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**Course Paper**

**Lexico-semantic lacunae in translation: a linguacultural aspect**

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# INTRODUCTION

Interlingual lacunae are an invariable component of intercultural communication. The presence of the phenomenon of lacunarity within one language determines the specificity of its semantics within the cultural interaction of ethnic groups. However, the definitional essence of this language and speech phenomenon has not found unequivocalness, which determines the corresponding interest of scientists at the current stage of conducting linguistic research on lacunae (Швачко & Яненко, 2019: 203).

<u>The relevance of the research</u> is objectified by the significant interest of modern linguists in the system-functional phenomenon of lacunarity. In general, the understanding of the paradigms of lacunology, its component composition, the problems of modeling linguistic "voids" has not found unanimity of opinions among scientists. The study of denotations of implicit language zones in the context of interlanguage communication is a priority in the study of lacunarity. That is why there is a need to systematize information about the conceptual structure of lacunarity and to identify its multifaceted nature. Insufficient study of the problem of lexical-semantic lacunarity and methods of its elimination in English-Ukrainian translation determined the relevance of the topic of the proposed study.

The following scientists studied lacunae: S. O. Shvachko, T. O. Anokhina, J. P. Vinay, E. Astrid, A. Ertelt-Fiit, A. A. Shuneyko and others.

<u>The aim of this work</u> is to investigate the cultural aspect of notions "lacunae" and "lacunarity" with regard to theoretical vision of scientists, to analyze the place and functioning of lacunae in modern linguistics.

To achieve the aim, we need to complete the <u>objectives</u>:
- to investigate the concept of "lacunae" in linguistic research;
- to characterize classifications of lacunae;
- to explore ways of rendering lacunae in English-Ukrainian translation;
- to analyze lexico-semantic lacunae in English-Ukrainian translation from the linguistic and cultural aspect.

The object of the research is lacunae in English-Ukrainian translation.

The subject of this paper is lexico-semantic lacunae in English-Ukrainian translation of of Wilkie Collins' work "The Moonstone" and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.

The data sources are lexico-semantic lacunae. The total number of analyzed lacunae is 50, taken from "The Moonstone" by Wilkie Collins (1994) and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (1958).

The work uses a set of methods, namely: semantic and stylistic analysis, comparative analysis, as well as contextual-interpretative analysis.

Theoretical and practical value of the research is the use of research data in translation, in studying lacunae by students, writing articles and other types of works on this topic.

Outline of the research paper structure. The work consists of an introduction, two sections (theoretical and practical), conclusions, a list of references, annex and resume.

# CHAPTER ONE
# THEORETICAL BASIS OF LACUNARITY STUDY IN PRESENT-DAY LINGUISTICS

## 1.1 The concept of "lacunae" in linguistic research

Lacunae is a signal of the specificity of a particular linguistic community compared to another. By gaps, or lacunae, linguists understand: the absence of a semantic structure of the word that would provide the designated object or phenomenon the completeness of the description (the term lacunema is also used); fragmentary presentation of the information in the sentence, which is reflected in the incompleteness of the composition of the subjective and the predicate (omission of minor members of the sentence) (the term gap is also used); the reduction of the syntactic structure (the term ellipses is also used); a virtual element that can be extrapolated only indirectly, intertextually; incomprehensible slot, virtual semantic, cognitive, the contextual lacunemma (Anokhina, 2018: 101).

The term "lacunae" was first used by Canadian researchers J. P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet. A lacunae, in their opinion, should be defined as a linguistic phenomenon that occurs when "the word of one language has no counterpart in another" (Vinay & Darbelnet).

In English-language scientific works, the word "lacunae" means "gap", and in linguistics the term "lexical gap" is usually used. Lacunarity was studied by a number of domestic and foreign linguists O. Panich, I.M. Shulyakov, T.O. Anokhina and R. Sankaravelayuta, M. Wood, M.I. Onishchuk and others (Лавренчук, 2022). O. Panych studied lacunarity in the prism of the transformation of the concept of "reality" in British philosophy of the end of the 17th - the first half of the 18th century (Панич, 2010). The research priority of T.O. Anochine was reconstruction in cross-linguistic comparison (Anokhina, 2018). The researcher outlined the ways of delacunization and the origins of interlingual lacunicon. M. Onyshchuk proved the existence of partial lacunarity as a linguistic phenomenon and the possibility of its investigation through analysis (Онищук, 2012).

