular, G. Bikova, who studied the phenomenon of lacuna on the basis of system analysis, studied its types, methods of detection, causes, methods of elimination in a broad aspect on the materials of the Russian language. Achieved Today, the study of gaps is not only

about identifying differences between two languages. For the systematic replenishment and enrichment of the vocabulary of the language, an in-depth study of this linguistic phenomenon is necessary. in an effort to identify gaps and eliminate them, as well as new concepts that form in the mind, associated with thinking and imagination, they try to objectively study their appearance and naming processes.

Conclusion

In Uzbek linguistics, it is necessary to revive works on this subject, to make dialects and dialects of the national language literary. identifying and filling gaps in the vocabulary of the literary language on the basis of comparison with the language serves to ensure the development and purity of the language is significant.

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