

## Word-Forming Lacunarity Types Potential, Relative, Absolute

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**Abstract:** The relevance of the studied problem is conditioned by the urgent need to increase the researchs concerning lacunarity problem description at the comparison of word-forming phenomena in the languages of different structures. In this study the suffix formants of subject derivatives act as the intensifying means at the level of word formation. The purpose of the study is to present the results of the field simulation comparing the word-building formants of Russian language intensification and their German counterparts. The field and functional-semantic approach were the leading approaches to this problem study. The main results of the study are the following conclusions. The field model clearly illustrates the presence of cross-language word-forming gaps and highlights the phenomenon of a cross-language word-forming lacunarity, defined as the absence in the language of translation during the search of a cross-language correspondence concerning a word-formation means equivalent to semantic SFI potential of a source language. On the basis of SFI elimination the types of word-forming lacunarity are highlighted: a potential, a relative and an absolute one. The study materials have highly practical value and can be applied in the issues of translation theory, namely at the identification of gap elimination best ways formed by SFI.

**Key words:** Field approach, word developing formants, intensifications (SFI), interlingual derivational lacunarity, potential lacunarity, relative lacunarity, absolute lacunarity

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### INTRODUCTION

**Problem relevance:** The problem of various types of gaps elimination which occur in the process of translation is conditioned by the need to identify the ways of their connotative shades transfer containing specific national elements of culture and the language consciousness of native speakers. It is necessary to clarify that we talk about interlanguage lacunae. Thus according to Bayramova “<...> during the classification of gaps the distinction of intralanguage and interlanguage gaps is mandatory” (Bayramova and Bayramova, 2011). Lacunarity phenomenon is also found in the word formation system of a language.

The lacunarity phenomenon in the derivational system of Russian language was studied by Ulukhanov (1996). According to the position of a scientist, the derivational system of Russian language is considered as a “set of options (or “cells”), some of which are implemented (“filled”) while others are not implemented (“empty”)”. In this study the scholar describes the intralanguage gaps within the functioning of the Russian language word-formation system.

### INTERLANGUAGE DERIVATIONAL LACUNARITY

In this study the specifics of lacunarity consideration is determined in the light of SFI comparative study

concerning the languages with various structures. The word-formation lacunarity is presented as the presence of cross-language gaps, concealed in the relationships between word-forming units and the units of other levels.

During the comparison of substantive derivatives with SFI and their German counterparts we developed the field of Russian and German language intensification. The functional-semantic nature of intensity category at the word-formative level allows you to organize and systematize SFI in a field structure with the release of nuclear and peripheral (near, average and distant) zones. The intensification field clearly points to the fact that Russian language has a quantitative advantage of word-building formants which express the additional connotations in a text and which often do not have analogues in the word formative system of the German language according to their functional-semantic characteristics. This leads to the appearance of gaps in the lexical system of a language. For example, the Russian derivatives with SFI and a marked intensification of a non-positive character *noaooooa+ea*, *aaaiiuea*, *aaooeua*, etc. Due to the phenomenon of a word-forming lacunarity in the system of German language, these words do not have strict correspondences in German language-the word-building formants of intensification. Another example: the word “old man” has a neutral coloring, the derivatives *old man*-*old man*-*old man*-*starichische*

staruhan differ by intensification degree, depending on SFI. Their elimination in German language makes it necessary to use the units of lexical, syntactic and idiomatic levels, etc., as the means of German language word-formation level are not always able to act as equivalent counterparts.

The complexity of substantive derivatives elimination with SFI during the translation from Russian into German arises due to the fact that the denotation is present in the usage of a translation language (except of absolute lacunae, national-specific realities, etc.). However, the equivalents expressing an additional connotative value represented by word-formation means of Russian language intensification are absent. Therefore, the phenomenon of lacunarity in the word-formative tools of German language determines the existence of gaps in relation to the derivative units of Russian language, formed by SFI and marked by emotional-evaluative and functional-stylistic marking. Makarov (2010) sees this gap as an “emotive” one and understands it as “any emotionally marked mismatch detected at the comparison of interlinguistic cultural communication process”.

