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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE INTERPRETATION OF LACUNAS IN TRANSLATION
FROM ENGLISH TO AZERBAIJANI AS A
LINGUACULTURAL PROBLEM**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance of the topic and degree of elaboration. In past centuries, culture reflected norms of behavior as well as many cultural values such as literature and works of art. In modern times, culture is studied in different directions. At the same time, culture expresses the customs of different people, lifestyle, behavioral characteristics of people, understanding and perception of the surrounding world. Culture is created by people, with their active participation. People's way of life, customs and beliefs, moral values and many other elements can be investigated only by studying the culture of that people. Language is a category of culture, a tool that enables a person to understand the world around him. The values of each nation and the experience of the previous generations are transmitted to the next generations through language. The rich cultural values of people are preserved in the form of oral and written speech, in the lexical and grammatical systems of the language, in proverbs, in folklore, scientific literature and literary fiction, precisely in the language of that people.

Since the 19th century, the interaction between language and culture is considered one of the most important research objects of linguistics. Linguists such as Y.Grimm, R.Rayek, W.Humboldt, A.A.Potebnya have conducted interesting studies in this direction. German philosopher W.Humboldt was the first linguist to accept and confirm the existence of interaction between language and culture (1985). In the second half of the 20th century, issues such as intercultural communication, language and thinking, the relationship between the languages and cultures of different nations, and the language map of the world began to be widely investigated. New directions and research methods such as linguoculturology, linguistic geography, cognitive linguistics, contrastive linguistics appeared in the science of linguistics.

Linguoculturology, which is an independent branch of linguistics, is a field of science that expresses the inseparable integrity of man, language and culture. The roots of linguistic culture are based on the ideas and works of famous linguists such as W.Humboldt, I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay, E.Sapir, B.Whorf,

A.A.Potebnya. Linguistic culture as an independent scientific direction was formed in the 90s of the 20th century based on the research conducted by the phraseology school headed by V.N.Telia, the works and approaches of linguists such as Y.S.Stepanov, V.V.Vorobyov, V.Shaklein, V.G.Kostomarov, and V.A.Maslova¹.

Professor C.Kramersch of the University of California notes: *Language reflects cultural reality through verbal and non-verbal aspects such as the speaker's tone of voice, accent, manner of speaking, gestures and facial expressions. Language is also a sign system that has cultural values. That is, language expresses the social identity of a person. Denial of a language means denial of the social group and culture that speak that language*"².

Language units reflect a person and his thinking. The contemporary theory of translation takes the "human factor" as a basis and emphasizes the interaction of language, thinking and communication. In this regard, special attention is paid to written translation, especially literary translation. Language and intercultural differences lead to the formation of non-equivalent lexical units in the source text and lacunae in the target text during literary translation. In the translation process from one language into another one, if one of the compared languages does not have a word that names this or that concept, a gap, that is, a lacuna, is formed in that language. The gap can be evaluated as an obstacle that makes mutual understanding challenging between representatives of different cultures. Lacunae, their various classifications and methods of elimination have been extensively studied by G.V.Bykova, Y.M.Vereshagin, I.Y.Markovina, Z.D.Popova, Y.A.Sorokin, Y.S.Stepanov, I.A.Sternin and other well-known linguists.

The growing interest in linguoculturology is one of the reasons for the detailed study of lacunae in modern Azerbaijani linguistics. The dissertation examines the category of lacunae from the

¹ Максимовских А.Г. Лингвокультурология как новое направление современной лингвистики // – Тамбов: Альманах современной науки и образования, – 2009. № 8 (27), часть 1, – с. 88–90.

² Kramersch, C. Language and culture / C.Kramersch. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1st edition, – 1998. – p. 3.

perspective of literary translation. Lacunar units selected from the original text, their origin, definition in monolingual and translation in bilingual dictionaries, as well as methods of elimination are presented in this dissertation.

The demand for a detailed study of lacunae in Azerbaijani linguistics is one of the reasons for the relevance of the topic of the dissertation. At the same time, the category of lacunarity is viewed from the perspective of literary translation in the given research project. Lacunar units selected from the original text, their origin, explanation in monolingual and translation in bilingual dictionaries, as well as methods of elimination etc. are discussed in the presented dissertation.

In the dissertation, for the first time, selected works from Scottish, American and English literature and their translations into Azerbaijani were analyzed parallelly, lacunar units and lacunae were identified, and lacunae were involved in a comprehensive study. The first reason for the relevance of the topic is that lacunae formed in English and Azerbaijani languages, their typology and the problem of adaptation in translation have been little studied in Azerbaijani linguistics. On the other hand, interlingual lacunae in Azerbaijani and English have not been studied from the aspects of linguoculturology and literary translation. The source and target texts of the mentioned works selected from Scottish, American and English literature were involved in a linguoculturological analysis for the first time. Comprehensive studies on lacunology can be useful for students studying English, translators engaged in literary and scientific translation, as well as young researchers studying this field. In this regard, the study of lacunae and issues related to them is one of the important tasks of modern Azerbaijani linguistics.

The object and subject of the research. The lacunae analyzed in a comparative-contrastive and comparative-typological plan in accordance with the topic, the lacunar units found in the original texts of W.Scott's novel "Ivanhoe", J.London's short story "White Fang" and U.S.Maugham's story "The Unconquered", and the lacunae formed in the target texts of counted works, are considered **the object** of the study, the analysis of the ways in which interlingual lacunae are transmitted

from English to Azerbaijani, the proposal of approaches in accordance with the classifications put forward by modern linguistics, culturology, translation studies and other related fields of science constitute **the subject** of the study.

The aims and objectives of the study. The aim of the dissertation is to conduct a detailed and comprehensive investigation of the problem of lacunae formed at the interrelation of the scientific directions of culturology, linguistics, translation and literary studies.

In order to achieve the stated goal, the following tasks have been set:

- analysis and grouping of theoretical and linguistic studies conducted in the field of lacunology in order to take into account lacunae in literary translation and highlight their importance for the reality of the literary text;

- distinguishing the main features of lacunae and determining their relationship in translation with similar linguistic terms such as realia, exoticism, localism, and non-equivalent lexical units;

- analysis of various classifications of lacunae given in linguistics and ethnopsycholinguistics;

- showing the methods of eliminating lacunae formed in translated texts, that is, filling and compensating of lacunae;

- determining the influence of the genre and content of selected literary works from Scottish, American, and English literature on the formation of lacunae in the Azerbaijani language and the type of lacunae;

- Selection of lacunae units from the source texts of W.Scott's novel "Ivanhoe", J.London's short story "White Fang" and U.S.Maugham's story "The Unconquered", detection of lacunae formed in the target texts, identification of the type of lacunae and elimination methods according to existing classifications based on the explanations and translations given in dictionaries;

- a brief excursion on the history and problems of translation of English-language literature into Azerbaijani;

The research methods. During the research, descriptive, comparative-contrastive, comparative-contrastive, and componental analysis methods were mainly used.