Lacunae are systematized by linguists according to the following parameters: lacunae in language (the results of reduction, elision); lacunae in speech (caused by cognitive discord resulting in pauses); extralinguistic nature (aphasia) (Anokhina, 2018: 102).

Considering lacunarism in narrow and broad understandings, the vast majority of researchers refer to lacunarism as all non-equivalent vocabulary.

The most common reasons for replenishing lacunar vocabulary are:

1) absence of relevant processes, phenomena or traditions in one of the languages. For example: *cockney* (English), *кокні* (Ukrainian) – «лондонський акцент, лондонець з низів» (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958);

2) lack of a one-word designation for the concept in the language. For example: *coroner* (English) – (Ukrainian) – «слідчий, який веде справи про насильницьку або раптову смерть» (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958);

3) lacunarity in relation to the lexical system of another language due to the grammatical features of the first. For example: *bootlegger* (English) – (Ukrainian) – «торговець контрабандними спиртними напоями» (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958);

4) conversion, typical of the English language, in which some verbs are derivatives of nouns. For example: *to afforest* (English) – (Ukrainian) – «засадити лісом» (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958);

5) phonetic features of the language: some lexical units have a phonetic base because they represent a graphic interpretation of the sound produced in the process of the described activity. The lacunar unit appears in this case due to the peculiarities of the phonetics of different languages, because the same sounds are interpreted differently by different peoples. For example, the English noun *clanc* is associated with a metal bell; in the Ukrainian interpretation, it is «дзвін ланцюгів» (Тарасенко, 2016: 73-74).

Lacunarity is found in almost all languages of the world, but when lacunae are detected, it is more correct to speak not only about the lack of an equivalent in the form of a word for a word of another language, but also about the lack of an equivalent in the form of a stable word combination for this word (or phraseology) of another language. Therefore, lacunae are such foreign words and phrases, the transmission of which in another language is carried out with the help of free phrases (extensive explanations of their meaning).

## 1.2 Classification of lacunae in the language system

Today, there are various typologies of lacunae. In the vast majority of studies, the division of lacunae into linguistic and extralinguistic (cultural) gaps is primary. An intermediate position is occupied by linguistic and cultural lacunae. Lacunae that appear when comparing languages or units within a language are called linguistic: they reveal discrepancies between the units of the languages being compared (interlingual lacunae) or units within the same language (Тарасенко, 2016: 71).

Tarasenko T.V. (2016) proposes to distinguish lacunae of several types:

1. Subject and abstract lacunae (according to the degree of abstractness of the content). Object lacunae reflect the absence of a material, physical object or perceived phenomenon. Abstract lacunae reflect the absence of an abstract concept, a mental category. For example, *борщ* is a subject gap for the English language, *кмітливість* is an abstract one.

2. Generic and species lacunae (by paradigmatic characteristics, place in language paradigms). Generic lacunae reflect the lack of a general name for a class of objects, species – the lack of specific names, names of individual types of objects or phenomena.

For example, in the Ukrainian language there is no common name for grandfather and grandmother, but in English there are such names: *grandparents*. This is a generic lacuna for the Ukrainian language. On the other hand, in the Ukrainian language, unlike English, there are no differentiated one-word designations for wristwatch (*watch*) and desk clock (*clock*) – these are specific lacunae for the

Ukrainian language. The English, on the other hand, do not lexically differentiate the words *мити* and *прати* – these are specific lacunae for the English language, in the English language there is only the generalizing word *wash* (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958).

3. Interlingual and intralingual (according to system-language affiliation). Interlingual lacunae are found when different languages are compared: if one of them does not have a lexical equivalent of any unit of another language, then we can talk about the existence of a lacuna in it. Intra-linguistic lacunae appear within the paradigms of one language – for example, the absence of a word with the opposite meaning, the absence of a unit with a certain stylistic correlation, the absence of any morphological form of a word, etc.

4. Motivated and unmotivated (according to non-verbal conditioning). Motivated lacunae are lacunae that are explained by the absence of a corresponding object or phenomenon in the national culture (for example, *вінегрет, льох, тамада*, in Western European languages). Unmotivated lacunae cannot be explained by the absence of a phenomenon or object – there are corresponding objects and phenomena in culture, but there are no words to denote them (for example, *доба, окріп, аврал* in Western European languages).

5. Nominative and stylistic (by type of nomination). Nominative lacunae are lacunae reflecting the lack of nomination of the denotation. Nomination of the subject at all may be absent, and its emotional or evaluative nomination may be absent. Stylistic lacunae are the absence of a word with a certain stylistic characteristic, an exclusively linguistic characteristic of a lacuna.

