



 Research Article

LACUNAE IN THE WORKS OF KHALED HUSAYNI

Submission Date: June 02, 2023, Accepted Date: June 07, 2023,

Published Date: June 12, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-03-06-04>

Journal Website:
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Matenova Ayjamal Koshkarbayevna

1st Year Basic Doctoral Student At Faculty Of Comparative Linguistics And Translation Studies At National University Of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article was devoted to the identification of varnishes in the work of the American Afghan nobleman Holiday Hussein. The analysis of the translation of the author's works in the Uzbek language is carried out on the basis of the method of comparing them with a copy in Russian language.

KEYWORDS

Lacune, realia, lacunology, linguistics, anthropocentric paradigm, comparison method, The work of Holid Hussein.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the term lacuna appeared and became popular in the second half of the 20th century. However, it should be mentioned that the essence of the concept of lacuna was understood long before this century. A vivid example of this is the work "Muhokamat-ul Lughatayn" written by the great scholar Alisher Navoi in 1499. He mixed the Turkish and Persian

languages and clearly demonstrated through factual examples that there is not always an alternative word for a word in one language in another language. Although Alisher Navoi did not use the term lacuna, which has been standardized in world linguistics since the second half of the 20th century, in this work, he deeply understood the essence of the reality related to this term. This

work of Alisher Navoi is also significant in that it is the first philological work dedicated to the comparison of Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages and their vocabulary.

Although the term lacuna was introduced into scientific circulation by Canadian linguists, it took a strong place in Russian linguistics and translation studies. As a result, a special field of "lacunology" was created in Russian linguistics. At the same time, in addition to terms and words belonging to the lexicon without equivalent (realia, unit without equivalent, etc.), a number of linguistic categories, terms and concepts related to lacuna appeared. In particular, the number of generalizing, explanatory and analytical scientific works on concepts such as lacunology, the phenomenon of lacunarity, lacuna, lacunar unit, language background with a lacuna has increased significantly.

Today, the study of lacunae is not only about identifying the differences between two languages. In order to systematically fill and enrich the language lexicon, it is necessary to study this linguistic phenomenon in depth. As the researchers compare the foreign language with their own language and strive to identify and eliminate the gap in the lexical level, they are trying to thoroughly research the emergence of new concepts that are formed in the mind and their naming processes related to thinking and imagination. . Based on the observed and collected results, along with enriching the language lexicon, it is possible to evaluate the processes of emergence and popularization of new words. In Uzbek linguistics, reviving the

work in this regard, identifying and filling the lacunae in the lexicon of the literary language based on the comparison of dialects and dialects of the national language with the literary language will undoubtedly serve to ensure the development and purity of the language.

The main part. A lacuna also exists for translators. A lacuna in linguistics can be defined as a lexical gap or "the absence of a lexical item in a language when there is a concept in a conceptual domain with zero verbalization" (Journal of Education Culture and Society No .1, 2013, pg. 169).

In world linguistics, one of the central problems of linguistic and cultural research is the study of the mentality of the language owners, national-cultural peculiarities by comparing two languages. And the scientific study of the issue of eliminating lacunas determines the linguistic possibilities of these languages. In this sense, the phenomenon of lacunarity is being researched by linguists and translators within the framework of issues of the occurrence of gaps in cognitive maps in cross-linguistic and linguistic aspects, their filling in the process of communication, and revealing alternative lexical translation methods. Today, in world linguistics, researching the problem of lacunarism in connection with the issues of the linguistic landscape of the world is gaining urgent importance.

In this article, we tried to identify the lacunae in the works of the American Afghan writer Khalid Hosseini. Khaled Hosseini (born March 4, 1965) is an Afghan-American author and physician. He has been living in the United States since he was 15



years old and is now a citizen of this country. His 2003 debut, *The Kite Runner*, was a worldwide success, spending 101 weeks on the best-selling book list (4 weeks at No. 1). In 2007, he wrote his second book, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. Both of the author's books have sold more than 38 million copies worldwide. These works were skillfully translated into Uzbek by translator Rustam Jabbarov. Writer Khalid Husayni's works "Running After the Wind", "Thousand Suns" and "The Mountains Resounded" have now reached many Uzbek readers. The author's works talk about the sad fate of innocent people who had to stay for a long time in the heart of war in Afghanistan. Translator Rustam Jabbarov translates the author's works from Russian and in the process of translation omits some parts without affecting the content of the work.

In the 80s of the last century, as a result of the study of lacuna, realia and non-equivalent words, there were certain difficulties in describing and explaining linguistic phenomena that can be determined by comparing two languages. In particular, in V. Muraveyev's work entitled "Lexical lacunae (on the example of French and Russian lexicon)" created in 1975, the phenomenon of reality is also considered as part of the concept of iakuna. Therefore, Muraveyev defines a lacuna as "in the process of communication, a representative of another culture does not understand or cannot fully understand, interprets it as a national-cultural element expressed in the language of the representative of this culture. ("In the understanding of most linguists, these "white

spots" appear as a result of the lack of an equivalent in the form of a word to a word in another language. Thus, according to the definition of J. P. Vinet and J. Darbelne: "Il y a lacune chaque fois qu'un signifie de L. D. (langue de depart - V. M ") ne trouve pas de signifiant habituel dans L. A. (langue d'arrivee - V. M.), p.ex. l'absence d'un seul mot pour rendre shallow (peu profond) 1. We find a similar understanding of gaps in Yu. S. Stepanov.")