The key points of research defence:

– Intercultural dialogue, non-equivalent lexical units expressing realism, localism, ethnography, and other national-cultural elements used in the source language during translation lead to the formation of lacunae in the target language;

– The formation of lexical, grammatical, and stylistic lacunae in the translated texts of the analyzed literary works is based on linguistic factors, while the formation of psychological, ethnographic, behavioral, and kinesthetic lacunae is based on extralinguistic factors;

– The time gap between the author of the literary work and the readers, the inconsistencies and differences in the ways of thinking, perception, and worldview lead to the formation of text lacunae in translation;

– The content, artistic, and stylistic features of the works we included in the study are directly related to the cause and type of lacunae formed in the target texts;

– In order to adequately voice, revive, and explain the lacunae in the English-language literary texts selected as the object of the study in translations into Azerbaijani, it is important to rely on the approaches and classifications formed in modern linguistics and related fields of science;

– The fact that W. Scott's "Ivanhoe" was written in the genre of a historical novel led to the use of a large number of historicisms and archaisms in the original text, and this aspect is reflected in the formation of stylistic lacunae in the translated text;

– In U.S. Maugham's "The Unconquered", a German soldier utters a large number of barbarisms during the events described in Soissons (France). The use of barbarisms, which are considered borrowed words, serves both to create local color and to eliminate lacunae;

– In the translation of the works involved in the study into Azerbaijani, the lacunae formed in the target texts were eliminated by methods such as transliteration, transcription, calque, and compensation, which allows for interesting linguistic observations, comparisons, and generalizations;

- During the translation of the analyzed works of art, translators used methods such as filling and compensating for lacunae, and in some cases metaphorical translation;
- Taking into account lacunae in translation as a living language phenomenon and finding a form of expression in the target language is considered a cultural and intercultural exchange and dialogue phenomenon.

The scientific novelty of the research. In recent years, we see that English and Azerbaijani languages and cultures have been involved in extensive research parallelly. Various articles, dissertations and monographs have been written on topics such as the interaction of languages and cultures, comparative linguistics, the development of linguistics, intercultural communication and translation problems in Azerbaijani linguistics. Additionally, although the methods of interpretation, classification and elimination of lacunae have been thoroughly studied in European and Russian linguistics, unfortunately, they have been studied less in Azerbaijani linguistics. Examples of words and non-equivalent lexical units that are difficult to translate from English to Azerbaijani are shown in the dissertation work, various classifications and elimination methods of lacunae in the target language are systematically given. The scientific novelty of the research consists in analyzing selected works from English and American literature in parallel with the texts translated into Azerbaijani language, and for the first time looking at the lacunae through the translation aspect. In the research work, for the first time, lacunae formed in the target text during translation from English-language literature (from the original) were identified and thoroughly analyzed.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The research work can benefit the understanding of the nature of lacunae, the systematic study of classification and elimination methods of lacunae. The theoretical materials presented here are considered useful for use in research in the field of linguistics and translation. The interpretation of elimination methods such as filling and compensation of lacunae in translation, as well as examples of translation methods such as transliteration, transcription, giving an

analogue of a word, generalization and specialization, neutralization or emphasis, and types of lacunae in different classifications are theoretically and practically important. This serves to prepare recipes for the study and teaching of translation issues, as well as for the literary translation process.

Approbation and application. 9 articles on the dissertation were published in the country and abroad, and the provisions of the dissertation were reflected in the abstracts of 9 reports at national and international scientific-practical conferences.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was conducted. The dissertation work was performed at the General Linguistics Department of Baku Slavic University.

The total volume of each structural section of the dissertation. Dissertation work consists of the introduction, three chapters, the conclusion, the list of used literature. The introduction is 8 pages (14266 characters), Chapter I is 46 pages (91497 characters), Chapter II is 54 pages (99177 characters), Chapter III is 34 pages (60233 characters), and the conclusion is 5 pages (8612 characters), the total volume is 273785 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **introduction** justifies the relevance of the topic and outlines the degree of its development. It also details the purpose, objectives, object, subject, methods, scientific novelty, and the theoretical and practical significance of the work. Additionally, it presents the main propositions for defense and provides information on the approval, structure, and scope of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Theoretical foundations of the interpretation of gaps in translation**” and consists of three paragraphs.

The concept of intercultural communication attracts attention as a subject of research in linguistics, translation studies, culturology, philosophy, psychology and other scientific fields. People representing different cultures demonstrate cultural norms of behavior specific to their people during communication. The term in question is interpreted in the scientific literature as “*adequate mutual*

understanding of two participants in a communicative act representing different national cultures". In the modern world, global changes, fundamental development of such areas as education, health, economy and tourism create the basis for improving relations between countries and cultures. The main burden in establishing intercultural communication falls on translation and translators.

Two languages, source and target languages, and two texts, source and target texts, are involved in the translation process. One of the main problems that arise in translation activity is to maintain semantic equivalence between the original and translated texts. To fully decode the meaning of the original text, the translator must understand and analyze the text, be well-versed in the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features of both languages, and be knowledgeable about the history, culture, literature, etc. of the peoples speaking those languages. Translator G. Bayramov, who has extensive experience in this field, notes: *Translation is an art, and to master it, in addition to knowledge of the language, the subject of the original text, and the world, one must have the talent of a translator, good written and oral communication skills, and creative thinking*"³.

In linguistic literature, three levels of interlingual equivalence are defined: complete, incomplete and zero equivalence. L.S. Barkhudarov included proper nouns, realia and occasional lacunae in the non-equivalent lexicon⁴. Zero equivalence causes the appearance of random lacunae in translation. Lexical units expressed in one word in this group do not have a counterpart expressed in the same way in one word in the target language for various reasons. For example, unlike Azerbaijani, in English, along with the verb *to look*, there are verbs that express different ways of looking: *to stare* – gözüni zilləyib baxmaq; *to gaze* – diqqətlə, təəccüblə, gözüni zilləyib baxmaq; *to glance/to glimpse* – gözücu baxmaq, ötəri nəzər salmaq, *to peer* – diqqətlə/dörd gözlə baxmaq *to peep* – oğrun baxmaq, *to peek* – ötəri/oğrun baxmaq, *to glare* – gözüni zilləyib hirslə baxmaq, qəzəblə baxmaq; *to gawk* – ağzını açaraq boş-boşuna baxmaq; *to gape* – heyranlıqla baxmaq, ağzı

³ Bayramov, Q.H. Tərcümə sənəti / Q.H. Bayramov. – Bakı: OKA ofset, – 2008. – s. 6.

