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**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируется понятие лакуны, отражающей язык определенной национальной культуры, и причины ее возникновения, а также пути их устранения.

**Abstract:** *In this article, the concept of a lacuna, which reflects the language of a certain national culture, and the reasons for its occurrence, as well as ways to eliminate them, are analyzed.*

**Ключевые слова:** лакуна, безальтернативная лексика, заполнение, лексический пласт, лингвокультурная единица, язык и культура.

**Key words:** *lacuna, lexicon without alternative, filling, lexical layer, linguocultural unit, language and culture.*

It is known that there are mutual differences between languages and they arise as a result of differences in cultures. Many differences are visible in the lexical and phraseological layer of the language, that is, expressions or lexemes that are not characteristic of the culture of another nation and do not exist in that nation do not have an equivalent in another language.

In any language or dialect, there are words that cannot be translated into another language with one word. That is, some lexical units of the original language are not found in the lexical structure of the translated language, they have no analogues. They can be named with the concept of lacuna.

Lacuna (lat. lacuna "gap", "depth", "hollow place") - characteristic for the domestic, cultural, social and historical conditions of a nation and foreign to another nation, without a clear alternative in another language are words and word combinations [2.: 55.]. lacunae is an important factor in intercultural communication that shows the differences between languages and cultures. Lacunae are felt mainly in comparison of languages [4.: 150.].

Lacunae can also be named by the concept of lexicon without alternatives. Non-substitutable lexis is a phenomenon that occurs in any language and refers to words that cannot be translated into another language. Because the meaning of this word is specific only to this language culture and is not found in other nations. That's why every language is distinguished by the beautiful and unique inner meaning of its words. All words in languages cannot fully reveal each other's meaning, we can see this mainly in words that express abstract concepts and human inner experiences. Because every nation has different forms of culture and education. By analyzing such words in our language, it is possible to show aspects specific to the Uzbek language and culture. This

is of great importance for linguoculturology, which is one of the new directions of our linguistics.

The concept of lacuna was first scientifically applied by linguists Vine and Darbelne, and the phenomenon of lacunae can exist between two languages or between a particular language and its dialects. For example, there is no alternative in the literary language of the plant called ghovush, which exists in the dialects of the Khorezm region of the Uzbek dialects, the Oghuz dialect. This is the gap between dialect and literary language, that is, lacuna.

A lacuna phenomenon always occurs in places where a word in one language cannot find an alternative in another language<sup>46</sup>. There are several valid reasons for the occurrence of lacunae, the first of which is the non-existence of an object or phenomenon used in the way of life of peoples in another national language. For example, Khiva stews or Uzbek soup can be used as an example of a lexicon without such an alternative. In Khiva, there are no other peoples who have sheep wool rugs, and therefore this concept does not exist in their lexicon. Therefore, Uzbek soup is the national dish of the Uzbek people, and as a result of the fact that such a dish is not available in some nations, this concept belongs to the unique lexicon of that nation's language. Concepts and events that exist in the internal culture of other nations, but do not exist in our nation, certainly belong to the irreplaceable lexical layer of our language.

Gaps are an important factor in intercultural communication, showing the differences between languages and cultures. Lacunae are mainly noticeable in the comparison of languages. For example, from the English word "lawyer", which means "lawyer, advocate", attorney "representative", barrister "lawyer with the right to participate in the supreme courts", "solicitor" "to clients and organizations" consultant; has the right to participate in lower courts"; Words such as "counsel" "juristkonsult", counselor "advisor", advocate "high-level lawyer" are also used. Only the word "advocate" in Uzbek and Russian languages can be an alternative to these expressions<sup>47</sup>.

It is known that in the Uzbek language, father's father and mother's father are addressed as grandmother, and father's mother and mother's mother are addressed as grandmother. But in Turkish and Korean languages, each of these meanings is expressed by separate words. From this, it can be seen that although there are concepts of father's father, mother's father, father's mother, mother's mother in Uzbek, they are expressed by only two words, grandmother and grandfather. So, these words reveal the gaps in the Uzbek language.

The main reason why lacunae are considered as a linguocultural unit is that lacunae are manifested in our language through the culture of the people. They depend on the form of communication of the society, various customs and traditions, the

<sup>46</sup> Vinay J. P., darbelnet J. Stylistique comparee du fraicais et de l'anglais. –P aris, 1958. –P. 10.

<sup>47</sup> Usmonova S. Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik. –T.: Bookmany print, 2022. –B. 150.

collective way of life that is understandable only to the community, and the lexical layer arising from the culture.

Gaps cause the communication between two nations to be incomprehensible, some famous works cannot be translated, so it is important to find ways to eliminate the gaps.

The lacunae representing the national characteristics of one or another linguistic and cultural community are considered a unique obstacle in teaching foreign languages. However, the experience of intercultural communication shows the existence of different methods for overcoming the difficulties of the national specific differences of these cultures. Therefore, G. A. Antipov, O. A. Donskikh, I. K. Markovina and Y. A. Sarokin divide social gaps into two methods: filling and compensation.

The method of filling lacunae is widely used, and it means transferring a lacuna that is characteristic of a nation, but does not exist in another nation, into another language in the original form of the existing language. For example, He ordered to bring hakepeter, which is prepared from seasoned raw meat in the restaurant. In the above sentence, since there is no alternative to the word "khakepeter" in the Uzbek language, this word is used to fill the gap.

Thus, on the one hand, the lacunae reflect the special culture and customs of the nation, and on the other hand, if they are not eliminated, they have a negative effect. That is, it becomes an obstacle for nations to learn each other's culture or language.

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