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ETYMOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHY OF THE LEXEMES LACUNA / ЛАКУНА IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

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Abstract

*The article deals with etymological versions of lacuna in English and its Ukrainian лакуна counterpart. It has become terminologically important in the process of functioning and has become the basic term for the new science of lacunology. It is revealed that the lexeme of lacuna / лакуна was borrowed into English and Ukrainian from Latin, but at the same time it should be considered as a result of the semantic development of IE. *laku, in particular, of its primary definitions as “reservoir”, “dried lake”, “hole”, “void” and others. Etymological nests of derivatives related to the words lacuna / лакуна have been constructed to demonstrate their genetic relationship for the common IE. root *laku / *laqū-, with the subsequent transition to the Proto-German *lögr and the Proto-Slavic – *loky. It is established that by semantic shift of the semantic chain “water”, “lake”, “pit”, “hole” in the original semantic structure of these words an archisema ‘absence’ was formed through a dichotomy повний [з водою] :: порожній [без води]. The component analysis of differential and integral family connections of the archiseme of ‘absence’ in modern naive pictures of the world is made. Based on them their further terminologisation in scientific pictures of the world have been recorded.*

It is proved that in the scientific pictures of the world these semes have lost their original topographic value (reservoirs and their devastated state) and have been transformed into seven 'pass', 'missing element', 'missing form', 'gap'. The terms "lake", "pit", "swamp" and "sea" are no longer associated with the word lacuna / лакуна. Developing its original meanings and acquiring new differential families associated with the archiseme of 'absence' and new synonyms, the notion of lacuna / лакуна has become a term in philosophy, mathematics, medicine and linguistics.

Keywords: *etymological versions, lac- / лак - derivatives, IE. root *laku, genetic relationship.*

1. Introduction.

To comprehend the linguistic representation of the hypercategory of lacunarity and to formulate the optimal terminological definition of a unit-hyperonym of lacunology, which is a lacuna, we turn to etymological and modern lexicographic sources.

The reconstruction of the naive picture of the world is the first stage, the results of which allow us to fix the initial state of the language units from which it is formed. In this case, a comprehensive linguistic, comparative and typological approach to diachronic and synchronic analysis of the LSV "ABSENCE / NOTHING" allows us to represent a register of language units in the semantic structure of which there is archiseme of 'absence'.

2. Literature Review.

The complexity of ontology of the lacuna contributed to the development of a new science – **lacunology** (István, 2016; Markovina, 2010; Sorokin, 2010; Rasul, 2016), whose theoretical fundamentals were fixed in the field of Translation Studies (Florin, 1980; Szerszunowicz, 2015; Vlahov, 1980). At first, in linguistic studios (Zhelvis, 1977) lacunae were investigated based on the concepts related to the spheres of linguistic studies, ethnopsycholinguistics and psycholinguistics (Sorokin, 2010; Markovina, 2010). They subsequently prepared a powerful fundamentals for further analysis from the standpoint of comparative and contrastive studies (Venuti, 1995; Vinay, 1958; Darbelnet, 1958), nonverbal linguosemiotics, cognitive linguistics, intercultural communication, pragmalinguistics, where phraseological patterns are treated as cross-linguistic gaps (Szerszunowicz, 2016; Szerszunowicz, 2018), as well as for corpus linguistics where lacunae are regarded low-frequency units and non-equivalent units, or zero counterparts in parallel corpora traced both diachronically and synchronically (Baker, 1993; Bergstad, 2009; Colson, 2017).

Szemerényi, using the method of diachronic interpretation, performed reconstruction by comparing modern language material and further obtained hypothetical states (Szemerényi, 1980: 13). In this work, to identify the etymological gaps, the elements of the method of diachronic interpretation (O. Szemerényi) were used to analysed the versions of the lexeme of lacuna and its Ukrainian counterpart in order to reveal the original semantics of the Indo-European root *laku, Proto-German reflexes and the pathways of its derivatives in Ukrainian to establish genetic connections and boundaries of the etymological nest, It is a hierarchically ordered set of formations in the diachronic plane with a central proto-form.