⁴ Бархударов, Л.С. Язык и перевод (Вопросы общей и частной теории перевода) / Л.С. Бархударов. - Москва: Междунар. отношения, -1975. - с. 57-59.

açıq qalmaq. Although the same concepts exist in our language, there are no verbs that express them in one word.

The problem of non-equivalence is also one of the issues that interests the phraseology. In terms of translation, phraseological units can be divided into two groups: 1. phraseological units that have an equivalent in the target language; 2. phraseological units that do not have an equivalent in the target language (the descriptive translation method is used in the translation of such idioms). In English, phraseologisms such as *Don't throw the baby out with the bath water*; *football/golf/fishing widow*; *refrigerator rights*; *guilt pleasure*; *bucket list*; *closet music*; *elephant in the room* do not have equivalents in Azerbaijani and their translation requires additional explanation.

The problem of non-equivalence of words and phraseologisms in translation is considered one of the urgent problems of modern comparative linguistics and translation studies and is the main reason for the formation of lacunae that constitute the object of our research.

In the second paragraph of Chapter I, entitled **“Basic principles of interpretation of lacunae in translation”**, the concepts of lacunar unit and lacuna are explained, three periods of the history of the development of lacunae, which has formed as a scientific direction in linguistics, and different theoretical approaches are presented. In addition, the interpretation of terms similar in nature to lacunae in linguistics and examples related to them are given.

In the book "Dictionary of translation studies" written by M.Shuttleworth together with M.Cowie, lacunae are explained in this way: "Voids (or Semantic Voids, or Lacunas (French), or Blank Spaces or Gaps), defined by Dagut as the "non -existence in one language of a one-word equivalent for a designatory term found in another"⁵. The word is interpreted as follows in the dictionary "Tolkovy slovar russkogo yazyka" compiled by Soviet linguists S.I.Ojegov and N.Y.Shvedova: "LAKUNA, -ы, ж. (book.). Gap, space, missing place

⁵ Shuttleworth, M. Dictionary of Translation Studies / M.Shuttleworth, M.Cowie. – London and New York: Routledge, – 2014. – p.196.

in the text; in general, a pass, a gap in something"⁶. The term lacuna, which arose during the comparison of two languages and two cultures, is derived from the Latin word "lacuna" and the French word "lacune" and means "gap, hole". The field of science that studies lacunae and their related problems is called lacunology. The concepts of lacunar unit and lacuna are distinguished in linguistics. The lacunar unit and lacunae together form the category of lacunarity. A lacunar unit occurs in the source text and a lacuna in the target text.

Since the 19th century, lacunology has been studied systematically, the science of lacunology was studied more widely after the development of ethnopsycholinguistics in the 1970s and 1980s. This term was first introduced to world linguistics in 1958 by J.P.Vinay and J.Darbelnet (French-Canadian school of linguistics), and by Y.S.Stepanov to Russian linguistics⁷.

Different opinions exist among world linguists regarding the definition of lacunae, and no common conclusion has yet been reached regarding the interpretation of the concept of lacunae. Y.S.Stepanov, Y.A.Sorokin, I.Y.Markovina describe lacunae as "white spots" and "vocabulary gaps" in the semantic map of the language⁸. I.A.Sternin interprets the concept of a lacuna as follows: "the concept of a lacuna is formed as a result of incomplete equivalence during the comparison of different languages, when one of the languages does not have a word that names this or that concept. Thus, words such as *кефир*, *пирожки*, *квас*, *оладьи*, *валенки*, *лапти* which are used in Russian, have no equivalents in French. "Cousin, fetch, rest, flap, braindrain, coroner, primaries, exposure" words in English form a lacuna in Russian⁹.

⁶ Ожегов, С. Толковый словарь русского языка (20-е издание) / С. Ожегов, Н. Шведова, – Москва: Русский Язык. – 1988. – с. 256.

⁷ Азамова, Д. Ш. Понятие лакуна в лингвистике // International Conference on Innovations in Applied Sciences, Education and Humanities, – Barcelona: July 31st, – 2022, – p. 78.

⁸ Минченков, А. Г. Лакуны номинации как переводческая проблема // – Санкт-Петербург: Вестник СПбГУ, – 2011. – № 1, – с.166.

⁹ Стернин, И.А. Контрастивная лингвистика: проблемы теории и методики исследования / И.А. Стернин. – Москва: Восток–Запад. – 2006. – с. 75–76.

Ethnopsycholinguistic research conducted by Y.A.Sorokin is considered the beginning of the development of the science of lacunology¹⁰. Like other fields of science, it has its own history of development. The development history of lacunology is divided into 3 stages:

1. The first stage (mid-20th century) – Y.A.Sorokin, I.Y.Markovina, I.N.Kryukov are linguists who studied lacunae at this stage. The first scientific definition of the term lacuna was given, the lacuna theory was developed, classification and elimination methods of lacunae were presented.

2. The second stage (the end of the 20th century – the beginning of the 21st century) – V.L.Muravyov, G.A.Antipov, O.A.Donskikh, O.A.Ogurchova, V.I.Jelvis, I.I.Khaleyeva, K.Hale are the linguists who studied lacunae at this stage. An experimental study of lacunae in comparative linguistics was carried out.

3. The third stage (modern period) – linguists who studied lacunae in this stage include I.A.Sternin, G.V.Bykova, O.A.Donskikh, G.Yeiger, I.Panasyuk, O.Shryoder, A.Ertelt-Fiit, P.N.Donch, D.I.Yermolovich, V.P.Grichenko, T.Y.Danilchenko etc. Various directions are being formed in the field of lacunae research. Lacunas are studied in linguistic, ethno-psycholinguistic, linguocultural directions. The theoretical foundations of lacunology are being developed.