The analysis of theoretical and practical material concerning the comparison of the word-building systems in Russian and German languages allowed us to introduce the concept of “derivational lacunarity” which is conditioned by the differences in the availability and the functioning of SFI in the word-building systems of compared languages: Russian language is rich with derivatives formed by SFI use which have no analogues in the derivation system of German language. The absence of a word forming means in a translation language during the search of cross-language correspondence equivalent to the word forming formant FL according to the functional-semantic potential, namely the suffix formant is understood by us as an interlingual derivational lacunarity in which we identified the following: a potential word-building lacunarity, a relative derivational lacunarity and an absolute derivational lacunarity.

#### POTENTIAL DERIVATIONAL LACUNARITY

Under the potential word forming lacunarity we mean the absence of a word forming formant in interlingual correspondence whereas the derivational system of a translation language has a word-forming equivalent. The potential lacunarity is characterized by the ability of Russian derivative transfer with intensifying suffixes of a TL word-forming level or the lexical level units with an identical seme but a translator does not use it. Let's demonstrate this using the following example. Look here, my dear snoshenka we took (Sholokhov, 1962).

Instead of *die Schwiegertochter* we could use the derivative *das Schwiegertochterchen* with the diminutive suffix *-chen* as a correspondence. The lexicographical electronic edition DUDEN does not show the version with *chen* for the compound word *das Schwiegertochter* but it is found in I.F. Goethe's work of the 18th century “Hermann and Dorothea” as a compound word with the suffix *-chen* *das Schwiegertöchterchen*: “Wenn du mir bald ins Haus ein Schwiegertöchterchen brachtes (Goehte and Hermann und Dorothea). Let's consider the following example: The fact is that Lebezyatnikov not only contemptible and foolish man but, perhaps, liar (Dostoevsky,) Er war dahinter gekommen, daß Lebesjatnikow nicht bloß ein hohler und dummer Mensch, sondern auch ein Lugner war (Dostoevsky).

A high degree of intensification concerning an accusatory-pejorative characteristics of a character in the work text is achieved using the substantive derivative *eaioieoa* with SFI-*oeo* by the researchrs. The negative quality *eaoi* is amplified using the formant-*oeo* which gives even more scornful ironic nature of a character essence. In order to keep the pragmatic potential of this fragment a translator could legally use the complex noun *der Lugenbold*, capacious by the expressive-evaluation and intensifying potential through the suffix *-bold*. In the following case, the translator could use nouns with the suffix *-chen* (*das Mutterchen*) or semi-prefix *Herzens* (*die Herzensmama*), enclosing a connotative nature and being the equivalents of the derivative *iaooooa*. We have five weeks as the mother died (Dostoevsky). Weil unsere Mutter vor fünf Wochen gestorben ist (Dostojews).

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## RELATIVE LACUNARITY

Under the relative word forming lacunarity we mean the absence of a word-forming formant in interlingual accordance caused by the specificity of a translation language word-formation system and morphological, categorical-grammatical, lexical and grammatical features discrepancy in respect of translated words within the languages of different structures. The relative lacunarity is characterized by the elimination of substantive derivatives with SFI units of different language levels. Equivalence has a relative nature in this case but not because of a possible intensity loss during the translation (it may be too high) but because of mismatch between FL units and the units of language levels used during translation. This type of lacunarity is observed in the case of morphological level and categorical-grammatical features mismatch, not all types of nouns are capable to develop equivalent analogs such as: Immediately go to your bell Gordeev with which they were resting in the sanatorium together.

This example demonstrates the relative lacunarity in the Russian language version the idiom variant *naeaeou caiii+ae* is used, the neutral-anrufen”to make a call” is used in German, although there is also the idiom “einen Anruf machen” but the noun “der Anruf” has no diminutive counterparts. As we see the relative lacunarity is observed most often at the morphological level mismatch in respect of translated derivatives. All the tables have been covered (Aksenov). Die Tische waren alle schon gedeckt” (Aksjonow).