Since the translator Rustam Jabbarov translated Khalid Hosseini's works from Russian into Uzbek, we tried to identify gaps in Khalid Hosseini's work by comparing and contrasting the Russian and Uzbek versions of the work. For example, pay attention to the following passage: "My path ran along Spreckels Lake at the northern border of Golden Gate Park." [1] It was barely past noon, the sun's rays sparkled on the surface of the lake, light ripples ran through the water. ("My path passed along the Spreckels Lake, along the northern borders of the Golden Gate Avenue. The rays of the rising sun shimmered on the surface of the lake, and toy ships floated on the surface of the water with inflated sails" KHALID HUSSAINIY. "The wind "Running after" work). Please note that "Edva perevalilo za polden" in Russian, that is, the middle of the day, noon time, is given with the combination of Uzbek "Kyyam". It is emphasized as a national-cultural element that cannot be understood by the representative of this culture. culture, tradition and values are reflected in their own language. Lexical combinations in the Uzbek language are also expressed on the basis of our national cultural values. tries to deliver in an

understandable way in layers. We can understand this from the example above. Let's also pay attention to the following sentences: Cheerfully giggling, we stuffed our mouths with berries, threw them at each other." i.e. ("we would shout for joy, fill our mouths with fruits and throw them at each other"). In Rustam Jabbarov's translation, it is given in a slightly different way: "We filled our lungs with dry fruits and threw them at each other" (KHALID HUSSAINIY. The work "Running after the wind"). The lexemes *lunge* and *irgitmog* in this passage are presented in a completely different way in the Russian translation. When comparing the lexicons of two languages, although most of the words in it are equivalent, they cannot be completely equivalent to each other.

Reasonable transliteration enriches the reader's imagination, expands the vocabulary of his language. For example, the Russian word "tansevat" could be equivalent to the Uzbek word "to dance" with its only meaning. Another meaning of it is that a man and a woman walk in a circle holding hands, because this method of dancing is not characteristic of Uzbeks, it does not have its equivalent in Uzbek. Transliterating this word increases the wealth of the Uzbek language vocabulary. The combination "tansa tushmoq" which is part of the vocabulary of the current national language has long been synonymous with the Uzbek word "to dance" and has enriched the imagination of the public with a new concept of "joint dance of a man and a woman".

Conclusion. In linguistics, the distinction and description of the lacuna from its related

phenomena has been completed today. In particular, separate research schools have emerged in this regard in English and Russian linguistics. Although the study of lacunae in the comparison of two languages is leading in these scientific schools, recently special attention has been paid to the fact that the phenomenon of lacunae also exists within the language and that this phenomenon is one of the developmental factors in the development of the language. One of the important studies in this regard is the work of the Russian scientist G. Bikova entitled "Lacunarity as a category of lexical systemology". In it, the scientist studied the types of lacunae, their detection methods, the causes of their occurrence, and the ways of their elimination in a wide aspect based on the materials of the Russian language. According to Bikova, lacuna - "a concept that does not have a specific sound shell and is currently represented by a few words, which sooner or later "stands on the springboard" for lexical realization, and is objectified as a new word. it is observed even within one language. According to the scientist, any nameless concept is not a lacuna, but a semema lacuna that is on the verge of lexical realization. The need for lexical realization is felt for a concept that is often referred to in the process of communication (if it is not named). Because , the linguistic-speech need is important in the formation of language units. In some cases, the names of irrelevant (not necessarily important) concepts are not actively used in speech, and they pass to the inactive layer, which shows that this point of view is appropriate.

Today, the study of lacuna is not only about identifying the differences between two languages. In order to systematically fill and enrich the language lexicon, it is necessary to study this linguistic phenomenon in depth. As the researchers try to compare the foreign language with their own language and try to identify and eliminate the gaps in the lexical level, they are trying to thoroughly research the emergence of new concepts that are formed in the mind and their naming processes related to thinking and imagination. . Based on the observed and collected results, along with enriching the language lexicon, it is possible to evaluate the processes of emergence and popularization of new words. In Uzbek linguistics, reviving the work in this regard, identifying and filling the lacunae in the lexicon of the literary language based on the comparison of dialects and dialects of the national language with the literary language will undoubtedly serve to ensure the development and purity of the language.

REFERENCES

1. Bykova G.V. Lacunarity as a category of lexical systemology. - Blagoveshchensk: BSPU, 2003. - S. 51 ..
2. Vinay J., Darbelnet J. Stylistique comparee du fraicais et de l'anglais. - Paris, 1958. p.10.
3. Muravyov V.L. Lexical gaps (based on the vocabulary of French and Russian languages). - Vladimir, 1975. - S. 24.
4. Kholmonova Z., Saidahmedova O., Nurillayeva O. Study of concepts related to linguistic and

cultural studies / monograph / - Tashkent: Navroz, 2018. 76 p.

5. <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakuna>.
6. https://tsuull.uz/sites/default/files/5_tilshunoslikda_lakuna_muammosi.pdf
7. <https://evs-translations.com/blog/lacuna/>
8. <https://azkurs.org/tilshunoslikda-lakunaning-kolysinya-annotatsiya.html>
9. <http://www.dawatfreemedia.org/english/index.php?mod=article&cat=pashto&article=134>
10. https://librebook.me/the_kite_runner/vol1/1?mtr=1#page=last
11. https://ares.uz/storage/app/media/2021/Vol_2_No_11/747-761.pdf