There are many terms in linguistics that have a similar nature to lacunae: non-equivalent lexical unit, realia, exotic lexicon, barbarism, localism, ethnographism, ethnocultural lexicon, background words, etc. In order to accurately understand the content of the term lacuna, the most relevant of such concepts were included in the study.

In the third paragraph of Chapter I, entitled **“Different Classifications of Interlinguistic Lacunas and Methods of Elimination”** the various classifications of lacunae given by Russian linguists are explained by presenting examples. The paragraph also provides different methods of elimination that ensure the adaptation

¹⁰ Сорокин, Ю.А. Этнопсихоллингвистика / Ю.А.Сорокин, И.Ю.Марковина, А.Н.Крюков. - Москва: Наука, - 1988. – 192 с.

of lacunae to the translated text.

G.A.Antipov, O.A.Donskikh, I.Y.Morkovina, Y.A.Sorokin proposed the following classification of socio-cultural gaps: 1. subjective-national gaps; 2. active-communicative gaps; 3. text gaps; 4. cultural space (landscape) gaps.

Subjective-national lacunae reflect the national-cultural characteristics of communication participants who are carriers of different cultures. Color symbolism occupies a special place in the culture of each nation. Due to the differences in the living conditions of peoples and the development of civilizations, the same color can symbolize different concepts in different cultures. Unlike English culture, green in Azerbaijan is a symbol of Islam and the Muslim world, and unlike Azerbaijan, green in English culture is a symbol of "envy" and "jealousy". For example, *green-eyed* "qısqanc", *the green-eyed monster* "qısqanclıq", *green-eyed glare* "qısqanc baxış", *to look through green glasses* or *to be green with envy* "qısqanclıq etmək" are idioms that reflect the meanings of jealousy. The fact that the color green represents "jealousy" in English is considered a lacuna in Azerbaijani culture.

Active-communicative lacunae express the national-cultural characteristics of various types of speech activities specific to this or that ethnic group. The concept of "behavior" includes kinesics (mimics and gestures), everyday behaviors, etc., related to traditions. Kinesic lacunae express the characteristics of facial expressions and gesture codes. The British gesture of *keep your fingers crossed*, *cross your fingers* both is used when wishing someone good luck. This forms a kinesic lacuna in Azerbaijani and Russian cultures.

Words in texts that are unclear to readers, that they do not understand, and that require additional explanation are considered text lacunae, and the issue of their retention or elimination in the text is one of the controversial issues in literary translation theory. Text lacunae are formed due to the specific characteristics of the text, such as the content of the text and the way it is perceived by readers, the author's style, and the style of the script.

Cultural space (landscape) lacunae arise on the basis of differences in the territory, space, and interior belonging to people

with different cultural carriers, as well as the incompatibility of these features. For example, in the translation of the play "Pygmalion" by the British writer B.Shaw into Russian, readers come across expressions like *моррисовские обои* (Morris chintz), *чиппендейловское кресло* (Chippendale chair), *елизаветинское кресло с грубой резьбой во вкусе Иниго Джонса* (Elizabethan chair roughly carved in the taste of Inigo Jones)¹¹. The Russian reader cannot imagine what the given objects look like and what the author intended by using these expressions.

According to the classification of I.A.Sternin, M.A.Sternin and Z.D.Popova, there are the following types of lacunae: material and abstract lacunae; general and specific lacunae; interlingual and intralingual lacunae; motivated and unmotivated lacunae; lacunae related to parts of speech¹².

V.L.Muravyov proposed to divide lexical lacunae into 2 large groups: 1. linguistic lacunae; 2. ethnographic lacunae. These proposed groups, in turn, are divided into relative, absolute, vector and other subgroups¹³.

When we compare English and Azerbaijani languages, we can say that words such as *pet*, *fortnight*, *kitten* *pişik*, *childfree*, *scorcher*, *in-laws*, etc. in English definitely form a lacuna in Azerbaijani. The selected English words do not have one-word equivalents in our language: *pet* – *sevimli ev heyvanı*; *fortnight* – *iki həftə*, *on dörd gün*; *kitten* – *pişik balası*; *childfree* – *ailə qurub şüurlu şəkildə valideyn olmaqdan imtina edən insan* (*childfree people/couples*) or *uşaqların daxil olması qadağa olan məkan* (*childfree places/hotels*); *scorcher* – *bərk isti gün*; *in-laws* – *ər yaxud arvadın qohumları*, *baldız*, *qayın*, *qaynana*, *qaynata* və s. verilən ümumi ad. Unlike absolute lacunae, relative lacunae are related to the frequency of use of a certain word in the two analyzed languages.

¹¹ Шоу, Д.Б. Избранные пьесы (перевод с английского) / Д.Б.Шоу. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1986. – с. 118.

¹² Байрамова, Л.К. Лингвистические лакунарные единицы и лакуны // – Череповец: Вестник Череповецкого государственного университета, – 2011. № 25 (240), – с. 26.

¹³ Муравьев, В.Л. Лексические лакуны / В.Л. Муравьев. – Владимир: «Издательство Владимирского Государственного педагогического института», -1975. - 97 с.

Sometimes a certain word is used frequently in one of the compared languages, but is used less often or not at all in the other language. For example: *papaq* which means "masculinity", "honor", "zeal", has a great symbolic meaning in the East, especially among the people of Azerbaijan, so it creates wider associations in the Azerbaijani language than in other languages: our national dance, the Hat Dance, our national holiday, Novruz, and others the custom of throwing a hat at one's door, the idea that an Azerbaijani man's hat is a symbol of his zeal, various proverbs related to the concept of "hat", etc. The word *hat* forms a relative lacuna in English.

When comparing the lexical systems of two languages, one can also find lacunae in which quantitative differences are observed. Such lacunae are called vector lacunae. Unlike Azerbaijani, in English, *əl barmaqları* and *ayaq barmaqları* are called *finger* and *toe*, respectively. In English, hare and rabbit are animals that differ from each other in weight, height, and length of their ears. In Azerbaijani, both are translated as *dovşan* or *krolik*. In English, *tısbağa* that is large in size, lives on land, and feeds only on grass is called *tortoise*, while another one that is smaller in size, lives in water, and feeds on both grass and small animals is called *turtle*. The legs of a tortoise are not adapted to swimming in water, and if it falls into a deep body of water, it drowns. The words *turtle* and *tortoise* are translated into our language as a general word – *tısbağa*.

