



LINGUISTIC STUDY OF INTRALINGUAL LACUNAE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 4 th June 2024 Accepted: 3 rd July 2024	<i>The notion of lacuna, its classification and cases of delineation in the process of intercultural communication are considered in this article. Also a special attention is paid to adequacy in translation by the example of comparing the English, Russian and Uzbek languages.</i>
Keywords: <i>lacuna, in equivalent vocabulary, intercultural communication, relative lacunas, national concept.</i>	

INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, the explanation of linguistic systematicity as a phenomenon consisting of interrelated and contradictory relationships of linguistic units with their own regularity and functionally relevant character, the explanation of asymmetry, form and content at the lexico-semantic and grammatical levels have not been ignored. Consequently, as a consequence of the influence of the new pragmatic-nominative paradigm, the issue of activating mental images considered relevant for communication of linguistic and cultural society between units of the national conceptual sphere is one of the issues that are in the focus of attention of world linguists.

The methodological basis of the topic is the views of I.Sternin, G.Bykova, V.G.Gak, N.L.Dun, I.P.Matkhanova, T.A.Tripolskaya, Yu.V.Savitskaya, I.K.Sitkareva, I.Yu.Markovina, Yu.A.Sorokina, I.V.Tomasheva, L.A.Leonova, G.A.Gadzhieva, L.K.Bayramova, O.B.Pilaeva, O.Gamze, T.Y.Danilchenko, V.L.Muravyeva, G.A.Antipova, O.A.Donskikh, A.V.Papikyan, O.V.Sukhanova, O.V.Ladiso, L.I.Bogdanova.

A lacuna is a denial as an object of cultural knowledge, cultural agreement inherent in a single system, or, conversely, disagreement, contradiction, conventionality or metaphoricity, non-existence, unpopularity. It is a phenomenon consisting of interrelated and contradictory relationships of linguistic units having a functionally relevant and enantiosemic character. While interlanguage lacunae cause problems in translation and for language learners, monolingual lacunae cause problems in communication, as well as problems such as the influence and differences in semantics of overlapping dialects.

Words borrowed into our language from other languages are **exotisms** (words representing foreign cultural realities: *lektor, volontyor, tyutor avatarka,*

anime, autsorting, layfxak, batler, onlayn, blogger, vebinar, kikstarter, koastering, kivorking, loukoster, aggregator taksj, grumer, moshn dizayner, pikpoint, gadjet, karshering, keshbek, performances, slaumo, skrin/skrinshot, supervayzer, startup, tresh, feyk, feshenebelniy, fidbek, xedlayner, xolding, butik-otel, domen, messendjer, orbiting, tok-shou, top, trek, fleshmob, follover, xesh teg, chellendji, shopping, ekvayring), **illogisms** – mental images (concepts) that are not expressed in lexemes or sememes in language, **logoepestisms** (linguistic expression of the reflection of reality in the social and cultural memory of native speakers of the same language, heteroanthronyms (when names are used that can be like it will be difficult to distinguish between female and male names, which gender is meant: *Sayqal, Dilshod, Sayxan, Hayot, O'lmas, Karomat, Hidoyat, Iqbol, Inoyat* it was found that a lacuna can also occur as a result of using, and the relevant conclusions were drawn.

We often realize that our language has the concept itself, but there is no word that denotes it, and we think about it when it comes to expressing its opposite. For example: it was found that gaps in the noun category are more common, depending on the belonging to the word categories and the absence of a word denoting the antonymic meaning of several words, such as *qog'ozbozlik, majlisboz(lik), maynabozchilik, oshna-og'aynigarchilik, chanqamoq, isinmoq, xotinsiramoq or ersiramoq, oilaparvar, bolajon, tirbandlik, ishbilarmon...* which are classified into 18 species (Table 1)

1	Lacunae are systemic in nature
	systemic (potential lacunae)
	under the system lacunae
	the usual lacunae
2	Gaps by nominative feature
	transformational lacunae
	motivated and unmotivated lacunae



3	Gaps in their formal nature
	formative lacunae
	lacunae specific to the species
4	Gaps on semantic and taxonomic grounds
	segmental lacunae
	hyperonymic and hyponymic lacunae
	latent lacunae
	chylonymic and metonymic lacunae
5	Gaps in the nature of speech
	communication lacunae
	personal (subjective lacunae)
	stylistic lacunae
6	Intra-linguistic gaps by comparative characteristics
	relative lacunae
	linguistic and cultural lacunae
	absolute lacunae
	ethnographic lacunae

Foreign languages have a concept and nominator, but in our language there is a concept-it is, the state of the non-existence of the nominative word system (potential) that is, the occurrence of reserve lacunae within the system. Even in the table above, no separate designation of pomegranate and fashion or child of such creatures as fish, snakes, frogs, turtles occurs. This condition also applies to insects. At this point, a state "0" occurs in the usual aspect.