6. Part-language lacunae (according to the lacuna belonging to a certain part of the language). A language may have a verb, but it may not have a common root noun, etc.

For example, the Ukrainian-English partial lacuna – «*бурхливо аплодувати, схвалюючи що-небудь*» in English is expressed by the verb *acclaim*. There is no such verb in the Ukrainian language, but there is a noun with this meaning – *овація*. Thus, when determining whether there is a corresponding concept in the conceptual sphere

of the Ukrainian language, on the basis of only the detection of a verb lacuna, a conclusion about the absence of a concept, strictly speaking, cannot be made – the concept has a different part-language verbalization, which may be related to the actual linguistic, communicative, but not mental reasons.

At the current stage, taking into account the experience of scientists, the following classification of cultural lacunar units can be distinguished:

1) Lacunae in the cultural space. They are characterized by the reflection of certain inconsistencies in the cultural background of the two languages. Such lacunae indicate the presence of inconsistencies in the perceptions and assessments of the surrounding space and the surrounding world of two representatives of different cultures.

2) Subject lacunae. This group objectifies the cultural features of the linguistic and cultural communities being compared.

3) Operational and communicative lacunae. This group expresses the presence of differences in the activities and practices of representatives of different cultures.

4) Actual text lacunae. A group of cultural inconsistencies arising on the basis of an analysis of the specific features of the text itself, its content, the method of recording information, the presence of the author's style, etc. (Швачко & Яненко, 2019: 205).

This classification demonstrates that these types of cultural gaps are not limited to vocabulary parameters.

Linguistic gaps are divided into the following four groups:
- Absolute lacunae: such lexical expressions of one language that have neither partial nor complete equivalents among the lexical units of another language. These include geographical names, proper names, names of newspapers, various institutions, etc., which do not have permanent counterparts in the lexicon of another language.
- Relative lacunae: unlike absolute lacunae, relative lacunae are distinguished by comparing the frequency of use of words with a common meaning in two languages. Relative lacunae exist at the level of speech when the concepts

expressed by the compared words are shared. For example, there is no unit in the English language that would be able to convey the Ukrainian meaning of «окріп», so this concept should be descriptively conveyed as "boilingwater".

- Vector lacunae: lexically fixed concepts in two languages do not always coincide in scope: it often happens that concepts that find lexical expression in one language are wider than the corresponding concepts of another language, and somehow include the latter, that is, they turn out to be generic in relation to types of concepts of another language.

- Stylistic lacunae: they are distinguished based on the absence of in one of the languages, a word (or phraseology) that has the same stylistic color as a word with an identical meaning in another language (Онищук, 2012).

Therefore, lacunae have many classifications, from broad ones that cover and divide almost the entire lacunar composition of the language, to narrower categories that apply only to a small amount of vocabulary.

# CHAPTER TWO
# LINGUOCULTURAL SPECIFICS OF LACUNARITY IN TRANSLATION

## 2.1 The problem of rendering lacunae in translation

The main difficulties that arise when translating lacunae are caused by two main reasons. First, the equivalent of a word translated from a foreign language may not exist in the native language due to the absence of the reality denoted by this word among the speakers of this language. Secondly, for an adequate understanding, along with the semantics of reality, its connotation must be conveyed, that is, the cultural, national, and historical coloring revealed. In general, the reasons for the occurrence of lacunar units can be determined by social, cultural, economic and political processes taking place in the society whose language is used in international communication. At the same time, the translation of such units depends on the peculiarities of the languages involved in the communication process, in particular, on the peculiarities of the phonetic and grammatical systems of these languages (Костусяк & Приймачок, 2019).

There are the following ways of translating lexico-semantic lacunae.

1. Transcription or transliteration. These techniques consist of creating words that reproduce the form of a foreign word in the translated language. The use of the mentioned method is due to the translator's attempt to fill the gap with one word (even if it is a foreign word). However, it should be remembered that this method of delacunization can cause serious problems for the reader, because formally such lacunae are eliminated, but semantically empty.

2. Tracing, i.e. reproduction of the morpheme structure of a word or constituent parts of a stable word combination. When translating the "content authoring" lacuna, you can use the tracing method. The phrase consists of two nouns, which are translated separately: "content" – «вміст», «склад», «контент»; "authoring" – «розробка».

