GAPS IN THE LANGUAGE LEXICON: IDENTIFICATION AND FILLING

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Annotation

This article discusses the identification and filling of gaps in the language lexicon. It is shown that meeting and filling of lexical gaps is a natural state during language development. By filling and eliminating lexical gaps, the continuous development of the language track is ensured. The article also provides a methodology for identifying and filling the heads in the lexical system of the language. Using this methodology for the Uzbek language, relevant results were obtained and the universality of this methodology was shown. Appropriate recommendations on effective use of language lexicon through systematic management of language lexicon are given in this article.

Keywords: lexical development, lexical gap, detection lexical gap, filling lexical gap, nameless concept, lacuna, speech.

Introduction

The appearance of one or another word in the language is based on the interdependence of necessity and chance (Adamska-Salaciak, 2021) . In this process, the position of necessity is somewhat priority: the word (name) that is searched for the necessary expression in the process of communication, but not found (even "on the tip of the tongue") can have a negative impact on the achievement of the communicative goal. Although such a concept can be explained to the listener through explanations or comments, there is a linguistic need for the speaker to have a linguistic unit corresponding to the same concept. Linguistic need, formed as a result of continuous development of thinking, arises as a result of limited possibilities of language to name all concepts. As a result of continuous socialization of language owners, gaining new knowledge and experiences, and engaging in work, thinking also develops rapidly (Dombrovan, 2016).

The processes of perception and understanding, generalization of knowledge in thinking require the naming of each concept that appears in it. In the same process, as a result of striving to express the cognitive activity in the mind in language, a linguistic need is clearly felt in the process of communication, and this need is formed from the proportional relationship of language with units of thought.

A concept known to language speakers, but not named by a separate lexeme - lexical gap (hereinafter - LG), is usually observed in the study of the language lexicon as a system. That is, LG is a concept that has a paradigmatic relationship with specific lexemes in the lexical system, creates logical connections with related related concepts, but is not expressed by a separate word. For example, in the Uzbek language, an artificial bump that is installed across the road to slow down the movement of vehicles (to ensure the safety of pedestrians) does not have its own name in the language lexicon (Hasanov A. M., FILLING THE LEXICAL LACUNAS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE WITH DIALECTISMS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF AGRICULTURAL VOCABULARY), 2021). Or the reverse (inside), internal, angle-forming side of the knee is called taqim, while the inner side of the elbow is not named with a separate word. Such lexical gaps can also be observed when comparing the diachronic and synchronic lexicon of the language: for example, in the old Uzbek language "chochcha bolasi" was called by the name of churp (today it appears in some dialects in the form of chulpak), but modern Uzbek literary language does not have a lexeme naming this concept.

Methodology

Every change, innovation in the language is a result of the processes that take place in the human mind (HASANOV, 2023). That is, a certain concept formed in the mind sooner or later shows its meaning in the language. The development of thinking gives impetus to the development of language, and in turn, the development of language helps the consistent development of thinking (Ҳасанов A. , ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LITERARY AND DIALECTAL VOCABULARY, 2020). Language, which is the main tool and "interpreter" of thinking in the perception and perception of existence and its concepts, strives for perfection in being able to express all emotional and mental concepts in the process of communication (Khasanov, LACUNA AND LEXICAL GAP AN IMPORTANT OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS, 2022). But it is necessary to admit that although the language is progressing, it cannot fully reflect the infinite world of human thought and

imagination. From this point of view, the level of development of the language should be characterized by the sufficient number of units that express the concepts specific to thinking. It is clear, however, that thinking is one step ahead of language, and that is why language is constantly developing LGs. In other words, the development of thinking requires the development of language (Abdumannon, 2023). But this requirement is met with a certain delay. It should also be noted that even the filling of relevant gaps does not stop the process: new concepts will continue to appear in thinking.

The temporary existence of LGs in the language and the fact that they are not quickly filled (the concept is not named) is characterized by the fact that language units have a large informative potential. Any concept that is formed in thinking can be interpreted and interpreted (explained) to the extent necessary with existing words in the language. This gives the speaker (addressee) a certain opportunity to explain this concept to the listener (addressee) (Hasanov A. , 2022). During the gradual development, this feature of the language develops further.