There are word-forming tools in this example but the translator does not use the derivative “das Tischchen” with the meaning “pure diminutive nature”. There are reasons for this there is the idiom “заказать столик” (boy not noie) in Russian. There is a full semantic analogue of idiomatic nature in German-einen tisch reservieren. The selectivity of a word-forming means during the translation of Russian derivative from SFI into German language is often caused by lexical and grammatical features, in particular, by gender category of a translated derivative, already expressed by producing derivative as the following example shows it:

My dear matchmaker, he began in a whisper dear svatochek! (Sholokhov, 1962)/ “Lieber Schwager, begann er la flusternd. “Mein liebes Schwagerchen. The derivative *сватчек* from *сват+очек* (m.g.) is presented in German language by the noun equivalent *das Schwagerchen* from *Schwager+chen* whereas such compatibility is impossible for feminine gender (*liebe*) *Schwagerin* because compatibility with the suffix in comes in the foreground, the indicator of feminine gender of a

noun with the value of an actor who does not allow for accession of other word-building formants. Word, dear svashenka, across afraid to say (Sholokhov, 1962).

In Russian language the derived words related to collective nouns like *aaeu*, (*aaeueoei*) may be intensified by SFI whereas in German SFI compatibility is impossible with collective nouns. Natalia washed his *belishko*, mending, knitting stockings and mended trousers and shirts (Sholokhov, 1962). Sie wusch seine Wasche, strickte u stopfte seine Strumpfe und flickte seine Hosen und Hemden. Thus the achievement of cross-language equivalence at the elimination of substantive derivatives with SFI during the process of translation into German is conditioned by the specificity of categorical and morphological traits and the grammatical features of derivative names in German.

**Absolute lacunarity:** The selection of absolute word formative lacunarity is based on the determination of an absolute gap “absolute gaps are the words of one language that have no equivalent meaning in another language values in the form of a word: their value can be transferred only by the means of a phrase (descriptively) (Sorokin and Markovina, 1983). An absolute derivational lacunarity is understood by us as the absence of a correlating and consequently a derived equivalent with a word forming formant formant in translation language due to the absence of denotation and the realities in the language picture of the world among native speakers. What is being ashamed cried Mitya, winking: *Kalinushka my*, uh, *gorkovatenkaya* (Sholokhov, 1962).

The denotate “*калина*” is absent in the language picture of the German ethnic group. In this regard, the closest match is used *die Wacholderbeere* (juniper berry) is used during the translation, according to the similarity of external signs, red berry, bitter taste. In this regard, a translator interprets the statement of a source text, using instead of *die Drosselbeere* (*viburnum*), the word *die Wacholderbeere*, seeking thereby to make a clear gap for a German-speaking reader and also save the meaning. At the elimination of absolute gaps there may be a combination concerning the use of different levels of units in order to maintain a pragmatic effect of the text as this illustrates the above mentioned example: there is a syntax transformation, combined with lexical description. Thus the inability to fill in the equivalent “connotative, emotional and expressive gaps” due to the absence of corresponding SFI in a translation language identified after the search of German correspondences for Russian derivatives with suffixes-intensifiers, causes the appearance of cross-language word-formation lacunarity and its types.

During the comparative study of SFI the field simulation use allows you to organize the analyzed SFI and their analogues according to the degree of intensity actualization, placing them in the field with respect to nuclear and peripheral zones. The comparison of intensification fields in respect of Russian and German languages allows us to speak about the similarities and differences concerning the representation of intensity category by the unit of a word-formation level in a particular area of a field. The German correspondences identified in this study reflect the specifics of the language world picture among German speakers, embodied in an ambiguous word-formation and more in the lacunar nature of Russian SFI expression by different levels and interlevel means.

The field approach was the subject of research in the works of such foreign scholars as (Trier, 1973; Porzig and Wunder, 1962; Schmidt, 1973). In domestic linguistics the field approach is reflected in the works written by Bondarko (1972). The study of lacunarity phenomenon in the modern language system and the language picture of the world is carried out taking into account the different approaches and concepts as one of the priorities in respect of national linguistics (Bykova, 2003; Sorokin and Markovina, 1983; Sternin *et al.*, 2003; Ulukhanov, 1996; Pavlov, 1996).

### CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be used in the comparative study of word formation phenomena in Russian and German language at comparative-typological description of the languages with different structures as well as during the development of special courses concerning hardly translated vocabulary.

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