Under systemic lacunae are known as little-used lacunary units (LU), which allegedly do not occur in the literary language, but come in the form of jargon, slang. Subsystem lacunae are similar to communicative lacunae in that they are expressed through jargon, slang, but unlike them, subsystem lacunary units are more often found in a state associated with age or gender.

words such as *dum*, *diplomat*, *deputat*, *quloq*, *g'isht*, *pensiya*, *komsomol*, which are found in the speech of students, also express any subject, condition, situation, some words found in the speech of older people, such as: *Avoq*, *ajiva*, *andi*, *bayir*, *banka*, *boyov*, *bosqi*, *valakisalang*, *vojak*, *bolopdsh* are not understandable to all.

The usual lacunae. The Usus sets boundaries in the use of language units and their combinations, but because of the freedom of speech, native speakers of this language feel the need to violate these restrictions by using the capabilities of the language system. In these cases, the formation of a lacuna is compensated at the syntactic level, as if it were caused intentionally.

By their very nature, the usual lacunae are difficult to analyze culturally and meaningfully, logically and grammatically, so their meaning is determined by the context.

An example of customary (normative, codified) lacunae are words found in sentences that do not correspond to the norm of the literary language.

We can meet the internal **trans-nominal lacunae** of the Uzbek language in various fields. For example, it is well known that the products you like to eat and the names of commercial markets also have the same trans-names. Transnomination is the transition of names from one category to another, and such names occur in different areas and become lacunae. As linguist B.R.Mengliev notes, "For example, for a person who knows 10 names of grapes, 590 out of 600 names of grape varieties in Uzbek are a vocabulary gap".

Motivated and unmotivated lacunae. There are other ways to create a new word, and there is no sufficient reason to say that they are all motivated. Conversely, when a word with a new meaning arises from a base previously used in a meaning, it is motivated by that previous word.

The motivation takes into account the internal form of the word. "The inner form of a word is a fundamental meaning that arises from the meaning of the morphemes that make up the word. For example, although the words *his* and *tuyg'u*, *mahbub* and *sevimli* mean the same thing, their internal form is different. The inner form motivates the meaning of the word. But this conditioning is incomplete, for example, the internal structure of the word "elder" can also be associated with the meanings of "white-bearded" and "old man". Motivated gaps, as if they do not need to be explained within the framework of one language. While motivated lacunae occur in the dictionary without equivalents and are usually given with explanations or comments when translating.

Formative lacunae arise in the structure of incomplete paradigms when the plural form of some words coincides with their modified form. For example, **bo** – 1) if it occurs in the sense of "again, again"; *Yeganing yod*, *ichganing ko'k choy*. **Bo nimaga xafa bo'lasan?** (Sh.Sulaimon. "Father, son"); 2) the exclamation acts as a word and expresses the meanings of negation, objections in the form of *e*, *be*. *"Boxudo, o'rda bekachi bo'lsa o'ziga"*, *dedim*. (A.Kodiriy. "Days Gone By"); **Bo**. *O'zi-ku saharda ishdan keldi. Uyquni buzib, tabriklashga chiqqanini qara?* (K.Obijon. "Your brother, I'm – Gulmat");



Lacunae specific to the genus. Although there are words in the language that belong to a certain category, it is impossible to subordinate them to grammatical categories. In particular, there are no such forms of the verb *tanavvul qilmoq* as *tanavvullashish*, *tanavvullashmoq*, *tanavvullanmoq*. Also, next to the word *nafratlanish*, you can not add the words *nafratlanirmoq*, *nafratlanirish*. Similarly, there are no such forms of the word *odob* as *odoblandi*, *odoblantirdi*. In words such as *kafolat*, *talofat*, *karomat*, *kasofat*, the suffix "-at" is added, but in the word it has perfectly changed to the form "-ot". The formal (morphological) state found in words of this kind generates lacunae typical of the genus, related to the genera of words.

Segmental lacunae. The expression of expressiveness through fragmentation – segmentation of information that can be expressed in a sentence, led to the emergence of the concept of "segmentation" in linguistics. Semes having one semantic group, when used separately in a sentence, can become almost two semes, differing in function depending on their content in the sentence.