The amount of lexical units in the language increases in proportion to the level of thinking of the society and language owners, the level of development of science and the characteristics of their reflection in the mind. Although units formed as a result of specific communicative needs of language owners appear continuously, not all of them can live stably in the lexical fund of the language. Based on the fair linguistic choice of the language owners, only the most important and necessary of them will have relatively stable and viable features as the basis of the language lexicon (Khasanov, LACUNA IS A PROBLEM OF LINGUISTICS AND LINGUOCULTURALOGY, 2023). In fact, the normative and popular form of the language, which is called the literary language, is the product of the intelligent linguistic perception of the society that owns the language.

It is noted in many literatures that language lexicon is very active and changing compared to other levels. This change is mainly caused by linguistic and speech needs. It should be noted that in the consistent development of thinking, it is an objective fact that a concept first appears and there is a need to name it. At this point there is a need to describe the linguistic-speech need.

Whether a certain concept is named or not depends on the importance and comprehensibility of this concept for the speakers of the language. Also, the attitude of the speakers to this concept can be the reason for its naming or not.

"The subject and its place in the life of the society, its service, and the attitude of the members of the society towards certain objects in existence are also expressed to some extent in the name given to this subject. " This also allows us to assess the place of relevant concepts in the life of society (and man). It also serves to describe the rules used in nomination processes.

As each word arises from the need to name a specific concept, even doublet terms in the language have certain differences in naming the concept they represent. In other words, each word in the language has its own linguistic value and significance. However, in the process of learning and using the language, the speaker tries to keep (remember) only the most necessary and popular ones in his linguistic base by comparing and comparing words with each other.

Since the language has social, spiritual, philosophical, cognitive, axiological aspects, its enrichment with new words is related to the conscious activity of the language's owners (MAJIDOVICH, Filling lexikal gaps with collovical words, 2022). When there is a linguistic need for a new word that names a concept in thought, first of all, all the possibilities of the language are used to create a unit worthy of it - using the word in a figurative sense, creating a new word, etc. is placed. In the same process, the use of colloquial, dialectal and historical words as an internal possibility of the language is also important linguistically.

Results

Lexicologists usually pay attention to the issues of determining LG in a language. Analyzing the position, place, paradigmatic relations and other features of a certain lexeme at the lexical level, they witness that some concepts that are "neighboring" them and have a certain relationship with them are not named. Such cases show that it is important to study the lexicon of the language as a system in determining LG. Many methods of determining LG also focus on this aspect.

1. Finding LGs through system analysis. Microsystems in the lexical system of the language are systematically analyzed and gaps are found.

In linguistics, in particular, "in lexicology, the vocabulary of the language is studied as a system, because this wealth is not a simple, mechanical collection of words and phrases, they (lexical units) are similarities in meaning and functions in this system and creates certain paradigms on the basis of differences, ... words and elements in this system are related to the "tissues" and "cells" of a single

"organism", the presence of one of which implies the presence of the other requires. The same required but not lexemized concepts are evaluated as LG.

2. Finding LGs by comparing lexical systems. This method is based on comparing the lexicon of a language with the lexicon of another language. In this, lexemes in the language are compared with alternative or similar words in another language. For example, the word risk used in English is 1) risky work, risky action, danger; 2) has the meaning of daring, risking. The Uzbek word risk can partially name this concept. However, it usually does not contain "dangerous, precarious work" themes. This shows that the English word risk is LG for the Uzbek language. Likewise joybusker (shoe musician), cado (waterproof (wet) jacket), masonry (stone wall), netting (fishing It can be determined that the concepts expressed by words like) are LG for the Uzbek language.

3. Finding LGs by comparing the lexical layers (or microsystems) to the lexicon of the literary language. This method is consistent with the above method of comparison, the difference is based on the comparison of different lexical layers or internal microsystems (or specific speech forms) of the language with the lexicon of the literary language. In this case, for example, by comparing lexical systems of limited use with the lexicon of a literary language, many units that are LG for a literary language can be identified.

