



Lacunary Units in Social and Political Texts (On the Material of English Language)

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Abstract

This article examines ideas like "lacunary unit" and "interlanguage lacuna" through theoretical and practical study. The absence of specific linguistic forms in one of the compared languages is what defines an interlanguage lacuna. We have looked at a few types of English interlanguage lacuna units in this article. The study resources can be used in classes covering general English grammar, translation theory, practical translation, and English lexicology. The study of the idiosyncrasies of the transmission of semantics of extra-linguistic units and the detailed examination of concepts like "interlanguage lacuna" indicate the theoretical value of this work.

Keywords: English Language; Lacunary Units; Social and Political Texts.

1. Introduction

A gap in the language's structure is indicative of its systemic nature. It stems from the nonverbality of thought processes, the general diversity of thought forms, and the basic distinctions between linguistic persons' speaking and thought processes. When we define the phrase "interlanguage lacuna," we cite the research of academics like Akaj (2019). A lacuna, which is the zero correlate of a lacunar unit, is the conditional total lack of a unit's semantic and character features in one language while these aspects are present in another. An element that "in another language has a gap, omission, emptiness" of a semantic and character nature is called an interlanguage lacuna (Anokhina, 2013).

What causes the lacuna to be conditionally available? Determining the existence of a lacuna outside of the linguistic personality is impossible if one is dependent on the existence or absence of a linguistic word form. As stated by Bayramova (2011), «the study of lacunarity is regarded to be more relevant in the theory of translation since a lacuna exists in the translator's consciousness and worldview» (Savitskaya, 2014). In other words, the translator adopts the role of a linguistic personality and performs a particular refraction of the language paradigm according to the template that facilitates the transmission of language content the most effectively. We frequently run into trouble translating particular linguistic units during the interpretation and instructional processes.

A lack of experience cannot account for this. Our scientific interest in the phenomena of lacunarity stems from the absence of word forms and meanings in the language itself; therefore, we are interested in studying the lacuna from the viewpoint of unrelated languages. We focus on the phenomena of interlanguage lacunarity in our research. We collected data using language material (political and social writings) from publicly accessible media sources. We then worked on the analysis of the lacuna units that we had found. Interlanguage lacuna might be characterized as the study's purpose. Our research focuses on the ontological interpretation of meaning within the context of interlanguage communication.

2. Literature Review

When some scholars refer to lacuna as the unit in the language that is the lacunar unit, they are creating misunderstanding. To avoid this, it is important to distinguish between the concepts of lacunar unit and lacuna. According to Jelvis (1977), lacunas are "cleavages" in some languages and cultures, but they lack a signal and socially entrenched

expression in other languages (Nazmieva et al., 2022). As may be observed, the researcher refers to the lacuna category of lacunarity itself, which is made up of lacuna and lacunar units. "The word, word-combination (as free and phraseological), grammatical category, which exists in certain comparative language and is not encountered in another comparative language" is what Cherdanseva (1977) refers to as a lacuna (Ogurtsova, 1979).

The author refers to the lacunar unit as a lacuna since the researcher introduces the idea of lacunas definitions hinting on nouns which are transmitted in comparative language with the support of free word-combination-paraphrase. Z. Popova (1984), for instance, introduced the idea of lacuna as a phenomenon. The phenomenon known as a lacuna originates from the partial equivalence of denotative semes in different languages. Lack in a language, comparison between, or name for a concept that exists in a different language.

Bikova (1993) considers lacunas as —numerous concepts, which have no means of linguistic expression in national language system (lacunas)l, —sememe without lexemel, ideal content (sememe), representing virtual lexical unit, taking place in lexical system as a zero lexeme. Later, Bikova (2003) describes the lacuna as a "virtual lexical essence," or "sememe," that doesn't materialize as a lexeme but can show up at the level of syntax objectification when a notion is demanded by communication. The author is referring to interlinguistic gaps, therefore. According to I.A. Sernin (Muravyev, 1975), the unequivalent unit is appropriate for linguistic gaps.

The essence of the appearance of interlingual lexical lacunar units is revealed by French lexical lacuna researcher Muravev: The Russian and the French can be exactly the same, but one language recognizes and linguistically creates the aspects of that reality that the other language would rather not convey (Sternin, 1999). This is known as extra-linguistic reality. The formation of lacunar units can be contingent on certain facts, social processes, and lifestyles of a particular nation that are lacking in another, in addition to a sort of linguistic division of the objective universe by every 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).

Language at the phraseological level also exhibits lacunar units and lacunas. Phonological units that correlate with phraseological lacunas in related languages are known as lacunar idioms. We can assign lacunar units—idioms whose appearance results from national traditions and customs—among them. For example, in Italian language there is an idiom which is lacunar to many languages: *fare ilportoghese* —go to the theatre without a ticketl. 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. There is an Uzbek phraseological unit *angniuchqurg'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 *angniuchqurg'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).