In many cases, there is an interpretation of this word as an enantioseme unit. Let's say we can also take the word *xotinparast* as a lacuna segment. *Xotinparast* is interpreted as [wife + the Persian word for a lover, worshipper] This word also has: 1) the positive meaning is "one who loves his wife excessively", "one who is obsessed with loving his wife" 2) it also has a negative meaning "one who is obsessed with women". At the same time, although initially in the people a misogynistic lexeme should be understood as a man faithful to his wife, the presence of an inverse negative seme to her is the basis for accepting this word in a dual meaning. We can observe such a situation in the Uzbek language as *bebaho*, *xotinparast*, *basir*, *dahshat*, *ajab bo'пти*, *o'r*, *bid'at*.

Hyperonymic and hyponymic lacunae. The meaning of the hyperonym is wider and "dimmer" (inaccurate) compared to the meaning of the hyponym token, whereas the meaning of the hyponym token is narrower and "brighter" compared to the meaning of the hyperonym. We can say that the semantic essence of a hyperonym is equal to the sum of the semantic essence of a hyponym. As already mentioned, the tree is divided into fruiting and infertile. This is also reflected in the language as a phenomenon of hyponymy. But there is no separate lexeme denoting a fruiting and infertile variety of a tree in the Uzbek language. Therefore, instead of a hyponym, it is empty, and they form a lexical lacuna.

Latent lacunae. Scientists such as V.I.Jelvis, D.N. Shmelev, call the analysis of a concept in a language in a broader context a latent lacuna without a formal manifestation of the ability to latent expression. This type of lacuna was described by the Polish linguist E.Kurilovich and shown by the example of a "fruit tree". The scientist noted the hidden existence of the concept of "fruit tree" in the names of fruits (cherry, pear, plum, apricot, peach, etc.), but said that, with the exception of apples, fruits and trees have different names (apple – apple tree). Grapes in Uzbek are an example of such a case. A (grape) "*uzum*" is a fruit, and a "*tok*" is a tree. This type of lacuna is quite common in our lexical system.

Holonymic and meronymic lacunae. Holonymy and meronymy as semantic relations are inversely proportional to each other. For example, the word (ear) *quloq* is used as a word denoting the concept of the whole when it is taken as one part of the body. The ear is the organ of hearing and balance of humans and vertebrates, the peripheral part of the auditory analyzer. The organ of the ear includes above the ear and the external auditory canal. The top of the auricular brow arch consists of an elastic undercoat covered with skin, without an undercoat in the lower soft part of the brow arch. And this soft part is called *solinchak* in Uzbek (in the dialect of *sirg'aliq*). "*Solinchak*" is the lower soft part of the ear, on which an earring is put. For example, in the following excerpt from the artwork: *Solinchaklarda bodomnuxsa kumush gajaklar, oynador boldoqlar halqa-halqa bo'ldi* (T.Murad. "The evening when the horse neighed"). The word "*solinchak*" is not familiar to everyone and is not used by everyone. We can accept the word "*solinchak*" as a meronymic lacuna.

Communication lacunae. Since they are implemented in the process of communication, they are often complemented by the unity of slang or dialects in strengthening the communicative coherence of the concept. The word *churuk* in Uzbek in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" is interpreted as "tedious to the extreme" (*Nima qilib bu ezma-churukni sudrab yuribsiz, beti qursin*). (S.Ahmed. "The last copy").

Personal (subjective) lacunae. A personal lacuna arises if the speaker cannot immediately recall the desired lexeme or does not know it at all, regardless of whether the speaker has any concept.

The absence of names for some concepts, in turn, generates personal (subjective) gaps. These concepts are widely used in our daily and home life. For example, such as *tirnoq olgich* – "0", *qosh tergich* –



"0" (tweezers), *qalam archigich* – "0" (sharpener), *qozon qirg'ich* – "0".

Stylistic lacunae. Sometimes, in the process of communication, the lexemes necessary to express a concept or object are not found. In this case, with the help of slang vocabulary, the name of a designation is carried out, a stylistically "impersonal" designation, i.e. a positive or negative stylistic cover is put on. It is worth noting that although words such as *xumsa*, *xunasa*, *g'd shna*, *simyon*, *sinig'lar*, *angrov*, *kalxamaj*, *qilvir* are not known to everyone equally (a lacuna for many), they are used to enhance thought, exaggerate impressions. For this reason, some concepts are also compensated by jargon or slang.

Spaces that exist in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers of the same language are called intralingual lacunae. Filling in the gaps will enrich the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. The presence of lacunary units shows the scale of Uzbek national thought. The presence of lacunary units acquires practical significance in the colorful expression of the content of the text and communication.

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