4. Finding LGs by analyzing the complex of formations in the word formation system. The following forms of this method are distinguished:
a) LGs defined in the form of word formation: [[definite noun]+[–grain]=(thing that stores what the noun represents)] in the form flower – vase, money – puldon, coin – Ø, sheet – Ø.
b) LGs identified in intercategory word formation systems: tlan- selection, sayla - election, tosha - Ø, topola - Ø, tishla - Ø.
c) LGs identified in the word formation paradigm (see table):
LGs at the level of word formation are formed when a specific constituent morpheme does not combine with any base morpheme . For example, the lexemes of flower worker, worker, and waterer cannot be formed using the [[definite noun]+[–chi]=(a person who deals with what the noun represents, a related person)] template, such as grass , animal , or iceman lexemes (Hasanov A. M., Adabiy tildagi leksik bo'shliqlarni to'ldirishda tarixiy so'zlardan foydalanish,

2023). Or the word "edible " is formed from the base of "eat ", but there is no word "eatless". This shows that the concept of "cannot be eaten, inedible" is not lexemed in the language.

5. Determination of LGs using the method of component analysis. Using this method, the semantics of several semantically similar words are compared, analyzed, and based on this, it is determined that a certain form of a combination of semes (semema) is nameless. In recent years, word analysis using the semantic field method has become quite popular. Today, the importance of the semantic field method in the analysis of words (even LG) is considered high.

When dividing lexemes into "semes", not all the characteristics of the denotation are distinguished, but the main signs that distinguish it from other similar semes. At least two and at most six semas should be allocated in the composition of the seme (Karimovna, 2019). In the component analyzes based on this approach, the semantic properties of various lexemes consisting of a combination of specific semes, as well as some LGs similar to them (in lexical-semantic relation) can be determined.

As a result of the analysis, it can be determined that among the lexemes representing illegal actions aimed at appropriating someone else's property (money or other things), "semema" which represents "a person who collects money by taking a pledge" is LG.

"It is possible to use the meanings in the explanatory dictionary to divide a seme into semes" (Khasanov, LACUNA AND LEXICAL GAP AN IMPORTANT OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS, 2022). It is also appropriate to refer to explanatory dictionaries when determining whether other sememas (concepts) different from a sememe are named or not. Many gaps in the lexicon of the language can also be identified through such observations.

6. Finding LGs by analogy. Analogy compares existing things and events, reality and relationships to function, appearance, etc. k. describes the similarity according to its characteristics. This is useful when comparing similar concepts that are related to each other. Also, it is necessary to recognize that analogy has wide possibilities in the naming of concepts and the performance of mental actions on them. In particular, the definition of unnamed concepts can also be based on the properties of analogy. In this, it is possible to find that certain concepts are unnamed by comparing existing, named concepts to other similar

concepts.

Filling the literary language based on the internal possibilities as an effective method of enriching the language lexicon serves to preserve the purity of the language and to enrich its expressive possibilities. Naming the concepts that appear in the mind as a result of the consistent development of thinking and including them in dictionaries based on the internal capabilities of the language, it is necessary to follow certain standards and criteria. It is noted in most literature that the literary language has standardized and stable aspects according to its nature (Khasanov, LACUNA AND LEXICAL GAP AN IMPORTANT OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS, 2022). This requires paying special attention to the following aspects when filling the gaps in the lexicon of the literary language:

1. The concept evaluated as LG in the literary language should be socially and linguistically important. This aspect also serves to describe LG's replenishment relevance.

2. When filling LGs in the literary language, first of all, it gives a good result to analyze the units identified when comparing the lexicon of the literary language with the words used in colloquial, dialectal or (and) written literature.

3. The word recommended to fill the LG in the literary language should be able to embody most of the important features of the units of the literary language. In other words, a new word introduced into the lexical system should be a word that quickly adapts to this system, shows the characteristics of similar units, and can enter into a lexical-grammatical relationship with other units (MAJIDOVICH, Zashita dialektov. Integration Educational Conferensia., 2022).

4. The recommended word to fill the LG in the literary language should be a word that is easy to use, understandable for most language speakers, widely popular, and most importantly, based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. In this regard, it is a very correct way to give special preference to Turkish words that were used in earlier periods of the language's history and are still used in conversation or in some dialects .