Sometimes, in two languages, a word or phrase with the same meaning has stylistic nuances in one, but not in the other language. In Azerbaijani, the words *canavar* and *qurd* are translated into English as *wolf*. In Azerbaijani, the simile *qurd kimi ac* is translated into English *as hungry as a wolf*. The image of a wolf can be found in the national folklore of every people. Azerbaijani national tale is called “Ac qurd”, and the English national tale is called “The hungry wolf”. This type of lacuna is called stylistic lacuna.

According to V.L.Muravyov's classification, another type of lacunae is ethnographic lacunae. Ethnographic lacunae depend on extralinguistic factors in the ethnolinguistic and national-cultural plan. The following words and word combinations can be cited as examples of the realities inherent in English culture and forming ethnographic

lacunae in our language: *eggnog* – çırpılmış yumurta ağı, yumurta sarısı, süd, qaymaq, şəkər tozunun brendi, viski, burbon yaxud rom kimi alkoqollu içkilərdən biri ilə qarışımından hazırlanan içki; *haggis* – çəkilməmiş qoyun ürəyi, ağciyər və qaraciyərinin piy, soğan, yulaf və ədviyyatlarla qarışımından hazırlanan puding; *foot* – ABŞ və Böyük Britaniyada 30 sm 48 mm-ə bərabər olan uzunluq vahidi; *shilling* (şilling) – funt-sterlinqin 1/20-nə bərabər olan ingilis pul vahidi etc. The paragraph also expresses the importance of filling or compensating for gaps formed in the target text to ensure integrity during translation, and presents methods for eliminating gaps. The “filled gap” or “anti-gap” formed as a result of eliminating gaps is called *plenus*. The introduction of borrowed words into the language, transliteration and transcription, interpretation of elements specific to a foreign culture in the text, and the provision of notes by the editor or translator are methods for filling gaps.

Compensation of gaps is another type of their elimination. In this case, the nationally specific element in the original text is replaced by a concept familiar to the reader’s culture. Compensation of lacunae can be understood as the replacement of an element characteristic of a “foreign” culture with a “native” element.

The provisions derived from the first chapter are reflected in the author’s mentioned publications¹⁴.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Study of Linguistic Lacunas from the Aspect of Literary Translation**” and consists of two paragraphs.

In the first paragraph of Chapter II, entitled “**Typology of Linguistic Lacunas in Translation**”, linguistic lacunae and their types, lexical, grammatical and stylistic lacunae, are explained and examples are presented, based on the classification of lacunae given in ethnopsycholinguistics.

¹⁴ Əkbərli, T.T. Linqvistik və etnoqrafik lakunlar // – Bakı: “Dil və Ədəbiyyat” jurnalı, - 2019. № 4, - s. 48-53; Dilçilikdə lakun konsepsiyası // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2019. №1, – s. 29-33; Lakunların eliminasiya üsulları // Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin “Filoloji elmlər innovativ tədqiqatlar kontekstində” Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik onlayn konfrans. Bakı, – 2020, – s. 157-160.

Linguistic or language lacunae are revealed during the comparison of two or more language systems from various aspects. Lexical, grammatical and stylistic lacunae are considered language lacunae. The absence of a specific word or phraseological combination in the lexical system of the language to name this or that concept leads to the formation of lexical lacunae. For example, in Russian, the word *цymku* is used to express exactly 24 hours. The word “sutka” is interpreted in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language” as follows: sutka [rus.] 24 saata bərabər vaxt ölçüsü, gecə və gündüzün davam etdiyi müddət; gün¹⁵. This word is used in Azerbaijani as a loan word from Russian. In the “Orthographic Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language” contains the words *sutka*¹⁶, *sutkaboyu* and *sutkalıq*¹⁷. In English, it is not possible to give the equivalent of this word in one word. Since it is reflected only in the form of a word combination as *a whole day; day and night* or *twenty-four hours*, this word is considered a lacuna in English. So, the word *цymku* used in Russian and *sutka* found in Azerbaijani form a lacuna in English.

Grammatical lacunae are formed as a result of the absence of one or another grammatical category in one of the compared languages. Lacunae of parts of speech are interlingual lacunae and arise during the comparison of languages. For example, the article and gerund don't exist in Azerbaijani, they are considered an absolute grammatical lacuna for our language. The category of gender is an absolute grammatical lacuna in Azerbaijani and English. In English, the article is a functional part of speech that expresses the definiteness and indefiniteness of nouns. Since there is no such part of speech in Azerbaijani, the article is considered an absolute grammatical lacuna in our language.

Another type of linguistic lacuna, stylistic lacunae, arises when a word with stylistic connotations in one language does not have an equivalent in another language. In this case, the connotative

¹⁵ Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: (4 cildə) / Red. hey. səd. Ə.Orucov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – IV c. – 2006. – s.4, s.163.

¹⁶ Azərbaycan dilinin orfoqrafiya lüğəti / red. İ.Məmmədli – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – s.627.

¹⁷ Azərbaycan dilinin orfoqrafiya lüğəti / red. A.Axundov – Bakı: Lider, – 2004. – s.592.

meanings of words in the compared languages are contrasted and it is observed that linguistic units differ from the pragmatic aspect. For example, slang is an informal language and is mainly used in conversation, violates the norms of the language, and adds imagery and stylistic nuances to speech. During translation, slang used in the original text for children, teenagers, criminals, soldiers, teachers, students, etc. forms a stylistic lacuna in the target language by being compensated with stylistically neutral words in the translated text. When the English like someone's work, they show that they value the work by using the slang *ate and left no crumbs*. For example, *That performance ate and left no crumbs!* Young people appreciate film, music, landscape, etc. They use the expression *It slaps!* to express that something is amazing and perfect. For example, *That song slaps!* Literally translated to our language, to slap means “*şillə vurmaq*”.

In the second paragraph of Chapter II, entitled **“Interpretation of linguistic lacunae formed in the translation of English literary texts into Azerbaijani”**, linguistic lacunae formed in the translations of W.Scott's novel “Ivanhoe”, C.London's novel “White Fang” and U.S.Maugham's short story “The Unconquered” into Azerbaijani are given, their interpretations and translations in etymological, explanatory and bilingual dictionaries are presented, and the types of lacunae and elimination methods are determined in accordance with existing classifications.

In order to conduct a systematic analysis of the lacunae identified in the target texts during the translation of the aforementioned literary works into Azerbaijani, the classification of lacunae given in ethnopsycholinguistics was applied, and an algorithm for working with the lacunae identified in the translated texts was established.

The type and cause of the lacunae that constitute the object of the study are directly related to the content, language and stylistic features of the selected works of art from American, Scottish and English literature.