Chernysh notes that "there are good reasons to believe that the use of the nesting approach makes it possible to trace the total lexical implementation of substantives with a common root, to track their functioning, to establish and analyse the semantic potential of derived words, to show the way of the epistemic mastery of reality and the internal logic of the language" (Chernysh, 2010: 1). A group of words, like any other etymological nest, contains phonetic, morphological, phonomorphological, semantic and word-building, transparent and darkened connections of formal and semantic derivations (Chernysh 2010: 20).

3. Aim.

The aim of the article is to represent the etymological stratigraphy of the lexemes *lacuna* / *лакуна* in English and Ukrainian.

4. Methodology.

Tracing the etymological development of the term “lacuna”, we distinguish the meaning of “proportion of absence” from previous forms of the lexeme *lacuna*. The groups of words were considered that correlate with the word *lacuna*. Based on the analysis of their phonosemantic relationship and occurrence in general etymological groups, we use the nesting approach.

To analyse the etymological sources of the lexeme of *lacuna* / *лакуна*, we used the cognitive linguocomparative method, namely the method of diachronic interpretation (O. Szemerényi) to analyse the versions of Cognitive Linguistic Comparative Studies of the origin of the lexeme of *lacuna* and its Ukrainian counterpart (it was borrowed from Latin into English), as well as Indo-European root **laku*, Proto-Germanic reflexes and the ways of origin of their derivatives in Ukrainian. The method of structural linguistics, namely the component analysis, made it possible to fix the archiseme of ‘absence’ in the semantic structures of the lexemes of *lacuna* / *лакуна* represented in the English and Ukrainian dictionaries with emphasis on integral and differential semes.

5. Results.

5.1. The etymologisation of the lexeme *lacuna* in English.

The determining factor for the development of Comparative Historical Linguistics (in particular, etymology) was the introduction of the nest approach of Melnychuk in the Indo-European context (Chernysh 2010: 229). As it is known, the etymological nest constitutes a system of genetically related words that were grouped around a common etymon for them (Chernysh 2010: 26).

Understanding the semantic structure of the roots, i.e. the components of an etymological nest, follows the establishment of etymological connections and relations uniting empirically fixed derivatives. All the genetic material: phonetic, morphological and lexicosemantic reflexes of the studied roots and lexemes that are in a complex interaction may be included into the structure of the etymological nest (Chernysh 2010: 230).

The analysis of the etymological development of the lexeme of *lacuna* in lexicographic sources helps to assume that the development of its archiseme of ‘absence’ occurred gradually in different groups of phonetically similar words that had a common etymological origin and were associated with Indo-European **laku* represented in the “Etymolohichnyi slovnyk hermanskykh mov” (Engl. Etymological Dictionary of the Germanic Languages) Levitsky (2010: 344). It is confirmed by the data of the modern etymological dictionary of Harper (Harper) and Pokorny (Pokorny, 2007: 1883).

The above-mentioned sources associate the Proto-Germanic form **lakana* – “*polotno*”, “*zvysayucha hanchirka*” (Engl. “*canvas*”, “*hanging cloth*”) with IE *(s)lēg-, (s)lāg- and (s)leg- (Levitsky, 2010: 344; Pokorny, 2007: 2785) with the Old High German form of *lahhan* – “*khustka, tkanyna*” (Engl. “*scarf, cloth*”) (Pokorny, 2007: 2785), Old English form of *hlecc* “*toy, shcho propuskaye vodu, protikaye*” (Engl. “*leaking water*”) (with additional h) originating from the German reflex *lak-* (Levitsky, 2010: 344). It preserved in Old English and had the full correspondence of *lac* (Harper). In Modern English it has the following derivatives: *leak* “*tekty, vytikaty*” (Engl. “*flow*”) and *lack* – “*nestacha / brak chohos, khyba*” (Engl. “*lack / lack of something, failure*”) (Levitsky, 2010: 344), “*nestacha, khyba, pomylka*” (Engl. “*lack, failure, mistake*”) (Pokorny, 2007: 2786) that are connected, according to Levitsky assumption, with Proto-Germanic **slaka-* “*slabkyy*” (Engl. “*weak*”),

origination from IE *sle-/slē-/slō- “buty vyalym” (Engl. “to be merry”) (Levitsky, 2010: 344). These meanings are contiguous with the meanings of the reflex lak- “shchos, shcho teche, zvolozhuye”, “zvysaty” “znykaty” (Engl. “something that flows, moisturizes”, “it hangs”, “it disappears”) (Levitsky, 2010: 344–345).