5. If a suitable (alternative) word for the concept evaluated as LG exists in the literary language, and if it is considered normative to use a word with a similar meaning in its expression, the new term should not be included in the lexicon of the literary language.

Discussion

Some of the efforts made in the 80s and 90s of the last century to ensure the purity of the language, in particular, the activities aimed at popularizing words such as tahsilgah, majalla, minbargah, nohiya in the language lexicon , had a serious impact on the development of the language. does not indicate the need to rely on certain principles in this type of initiative (Majidovich K. A., 2021). Therefore, it is of great importance that the word recommended for popularization should be made based on the internal capabilities of the language (or an element of the Turkish language) and, with this feature, be able to become literary and stable. tahsilgoh, minbargah, and majalla, which were recommended to be popularized at that time, were self-words (or with a self-word component) and this did not seriously benefit the purity of the language. caused these words to become unstable in the language and fall out of use.

Today, rapid changes, reforms, and updates in the world civilization require the continuous expansion of the language lexicon. Of course, in this process, the purity of the language is seriously threatened, and even the lexicon of the language may take a different shape as a result of a sharp increase in the share of international words. Taking necessary measures to prevent this terrible danger is one of the urgent issues of today. A century ago, the eminent linguist scientist Abdurauf Fitrat also emphasized the need to pay serious attention to this issue: "Is there no other race on earth than us? What kind of clan wishes from foreign languages to make their language literary? Literary, in a narrower sense, is a conscious word written without breaking the rules of the language. Arabic and Persian do not have these intermediates.

 They say that "scientific revolutions" with foreign words in our language do not have Turkish counterparts. This has been answered many times. If we try hard, we can find the Turkish versions of foreign words and scientific terms, and those we can't find, we can write them down in Turkish" (Ҳасанов А. , ТИЛДАГИ БЎШЛИҚЛАР ВА УЛАРНИ ТЎЛДИРИШ ЗАРУРАТИ)

Concern for the purity and clarity of the language, regularity was a common concern of our modern and enlightened intellectuals who lived in the last century. In our opinion, even today, it is not without benefit to take a more serious look at this issue. After all, certain efforts and initiative of the people of the nation are required for the survival of the language.

As scientists have rightly stated, "to express new things and phenomena that appear in life (worldwide), a new word is created based on the capabilities of the

language, or in another language, this thing is the representative of the concept. "will be violated" (Hasanov A. M., Adabiy tildagi leksik bo'shliqlarni to'ldirishda tarixiy so'zlardan foydalanish, 2023). In such changes that occur during the gradual development of the language, it is of great importance for the purity and immortality of the language that the people of the nation behave rationally and fairly and follow the necessary standards and criteria in the process of language acquisition (Majidovich K. A., Filling Lexical Gaps In The Uzbek Language With Dialectisms (Based On The Turkic-Kaltatoy Dialect), 2021).

Conclusion

The optimal approach to identifying and filling LGs in the language is lexical analysis of various speech forms (manifestations) of the language and thus filling the relevant gaps. In this, first of all, it is necessary to collect vocabulary units used in different speech situations (make a card file) and determine whether they are included in the normative vocabulary of the literary language lexicon or not. In this analysis, the presence of many words in the lexicon of the literary language is noted. After that, the sorting process continues on the words that are not included in the lexicon of the literary language . Evaluating whether or not these selected words can represent the relevant LG in the literary language is the most responsible and complex part of the work (Sankaravelayuthan, 2020). Checking whether the analyzed words have an alternative (synonym) in the literary language is one of the important tasks performed at the next stage. In the process of this examination, it is necessary to seriously check whether the relevant concept is not named in the literary language in a semantic way (as a seme of a certain word). If the meaning of the word under analysis is named by a phrase or a figurative expression, then it is inappropriate to evaluate it as a word that complements LG. At the next stage, attention is paid to the fact that the selected words are Uzbek (formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language) and that they are a suitable name for the corresponding concept. At the last stage of the "Galviral" process, the level of significance of the selected words and the possibilities of literary creation are studied. The most significant and possible of them are recommended to be included in the lexicon of the literary language as a complement to the corresponding LG.

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