A total of 185 linguistic lacunae were identified in the translated texts of the novels “Ivanhoe”, “White Fang” and the story “The Unconquered”, which are distinguished by their interesting themes and artistic features. In the translations of the original texts into our

language, 55 lexical, 98 grammatical and 32 stylistic lacunae were identified. Taking into account the scope of the dissertation, some of the linguistic lacunae that were formed in the target texts during the translation of the original texts into our language were presented.

Lexical lacunae formed in the target text:

Example: 1

Original	Tranlation
His fangs be white, and White Fang shall be his name ¹⁸ .	Onun nə gözəl ağ dişləri var! Gəl adını da belə qoyaq: "Ağ Diş" ¹⁹ .

In the given examples, the word *fang* forms a lacuna in Azerbaijani. From the above examples selected from the source and target texts, we see that the word *fang*, which specifically denotes the 4 teeth of predators, has been replaced in Azerbaijani with the word *diş*, which is generally used by all living beings.

2. Lacunar unit (non-equivalent lexical unit): fangs, lacuna: dişlər.

3. Origin and meanings of the non-equivalent lexical unit: the word *fang* means *köpək dişləri* in our language. In animals such as wolves, dogs, cats, lions, tigers, and snakes, these type of teeth, which are located in 4 pieces on the lower and upper jaws, serve to break down food and the prey they catch. The meaning of the word in the Oxford Dictionary: *fang* (n) – either of two long sharp teeth at the front of the mouths of some animals, such as snake or dog²⁰.

4. Analysis of the lacuna in various classifications: the word *diş* is a *material lacuna* because it expresses a concrete noun, a *specific lacuna* because it expresses the absence of a concrete concept or type of object, and an *interlingual lacuna* because the word *fang* used in English does not have a single word in Azerbaijani and was formed precisely during the comparison of the two languages. In the flora of each country, carnivorous predators have 4 canine teeth that serve to tear meat together in the lower and upper jaws. Although this concept exists in both Azerbaijani and English, for some reason our people did

¹⁸ London, Jack. *White fang* / J.London. – London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd – Berwick & Smith Co., – 1906, – p.118.

¹⁹ London, C. Seçilmiş əsərləri / C.London. – Bakı: Öndər nəşriyyatı, – 2005. – s.143.

²⁰ Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary / ed. A.S.Hornby. - 7th edition. – USA: Oxford University Press, – 2005. - p.554.

not consider it necessary to include a specific word in the vocabulary of the language to name these 4 teeth found only in animals. For this reason, the word fang forms an *unmotivated lacuna* in our language. Since the lacuna is formed due to intralingual factors, it is an *absolute linguistic lacuna*, or more precisely, a *lexical lacuna*.

5. The method of an elimination of the lacuna: the word fang was transformed from English into Azerbaijani by the generalization method. The generalization method, which is the lexical-semantic transformation of the word, is used when replacing a word with a more specific meaning in the source language with a word with a broader meaning in the target language.

Stylistic lacuna formed in the target text:

Example: 2

Original	Translation
A second squire held aloft his master's lance, from the extremity of which fluttered a small banderole, or streamer, bearing a cross of the same form with that embroidered upon his cloak ²¹ .	O biri silahdaşıyan ağasının irəliyə doğru tuşlanmış nizəsinə ikiəlli tutaraq addımlayırdı: nizənin ucuna kiçik bir bayraq keçirilmiş, bayrağın üzərində mantiyanın üstündəki kimi xaç şəklində vardı ²² .

The word lance used in the source text is a historicism. Since it is an equivalentless lexical unit, the word lance has formed a lacuna in the target text. The resulting lacuna was compensated by the word spear in Azerbaijani.

1. Lacunar unit: lance; lacuna: nizə.

2. The origin of the equivalentless lexical unit and the meanings it expresses: spear was a throwing, piercing, cutting tool in ancient times and was widely used both in hunting and fishing, as well as in battles. There are different types of spears. The knight's spear, which was used as a cold weapon in knightly tournaments in medieval Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, was called lance in English. Lance was considered one of the main weapons of the knight, demonstrating courage and strength in knightly tournaments, which became popular from the end of the 11th century.

²¹ Scott, W. Ivanhoe / W.Scott. – New York: Global Grey, – 2019. – p. 36.

²² Skott, V. Ayvənhəu / V.Skott. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – s. 23.

The definition of the word in the “Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary” is: lance (n.) – a weapon with a long wooden handle and a pointed metal end that was used by people fighting on horses in the past²³; lancer (n.) – in the past a member of a regiment that used lances ; the translation of the word in the “English-Azerbaijani Dictionary” is: lance (n.) – 1. nizə; 2. nizə kimi batan alət/şey; to lance (v.) – nizə batırmaq; 2. lansetlə kəsib atmaq; lancer (n.) – nizə ilə silahlanmış saray əsgəri²⁴.

3. Analysis of the lacuna according to various classifications: the lacuna created by the word lance in Azerbaijani is a material lacuna because it is a concrete noun, a specific lacuna because it reflects the absence of a word naming a specific object, and an interlingual lacuna because it was formed during the comparison of the English and Azerbaijani languages. The image of the knight, his clothing and weapons characterize medieval English history. The lance, which was once one of the important weapons of a warrior in knightly competitions, is not used in modern times. Due to historicism, the translation of the word is given as a spear. Thus, the meaning of the word lance, which expresses national and local color, has been neutralized and a stylistic lacuna has been formed in our language.

4. The method of eliminating the lacuna: the word lance is translated into our language as a spear. It is interesting that this word is sometimes translated into Russian as копье, and sometimes as ланс/ленс by transcription. Although both the words spear and lance are translated into our language as a spear, their role and use on the battlefield are different. The word lance, which we often encounter in the original text of the work, actually denotes a type of spear, specifically, a knight's spear. Therefore, G.Bayramov translated the word into the target language by the method of generalization. In this case, the subject expressing a specific concept was replaced by a subject expressing a more general concept.

In the paragraph, examples from the works mentioned in the

²³ Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary / ed. A.S.Hornby. – 7th edition. – USA: Oxford University Press, – 2005. – p. 860.

²⁴ İngiliscə-Azərbaycanca lüğət / O.İ.Türksevər (Musayev), T.İ.Əliyev, Q.Q.Məmmədov (və b.) – Bakı, Şərq-Qərb, - 2004. – s. 662.

lexical, grammatical and stylistic lacunas are given, and the lacunas formed in the target language are involved in extensive research.