3. Descriptive translation. Descriptive translation involves the use of a description that reveals the meaning of the non-equivalent unit with the help of an

expanded phrase (for example, *landslide – перемога на виборах переважною більшістю голосів, brinkmanship – мистецтво проведення політики на межі війни*) (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958). Descriptive translation is a way of compensating for a lacuna, as a result of which a plenum-explanatory paraphrase appears.

4. Creating analogue correspondences by finding the closest translation language unit in terms of meaning to an equivalent source language unit (for example, *drugstore – аптека, witch hunter –мракобіс, fancy meeting you! – яким вітром!*) (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958). The proximity of the values of equivalent units in the original and the translation in this case is far from complete, and such a translation can be used only in a certain context.

Analogues are indecomposable language units, which in their meaning are close to the meaning of the original language units and function in a similar language situation. Analogues are also used to convey idioms, colloquial, folklore, etc. clichés, proverbs, sayings, sayings. However, if the analogue does not coincide in connotation with the unit of the source language, a stylistic lacuna is formed. For example, *запити щось гірке –to start drink hard* (Ukrainian: «почати сильно пити»).

5. Concretization or generalization. Concretization is a technique translation, a type of substitution in which a word with a broader meaning is replaced by a title with a narrower meaning. Generalization, on the contrary, is the replacement of the original concept with a broader one, the transition from the partial to the general.

6. Neutralization or emphasis. When synonyms of different types of a pair of words in one language correspond to a plenum with a common meaning in another language. In this case, the lacuna is filled and the relationship is observed: the stylistic lacuna is a neutrally colored plenum. For example, *hearty, cordial – серцевий, sunny, solar – сонячний* (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958). The meanings of lacunar units in specific contexts are conveyed by these methods as successfully as the meanings of words that have constant or variant correspondences.

The lacuna can be omitted (a translation error) or compensated for by expanding the value. As translation difficulties arise, and in some cases it is impossible to give a

full answer to the cultural lacuna, linguists-translators are forced to recognize the lacunarity of English-language texts (Чуланова & Сисоєва, 2019: 1009).

For the reproduction of the culture of the English-speaking community, it is important to understand the linguistic picture of the world, with the help of which a view of the world system is formed. Any texts can be reproduced by the translator, where difficult places or "untranslatable cultural idioms" are eliminated. Translation theory considers this method as a translation solution called "deletion", which is replaced by "tracing", "transliteration" or "reference to the word with the original spelling".

## 2.2 Lexico-semantic lacunae in English-Ukrainian translation

Lexical-semantic lacunar units belong to the type of linguistic lacunae and arise due to the absence of a corresponding word in the presence of a concept in the target language. Therefore, the reason for the occurrence of lexical-semantic lacunae is the mismatch of the semantic volumes of correlating languages, which indicates the uniqueness of the linguistic pictures of the world (Загородня & Косенко & Беженар, 2023: 191).

Lexical-semantic lacunae should not be equated with realities that belong to the type of conceptual lacunar units. Realities denote objects of material and spiritual culture that have no analogues in another culture. The absence of a cultural concept also causes the absence of a lexical unit to denote this concept in the target language.

Lexico-semantic lacunae are marked graphically, by omissions, or by the truncatedness of a sentence, they may contain signs of secondary deviation, compressed changes, or retransmissions of a lacunar subject or phenomenon, testifying to repeated translations into different languages.

The lexical-semantic linguistic level of English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English lacunarity is related to the relations of synonymy, homonymy, polysemy, etc., among which: the absence of a certain integral or differential sema in one of the languages, for example, the sema "movement" is represented in English speech in two integral semes *drive (to go by car, bike (travel by bike or motorbike), travel (travel a*

*distance), footwalk (move by foot, wonder about, get about)* (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958). Instead, the integral sema *bike* in the Ukrainian language is also represented by differential semas, which are lacunar in the English language: movement by bicycle and motorcycle: *їхати на велосипеді, їхати на мотоциклі*.

Lexical-semantic lacunarity is fixed by the absence of one of the languages of a certain synonym in the synonymy series: English *blue* (Ukrainian *синій / блакитний / голубий*), English *dark blue* (Ukrainian *темно-синій, темно-блакитний, темно-голубий*), *greengage* (Ukrainian *слива-венгерка, слива-ренклод*), which does not contain a motivational component in the translation «слива зеленого кольору» etc. Phrasal verbs are a lacuna in the Ukrainian lexical-grammatical system: *wonder **about**, get **about**, get **out**, get **in*** etc. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958).

