 Sevinj  Maharramova  Professor

of  Baku State  University

E-mail: [samumtornado@gmail.com](mailto:samumtornado@gmail.com)

SOME  TYPES OF  LEXICAL  LACUNA ( ON  THE MATERIAL OF  THE  AZERBAIJANI  AND ENGLISH  LANGUAGES)

                                                           Summary

***Keywords:*** *lacuna, phenomenon, motivated, non-motivated, the Azerbaijani  language the English  language, mentality,  the native  speakers*

The  article  deals  with such an interesting and rather complex,multidimensional  phenomenon  as  lacuna  on  the material of   two unrelated languages -   Azerbaijani  and English.  Lacuna takes an  important  place  in  the people's  language  picture of  the  world, in  translation theory, in  intercultural communication  which  is  very  significant  at  the present  stage.  It  is  well known  that  lacuna, or "vacancy", "gap" can  be  defined as  the unique, original cultural-language phenomenon caused by  the numerous various factors  and reasons ( geographical  environment, history, economic, social, cultural, scientific, mental factors etc.). Lacuna exists in one concrete  culture ,but  it  has no equivalent  in  another  culture  because  of  these  objective and sometimes even subjective reasons. Thus the conditions  of  the  social-economic, social-political, cultural and every-day life  of  the  different peoples, their customs, traditions, rites, psychology, mentality, world view, mode of  life etc. which are reflected in the vocabulary and all  these factors create the  concepts that  the native  speakers  of  the other languages do  not  have .So, if  the native  speakers  of  the other languages  do  not  have such concepts, notions  there will  be  no lexical  equivalents for  their  transmission. Comparison of  some lexemes of   the  Azerbaijani  and English  languages allows  to  reveal the  types  of  lacuna that can  be  divided in two  groups: motivated and non-motivated lacuna.

    Motivated  lacuna is connected with  the  following fact: the  native  speakers  of  the other languages do  not  have this reality idea. Such lacuna  can  be revealed in  the field of the unequal lexeme, for  example:

in  the Azerbaijani  language: kirvə, fitə, fitrə, günü, yengə,qutab, firni  etc.

    in the English  language: lunch, pudding, lord, peer, coroner ( in Britain: an official who holds inquests into violent, or suspicious death, and inquires into cases of  treasure trove),solicitor ( in Britain: a member of the legal profession qualified to deal with conveyancing, the drawing up of wills and other legal matters) etc.

 Such words  can  be given in  the dictionaries or  in  the fiction only with the corresponding detailed explanations in order to  be understood  by  the native  speakers  of  the other languages.

  Non-motivated lacuna is not explained by the absence of  idea. The idea exists, but  the native  speakers  of  the other languages   did not call it  owing to  the certain cultural, mental, social, psychological  or  other reasons. Perhaps, they did not attach importance  to  them. For example, it  can  be  traced during comparison of family relationship terms in the  Azerbaijani  and English  languages:  in  Azerbaijani:  mother's siste r-xala, father's sister- bibi, mother's brother - dayı, father's brother- əmi, sisters' husbands- bacanaq, brothers' wives- elti etc. In English: mother's sister, father's sister, uncle's wife- aunt; mother's brother, father's brother, aunt's husband-  uncle. Brother's and sister's son- nephew,   brother's and sister's daughter - niece.  In  Azerbaijan it is more concrete and detailed: bacı oğlu, bacı qızı; qardaş oglu, qardaş qızı. İn English: cousin ( there is  no gender difference).  In  Azerbaijani: əmi qızı, əmi oğlu, dayı qızı, dayı oğlu etc. Historically  relationship, family  traditions were  very  significant and even holy for the Turkic peoples, so such  terms  are remarkable  for  their richness and variety. Certainly, there are also quite  a lot of  non-motivated lacuna connected  with  nature, environment etc .For  example: in English: toad, frog - in  Azerbaijani  both  of  them- qurbağa; in English: rabbit, hare - in  Azerbaijani both  of  them- dovşan;  in  Azerbaijani: gilas, albalı/ vişnə - in  English  both of  them - cherry; in  English-  thaw -  in  Azerbaijani it  can  be  given  only  with  the detailed explanation: the period of warmer  weather  that thaws ice and snow;in English: icicle -  in  Azerbaijani it  can  be  given  with  the  explanation:  a hangering, tapering piece of ice formed by  the freezing  and dripping water etc.

   Thus the comparative study  of  the  different languages makes  it possible  to reveal a lot  of  interesting  and original facts, general  and characteristic features in  their  vocabulary. Besides, analysis  of  lacuna  allows  to understand  the different peoples' mentality, world outlook, psychology, traditions  and specific character.