The provisions obtained from the second chapter are reflected in the author's mentioned publications²⁵.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Reflection of cultural and textual lacunae in literary translation”** and consists of two paragraphs.

In the first paragraph of Chapter III, entitled **“Typology of cultural and textual lacunae formed in intercultural communication”**, cultural and textual lacunae are interpreted based on the classification of lacunae given in ethnopsycholinguistics, and ethnographic, psychological, behavioral and kinesic lacunae, which are types of cultural lacunae, are described by presenting examples.

The formation of cultural lacunae is associated with extralinguistic factors. During intercultural communication, cultural lacunae are formed due to irrelevance in behavioral norms, non-verbal means of communication and the process of understanding etc. It is known that cultural lacunae are the object of research of such famous linguists as Y.A.Sorokin, G.A.Antipov, E.Grodzki, A.Ertelt-Fiit.

The ideas, interests, lifestyles, customs and beliefs of English-speaking peoples differ significantly due to their characteristics. One of the traditions that has become an integral part of the culture and daily life of the British for many years is tea drinking. Tea culture and tea drinking traditions also have an ancient and rich history in Azerbaijan. Nevertheless, tea culture in English culture is distinguished by more

²⁵ Əkbərli, T.T. C.Londonun “White Fang” (“Ağ diş”) povestinin Azərbaycan dilinə tərcüməsində lakunların adaptasiyası problemi // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 100 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual məsələləri: tədqiqat, elmi diskurs və beynəlmiləlləşmə” adlı XIV beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 04 – 05 may, – 2023, – s. 25-28; U.S.Moemin “The Unconquered” əsərinin Azərbaycan dilinə tərcüməsində lakunların adaptasiyası problemi // “Təhsil, tədqiqat və innovasiyanın vəhdəti” mövzusunda doktorant və magistrantların V Respublika elmi konfransının materialları. – Naxçıvan: – 28 aprel, – 2023, – s. 324-329; U.S.Moemin “The Unconquered” əsərinin dilimizə tərcüməsi zamanı istifadə olunmuş frazeoloji birləşmələr // “Azərbaycanda dövlət müstəqilliyinin bərpası və ölkənin siyasi, sosial-iqtisadi, mədəni inkişafı” adlı Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, - Sumqayıt: - 13-14 aprel, - 2023, - s. 307-309.

specific features. If we look at the essence of tea, which holds a special place in the culture of Great Britain, and the customs and traditions associated with tea, we witness that English tea drinking traditions have formed a culturological lacuna in Azerbaijani culture.

The British do not like to interfere in the personal lives of their friends, relatives and other acquaintances. According to the British, it is correct to keep a distance between friends. This meaning is reflected in proverbs such as *A hedge between keeps friendship green* (Dostlar arasında sərhədin olması, dostluğu möhkəm saxlayır) and *Friends are like fiddle-strings and they must not be screwed too tightly* (Dostlar skripkanın simlərinə bənzəyirlər, onları çox sıxmaq olmaz). Politeness is one of the most beautiful features of the English people. The words “Sorry”, “excuse me” and “thank you” are often used in everyday speech.

In the second paragraph of Chapter III, entitled **“Interpretation of cultural and text lacunae formed in the translation of English-language fiction into Azerbaijani”**, cultural and text lacunae from the aforementioned works selected from American, English and Scottish literatures are selected and explained.

A total of 68 cultural and 45 textual lacunae were found in the translations of the mentioned works into Azerbaijani.

Ethnographic lacunae formed in the target text:

Example: 3

Orijinal	Translation
Oswald, broach the oldest wine-cask; place the best <i>mead</i> , the mightiest ale, the richest <i>morat</i> , the most sparkling cider, the most odoriferous <i>pigments</i> , upon the board; fill the largest horns.... ²⁶	Oswald, lap çoxdanqalma şərab çəlləyini aç, süfrəyə ən yaxşı <i>balı</i> , ən tünd pivəni, ən yaxşı <i>moratı</i> , ən şəffaf alma şərabını, ən xoş qoxulu <i>likörü</i> qoyun, ən iri buynuzları doldurun.... ²⁷

The words *wine*, *mead*, *ale*, *morat*, *cider* used in the original text denote the names of alcoholic beverages. Of the listed beverage names, mead and morat formed a lacuna in the target text. In the

²⁶ Scott, W. Ivanhoe / W.Scott. – New York: Global Grey, – 2019. – p. 54.

²⁷ Skott, V. Ayvənhəu / V.Skott. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – s. 40.

Middle Ages, the Anglo-Saxons made three types of liqueurs from honey: mead, morat, and pigment. Mead is the world's oldest alcoholic beverage made from fermented honey, water, and yeast. Morat is an alcoholic beverage made from a mixture of mead and mulberry juice. Pigment was a beverage made from a mixture of honey and water with various spices. Mead, morat, and pigment are realities specific to many cultures, including English culture. The word mead is given as bal (honey) in the translation text. In fact, honey is one of the ingredients of this beverage. During the translation, the word mead, which expresses a general concept, was replaced by the word honey, which expresses a specific concept. G.Bayramov translated the word using the method of specialization in the target language.

Text lacuna formed in the target text:

Example: 4

Original	Translation
"Truely, reverend father," said the Friar, "I know but one mode in which thou mayst escape. This is <i>Saint Andrew's day</i> with us, we are taking our tithes" ²⁸ .	"Düz deyirsən, müqəddəs ata, buradan qurtulmağın bir yolu var. Bu gün <i>müqəddəs Endrü bayramıdır</i> , bu münasibətlə kilsəyə hərəməzdən bir onluq yığırıq" ²⁹ .

In this passage, the expression *müqəddəs Endrü bayramı* remains unclear to the readers of the translated text, that is, to the Azerbaijani readership. St. Andrew was one of the twelve companions of Jesus. This holiday is a national-religious holiday celebrated by the Scots every year. Scottish national dishes are cooked and national music is played on the holiday. Just as the holidays of the Azerbaijani people and the way they are celebrated are incomprehensible to the English, this holiday remains incomprehensible to us readers. G.Bayramov gives the following explanation of this holiday at the end of the book for the Azerbaijani

²⁸ Scott, W. Ivanhoe / W.Scott. – New York: Global Grey, – 2019. – p. 383.

²⁹ Skott, V. Ayvənhəu / V.Skott. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – s. 351.

readership: Mükəddəs Endrü bayramı – 30 noyabr; həmin gün borclar qaytarılır, haqq-hesab çürüdülür³⁰.