For example, in Ukrainian there is no common name for *тестя* and *тещі, свекра* and *свекрухи* compared to English, where these kinship terms exist, e.g. *father-in-law* and *mother-in-law*. Or, on the contrary, in the English language they do not distinguish the meaning between *вишня* and *черешня* (*cherry*), *суниця – полуниця* (*strawberry*), *синій – голубий* (*blue*), *одружуватись – виходити заміж* (*to marry*), *мити – прати* (*to wash*) etc. (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1958).

Some lacunae arise in the lexical composition of the language as a result of formal changes, the appearance of short words and many homonyms, due to the lack of semantic and synonymous shades in the vernacular, in particular in the abstract-intellectual vocabulary. The lacunae of homonymy in the English language are the following lexemes: English *talk* (noun) – *to talk* (verb), Ukrainian *мати* (іменник) – *мати* (дієслово).

During the translation of species and generic lacunar units the translator, first of all, should not violate the usus of the target languages Therefore, when translating a species lacuna, the counterpart is usually used, which is a generic lexeme for the English language.

For example, when translating the word "finger", the interpreter does not specify which *finger* – hands or feet – was used to perform the action, as he considers this information unimportant for speakers of the target language: "*... says the girl, making images with her **finger** in the sand*" (Collins, 1994) – «*... сказала дівчина, виводячи **пальцем** фігури на піску*» (Коллінз,1993).

In the case of translating an English generic lacunae, the translator is forced to choose a specific lacuna based on the context. Thus, when searching for a Ukrainian counterpart to the English noun "brother-in-law", the translator is forced to choose between the concepts of «брат жінки», «чоловік сестри» – *зять, шурин, свояк, дівер*. To avoid violations of the norms of the translation language, sometimes translators remove words from the text during translation. E.g. "*Well! that was also the time when my uncle Herncastle returned from India. My father discovered that his **brother-in-law** was in possession of certain papers which were likely to be of service to him in his lawsuit*" (Collins, 1994) – «*Так от саме в цей час і повернувся з Індії мій дядько Гернкасл. Батько мій довідався, що в нього є якісь папери, які можуть стати в пригоді для його процесу*» (Коллінз, 1993).

Or for example in a sentence:

*-Stop!I exclaimed*."*Rosanna Spearman came to my aunt out of a **reformatory**? Rosanna Spearman hag once been a thief?*" (Collins, 1994)

*-Стривайте!-вигукнув я.-Розанна Спірман прийшла до моєї тітки з **виправного будинку**? Розанна Спір ман раніше була злодійкою?* (Коллінз, 1993).

The word *reformatory* is understandable to Ukrainians, but in the Ukrainian language there is no separate word or phrase attached to this concept, as in the English language.

Examples of this kind of words in the English language, denoting certain concepts or their complete absence in the Ukrainian language, or the need for a multi-word description to convey their meanings, while there is a special word in the English language, can be: *barber – пар над водою в морозний день, toddler – дитина, яка починає ходити, multifariuosness – неправильне об'єднання позовних вимог в одному позові, defaulter – сторона, що ухиляється від явки до суду* (Collins, 1994).

Language, thinking and culture are interconnected and form a single whole, this relationship and interdependence is reflected in a kind of hierarchy of ways of presenting knowledge about the world:

a) cultural values are reflected in the picture of the world;

b) concepts are presented in the conceptual picture of the world;

c) the lexicon of the dictionary of culture is reflected in the language picture of the world.

It is the national and cultural differences in the process of categorization and conceptualization that lead to the appearance of gaps that must be eliminated in the process of translating realities and getting to know a foreign culture.

When translating, lacunae are transferred from the original text to another sociocultural and linguistic environment. A kind of dialogue of cultures arises within the framework of the communication background given in the original text, which should also be transferred to the translated text (Костенко, 2022).

Comparing the vocabulary of the Ukrainian and English languages, one can notice gap, empty spaces in the semantics of one of the languages, that is, lacunae, which are the result of the lack of a vocabulary equivalent in the other language. These problems are mainly related to the relationship between language and culture. Speaking of semantic lacunae, we mean the absence in the language of translation of a specific, certain concept, which is indicated in the source language by a given lexical unit (word or phrase), which is connected with the peculiarities of the linguistic distribution of the objective world in each of the given pair of languages.