3. Methodology

We discovered linguistic units that presented translation challenges as we worked on the translation and carried out the lessons. Sometimes a term or expression's full semantic meaning was not captured in a descriptive translation. We investigated the gap in the interlanguage and intercultural setting as a result of this. There are still phrases and idioms lacking verbal form and semantic meaning in this era of rapid globalization, where culture and customs aim for unity. The need to solve the lacuna issue has arisen from this dilemma, and its importance is growing daily. A new field of study called lacunology, which examines speech pauses and linguistic and cultural gaps, is currently gaining prominence. It was inspired by modern linguistics, translation studies, and nonverbal semiotics. Lexical gaps, or the "absence of a lexical item in the language while there is a concept in the conceptual sphere with zero verbalization," are two ways that linguistics explain a lacuna. As "many concepts that do not have means of linguistic expression in the national language system (lacunae)," "semes without lexemes," and "ideal content (sememe), which is a virtual lexical unit that occupies a certain place in the lexical system in the status of a zero lexeme," Cherdanseva (1977) defined lacunae in her academic works.

Current research on lacunae includes sociolinguistics, nonverbal semiotics, and translation studies. Studies on empty spaces in different languages' structures and zero verbalization techniques in oral and written discourse are focused on. Lacuna are systematically categorized according to many factors such as system-linguistic affiliation, paradigmatic traits, content (both subject and abstract), nomination type (nominative and stylistic), etc. The elements that are missing from a language both lexically and grammatically are known as linguistic lacuna, or speech lacuna. An anthropological lacuna, also known as a cultural lacuna, is a unit created specifically by the lack of certain elements within a certain culture. In the early phases of our investigation, we looked at the definitions of the word "lacuna." We have taken into account the current categories. Next we looked at sixty English-language articles that were available.

4. Results

We can pinpoint certain distinctive characteristics of the interlanguage alteration of word meaning based on our scholarly research. First off, even in cases when a statement has an analogue, there will always be some semantic errors when working in the interlanguage space. Secondly, descriptive translation can sometimes fill in the gaps. Descriptive translation alone won't suffice in the case of non-equivalent units; extensive contextual work utilizing terminology is needed. Thirdly, there are typical cultural and traditional variances in the phraseological gaps of each language. Apart from their distinction from phraseological lacunary units, phraseological lacunae also differ from one another.

Studies have indicated that the way a native speaker of a language and culture perceives the world is a significant factor in the development of lacuna. Every experience, both spoken and unspoken, is filtered via the lens of cultural conformity. Please take note of the few real-world examples that are provided below.

- 1) «But Tasmanian **barrister** Ray Broomhall is collecting them as fast as they can be discarded – sometimes even calling dibs on a wig while it's still in use». In this example, we are interested in the term «barrister», which in some cases translates as a lawyer. But the genuine meaning of the word is a lawyer who has been called to the bar and is qualified to plead in the higher courts. The word is a lacunary unit for English and a lacuna in other language.
- 2) «Since its inception, fill a Glass with Hope has provided more than 21 million servings of milk to families in need through Feeding Pennsylvania's nine-member **food banks** statewide». There is no other term for the phrase "food bank." Additionally, there is no such idea, so in order to ensure that the translation is adequate, a thorough explanation of the expression is needed. One instance of non-equivalent terminology is this one.

5. Discussion

Phrasological units have qualities that make them significant components for the text's meaning and style. It is crucial to select an appropriate instrument for their translation as a result. The units of ambiguity appear to be the most challenging group out of all of them because, first of all, the translator might not understand them as fixed expressions. Second, they lack phraseological equivalents, necessitating the use of words or word combinations made up on the fly to meet translation requirements. When dealing with a translation unit like this, a translator should analyze the unit from several angles in order to choose the best translation method. The manner in which a certain phraseological unit is implemented in the target language determines how that translation unit is translated in a given text. The selection of an indirect term translation methodology is contingent upon the specific context. While literal translation may be the most successful approach in certain texts, other contexts may call for innovation, replacement, or deletion (Szczepanowicz, 2013).

6. Conclusion

We get the chance to view the intercultural communication process from a different angle when a gap appears in the translation process into unrelated languages. As a result, we can declare with confidence that linguistic research on the phenomena of interlanguage lacunarity is an essential and pertinent field. The growth of translation studies has benefited greatly from the findings of interlanguage and intercultural research. Analyzing the relationship between the real and potential in the language, finding an algorithm for working with non-equivalent units, and figuring out why a lacuna exists in it are all unanswered problems.

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