

Some Methods of Filling Vocabulary Gaps

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Abstract: It is not impossible that the gaps identified in the language are sometimes temporary gaps, and the language makes it possible to fill these gaps within its own system. Fischer says that the "lexical gap" depends only on appearance. The functional aspect is not a problem, because in any case, a way of expression will be found for any concept, even if its exact lexical equivalent is not found in any language. Depending on the type of linguistic gaps, there are also different ways of filling them.

Key words: lexical gap, lacuna, lexical gap, lexical unit, momentary compensation, recovery, ambiguity.

Filling in the gaps with momentary compensation.

Another way to fill in the gaps is the "instantaneous compensation" method. Bussmann describes this method as "context-dependent momentary derivations used to indicate the specific manner of expression of the speaker in relation to the referent to name new, as-yet-unknown objects or situations." He says that the tasks of such formed expressions are to save the number of words used in naming concepts, to fill the lexical gap, and to have a stylistic effect.

Sebzejioglu defines momentary compensations as "a natural word or expression depending on the context, which is less likely to be used again, created for a personal purpose in order to use it once in that moment to give the necessary meaning to a specific situation. He says that the reason for the occurrence of momentary compensation is that when we speak or express through writing, we do not think of a word related to the context, or even if we know, we do not use it for some reasons.

Bauer points out that the reason for the emergence of momentary compensations is the satisfaction of a necessary need that arises during oral or written speech, and emphasizes that the same compensations can be used by different speakers in different places.

In our opinion, the reason for the appearance of momentary compensations may vary from person to person depending on what they are used for. For example, such compensations are often used by children, because they do not know that the names of some concepts do not exist in their minds, or they are used in other places, even in a limited sense, and are used in the expected sense. Here are some examples for this situation from Uzbek: Often kids use the first ones instead of the original words: "hamham – food", "ichim – a drink", "do – sleep", "qo'qqi – scared", etc. Although these examples were originally used to fill an existing gap as momentary compensations when first used, they become linguistic gap fillers with repeated use.

Here are other examples from Turkish: "üşüngeç", "üşütük" – a person who is cold.

"balongaç", "üfürükçü" - a children's game of blowing bubbles out of foam bottles.

"Göndermeç" – "enter" button on the keyboard.

"Tuşkolik" - a person who uses phones a lot, mainly writes a lot of SMS.

Filling the gap with recovery.

The original English name for this style is "back-formation" and was first used by James Murray in 1889. Sometimes it is also called "back-derivation", and these two names can be translated into Uzbek as "revival" or "return". Regeneration has been defined differently by different scholars. For example, Trask (2015:30) defines it as "the restoration of a word by removing an affix to form a new word" and cites peddle, edit, sculpt, burgle and letch as examples. It is said that these words were originally formed by removing the suffix -er from the words *pedlar*, *editor*, *sculptor*, *burglar* and *lecher*. As another example of this situation, we can show the words *babysit* (from babysitter), *televise* (from television). At this point, we draw your attention to the fact that these words, although they look similar, are not the same as words such as *reader*, *driver*. *Reader* is formed by adding -er to read, but babysitter is not. *Reader* is formed by adding -er to read, but *babysitter* is not.

Filling the gap with multiple meanings.

Most words have more than one meaning and can be used to express different concepts. The reason for the emergence of a linguistic gap is the lack of a dictionary equivalent of a concept. And the fact that one word has several meanings and is used to express different concepts shows that the linguistic gap is filled in this way. In Turkish and Uzbek languages, it is common to fill in gaps in relative names with multiple meanings. An example of this is the use of the word "yeğen" in Turkish and "jiyan" in Uzbek for the children of aunts, uncles, and uncles.

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