# CONCLUSIONS

It is summarized that lacunae are the basic elements of the national specificity of the linguistic and cultural community, which complicate the translation of its texts and their perception by foreign cultural recipients due to the absence in one language compared to another of certain counterparts of language units of different levels, designations of concepts, categories, associative reactions, as well as paraverbal means of speech. Lacunae contradict the usual range of experience of a speaker, a native speaker of another language.

The analysis of the causes of the occurrence of lacunar vocabulary should be done taking into account the fact that the language existed and exists both in the past, in the past, and in the present, and the very concept of lacunarity can and should be considered in both synchronic and diachronic aspects. Historical processes taking place in different countries often leave their mark in the form of lacunar units. Some of them exist only for a short time, others remain for a long time and require explanations when translating.

Lacunae can be classified according to many features. In linguistics, lacunae are divided into three large groups: linguistic, cross-linguistic, and cultural. In the vast majority of studies, the division of lacunae into linguistic and extralinguistic (cultural) gaps is primary. Varieties of lacunae, which reproduce the objective discrepancy in the structure of the compared languages, also affect the translation process.

Important for the translation of lexical gaps is the knowledge of both foreign and native realities, that is, facts of reality that are objectively inherent only to one ethno-cultural community (names of clothes, buildings, food, rituals, etc.). These lacunae indicate the absence of certain signs in the lexical system of one language in comparison with another semiotic system. That is why for an adequate understanding of lexical gaps, background knowledge that eliminates meaningful gaps in the designation of concrete and abstract nominations is important.

It was found that the main difficulties that arise when translating lexical gaps are caused by two main reasons. First, the equivalent of a word translated from a foreign language may not exist in the native language due to the absence of the reality denoted by this word among the speakers of this language. Secondly, for an adequate understanding, together with the semantics of reality, its connotation must be conveyed, i.e., the cultural, national and historical coloring should be revealed.

The main methods of translating lexico-semantic lacunae are tracing, transliteration, equivalent replacement, reference to the word with the original spelling, and descriptive translation.

We investigated the lexical-semantic lacunae in the translation and found out that the lexical-semantic linguistic level of English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English lacunarity is related to the relations of synonymy, homonymy, polysemy, etc., among which: the absence of a certain integral or differential sema in one of the languages.

The national and cultural differences in the process of categorization and conceptualization that lead to the appearance of gaps that must be eliminated in the process of translating realities and getting to know a foreign culture.

When translating, lacunae are transferred from the original text to another sociocultural and linguistic environment. A kind of dialogue of cultures arises within the framework of the communication background given in the original text, which should also be transferred to the translated text.

# RESUME

The coursework is devoted to the study of lexical-semantic lacunae in translation in the linguistic and cultural aspect. In the course of the work, the concept of lacunae in linguistics is highlighted, classifications of lacunae and existing methods of their translation are described, lexical-semantic lacunae of the English language in the Ukrainian translation are analyzed (lexical-semantic lacunae, 50 units in total). In addition, a sample of lexical-semantic lacunae was compiled in the course work.

*Key words*: lacuna, lacunarity, translation, lexical-semantic lacuna.

**РЕЗЮМЕ**

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню лексико-семантичних лакун в перекладі у лінгвокультурному аспекті. У ході роботи висвітлено поняття лакуни в лінгвістиці, описано класифікації лакун та існуючі способи їх перекладу, проаналізовано лексико-семантичні лакуни англійської мови в українському перекладі (лексико-семантичних лакун, всього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено вибірку лексико-семантичних лакун.

***Ключові слова***: лакуна, лакунарність, переклад, лексико-семантична лакуна.

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# ANNEX A

## Lexico-semantic lacunae in English

1) Barber

2) Toddler

3) Multifariousness

4) Defaulter

5) Reformatory

6) Cockney

7) Coroner

8) Bootlegger

9) To afforest

10) Clanc

11) Teamaker

12) Frunschoppen

13) Brown Betty

14) Grandparents

15) To wash

16) To acclaim

17) Landslide

18) Brinkmanship

19) Drugstore

20) Witch hunter

21) Fancy meeting you

22) Drive

23) Travel

24) Footwalk

25) Blue

26) Dark blue

27) Greengage

28) Father-in-law

29) Mother-in-law

30) Cherry

31) Strawberry

32) To marry

33) Talk – to talk

34) Finger

35) Magalog

36) To air

37) Cousin

38) Fetch

39) Rest

40) Weekend

41) Pet

42) Exposer

43) Fortnight

44) Tuition

45) Approach

46) Carrel

47) Maltreatment

48) Fosterage

49) Nonreader

50) Demonstrator