As can be seen, St. Andrew's Day, which forms the textual lacuna in the translation, is incomprehensible to the readers and requires additional explanation.

*The provisions obtained from the third chapter are reflected in the author's mentioned publications*³¹.

The following **conclusions** can be drawn from the research:

There is a diversity of opinions among linguists around the world regarding the definition of lacunae, and a common conclusion has not yet been reached regarding the interpretation of the concept of lacunae.

2. In linguistics and translation studies, the equivalentless lexical unit, reali, localism (ethnographism), exoticism and barbarisms, whose names are in the same row as lacunae, have different positions compared to lacunae. Lacunar units are also considered equivalentless lexical units since they form a lacuna in the target language. Reali that form a motivated lacuna in the target text are lacunar units in the source text. Reali used in the original text are considered exoticisms in the translation text. Exoticisms and barbarisms, which are borrowed words, perform the function of eliminating (filling) lacunae. Localisms in the language are more likely to cause the formation of intralingual lacunae.

3. Extralinguistic factors and intralingual factors are considered to be the cause of the formation of non-equivalent lexical units and phraseological combinations. The extralinguistic reasons for the formation of lacunae and phraseological lacunae in the translation

³⁰ Skott, V. Ayvənhəu / V.Skott. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. – s. 514.

³¹ Əkbərli, T.T. Etnopsixolinqvisitikada lakunların təsnifatı // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti “Elmi əsərlər” jurnalı, – 2021. №4, – s. 52-57.; Интерпретация и элиминация лакун, образовавшихся в целевом тексте при переводе с английского на азербайджанский язык произведения Джека Лондона «Белый клык» // «Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського», – 2021. №6, – с. 1-7; Müasir dilçilikdə lakunların müxtəlif təsnifatları // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2019. №3, – s. 19-23; İngilis xalqına xas milli-mədəni dəyərlərin frazeoloji birləşmələrdə əksi // – Gəncə: Elmi xəbərlər jurnalı, – 2023. – № 3, - s. 136-141.

language are the differences between the geoclimatic characteristics of the compared regions, the lifestyle, customs, psychology, and mental characteristics of the peoples, while the intralingual reason is explained by the fact that the languages have different grammatical structures.

4. An analysis of different approaches to the classification of lacunae shows that researchers, identifying different types of lacunae, describe them differently based on some factors. Each elimination method applied in the translation process is used to ensure the integrity of the target text, to have the same effect on the readers of the original and translated texts, and to create the same communicative effect in both texts.

5. The content and genre of the works we have included in the study directly affect the type of lacunae formed in the translated text, the form and reason for the lacunae.

6. In the analyzed works of art, the formation of lexical units that are not equivalent in the source texts and, accordingly, lexical, grammatical, stylistic, psychological, ethnographic, behavioral, kinesic and text lacunae in the target texts is based on both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The dissertation shows a total of 49 examples of lacunae formed in translation from English to Azerbaijani. Of these, 12 lexical, 8 grammatical, 14 stylistic lacunae, 34 linguistic, 8 ethnographic, 2 national-psychological, 2 behavioral lacunae, 12 culturological and 3 text lacunae were presented in the research work.

7. The gaps formed by lacunar units in the translation text were successfully filled or compensated by the translators, and the artistic merits, idea-thematic features of the work were not harmed. This is generally explained by the fact that our translators are based on the principles of approaching non-equivalent lexis, mastering various forms and methods, and the great experience and level of professionalism of the Azerbaijani translation school as a whole.

8. The style of each translator, the approach to methods of eliminating lacunae is different. Thus, the two translations of U.S. Moe's "The Unconquered" by Z.Aghayev and A.Abbasov differ in the accuracy, figurativeness and many other features of the translation. For example, Z.Aghayev translated the barbarisms used in the original text into our language in the target text during the translation, while

A.Abbasov preferred to keep the barbarisms as they were in the translation text. A.Abbasov used phraseological units more in the translation in order to increase the figurativeness of the text.

9. Since W. Scott's "Ivanhoe" is written in the genre of a historical novel, the historicisms and archaisms encountered in the original text of the work made the translation of the work difficult and caused the creation of many lacunae in the target text. Nevertheless, G.Bayramov, who translated the work into our language, successfully coped with the translation.

10. We witness that some points are abbreviated in the translation of W.Scott's novel "Ivanhoe" and preference is given to free translation. In our opinion, this is related to the fact that the work is a historical novel and the complexity of the plot.

11. The events described in U.S. Maugham's "The Unconquered" take place in Soissons (France) during the war between the Germans and the French. A large number of barbarisms are heard from the language of the German soldier Hans. We witness that the use of barbarisms, which are considered borrowed words, both creates local color and serves to eliminate lacunae.

12. In accordance with the research subject of the dissertation, we have considered it appropriate to put forward specific translation options, along with noting the shortcomings, gaps and ambiguities encountered in the adequate transmission, preservation, revival and interpretation of lacunae in translations of English-language literary texts from the original into Azerbaijani.

The main content and scientific provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses of the author:

1. Lakunların interpretasiyası və dilçilikdə oxşar terminlərlə yanaşı işlədilməsi // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2018. – №6, – s. 17-21.
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3. Linqvistik və etnoqrafik lakunlar // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat jurnalı, – 2019. – №4, – s. 48-53.

4. Dilçilikdə lakun konsepsiyası // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2019. – №1, – s. 29-33.
5. Lakunların eliminasiya üsulları // Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin “Filoloji elmlər innovativ tədqiqatlar kontekstində” Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik onlayn konfrans, – Bakı: – 2020, – s. 157-160.
6. Bədii tərcümədə lakunların adaptasiyası problemi (ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərində bədii ədəbiyyat nümunələri əsasında) // Qərbi Kaspi Universitetinin Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyev oğlu Əliyevin anadan olmasının 98-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanın inkişaf strategiyasında Heydər Əliyev irsi” mövzusunda multidissiplinar Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: – 2021, – s. 101-105.
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11. Interlingual lacunas as obstacles in translation process // Tokyo Summit-III. 3rd International Conference on Innovative Studies of Contemporary Sciences. – Tokyo: – 2021, – p. 184.
12. Интерпретация и элиминация лакун, образовавшихся в целевом тексте при переводе с английского на азербайджанский язык произведения Джека Лондона «Белый клык» // – Київ: «Вчені записки ТНУ імені В. І. Вернадського», – 2021. – №6, – с. 1-7.
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