Pokorny’s dictionary also contains the Middle High German form lū “potik, strumok, bolotna voda” (Engl. “stream, marsh water”) and lā “stoyacha voda” (Engl. “stagnant water”) (lahō) that are associated with the reflex laku- (Pokorny, 2007: 1834). The Latin form of lacinia “loskut, shmat polotna” (Engl. “flap, piece of cloth”) originating from IE *lēk-1: lək-: “lyuk” (Engl. “hatch”). Another IE root *lēk-2 means “shmatuvaty” (Engl. “to shred”) originated from IE proto-form *nak(ū), lak(ū) with their derivatives nog^w-, nog^wod(h)o-, nog^w-no- “bez nichoho, ne zakhyschenyy, holyy” (Engl. “without anything, not protected, naked”) (Pokorny, 2007: 1946).

There are the groups of derivatives united by the common IE root *laku-, which is connected with the word lacuna, in the etymological sources of the English language.

The phonetic derivative of the lexeme lacuna is lake. Harper’s dictionary states that the word lake₁ (ozero (Engl. lake)) (early XII c.) “vodoymyshche, otochene zemleyu, voda, shcho napovnyuye nyzynu abo vodnyy basseyn” (Engl. “water body surrounded by land, water that fills a lowland or water basin”) originates from the Latin word lacus “stavok, basseyn, ozero” (Engl. “pond, pool, lake”), also “basseyn, yemnist, rezervuar” (Engl. “pool, capacity, reservoir”) (associated with the word lacuna “otvir, yama” (Engl. “hole, pit”) that originates from IE *laku- “vodoymyshche, ozero, more” (Engl. “reservoir, lake, sea”) (it also originates from the Greek word lakkos “yama, yemnist, ozero” (Engl. “pit, capacity, lake”), Old Church Slavonic заводъ “kalyuzha, vodoyma” (Engl. “puddle, reservoir”), Old Irish loch “ozero, stavok” (Engl. “lake, pond”). The general notion is “water pool” (Harper).

There are other meanings for lake. Thus, the word lake₂ / lac “deep red colouring substance (1610) dates back to French laque (XV c.). It is associated with the word lacustrine “toy, shcho vidnosytsya do ozer” (Engl. “pertaining to lakes”) (1826); the word lough “ozero, stavok” (Engl. “lake, pond” (early XIV c.) related to the Anglo-Celtic, northern form of the Irish and Gaelic word loch, Welsh llwch, all of which originate from IE *laku- (Harper).

Another phonetic derivative of the lexeme of lacuna is the word laker, cf.: laker (it denotes someone or something related to a lake or lakes, for example, English Lake Country tourism, the poet W. Wordsworth, who lived at Lake District (1814), the Minneapolis Lakers American Basketball Team (1947) (Harper).

The word loch (late XIV century) originates from the Gaelic word loch “ozero, podibnyy do ozera” (Engl. “lake-like lake”), which refers to the landscape of western Scotland with its lakes. It originates from the Old Irish word loch “vodna poverkhnya, ozero” (Engl. “water surface, lake”), Breton word lagen, English-Irish lough, borrowed from Latin lacus. In Northumbria it was used in the dialect form luh. The deminitive originates from lochan (Harper).

A close derivative of the lexeme lacuna is lagoon, as well as the form of lagoon, formerly laguna (1610), “bolotysta dilyanka abo nyzyna z solonoyu vodoyu bilya morya, vidhorodzheny pischanym pahorbom” (Engl. “a swampy area or lowland with salt water by the sea, enclosed by a sandy hill”) borrowed from French lagune or directly from Italian laguna “stavok, ozero” (Engl. “pond, lake”), from Latin lacuna “ozero, otvir” (Engl. “lake, hole”), from lacus “ozero” (Engl. “lake”). The first references to this word are related to the Venice area. It is known that this word was used in 1769 by Captain Cook to describe the lake-like waterway in the Atoll of the Southern Seas (Harper).

The derivative of the word *lacuna* is fixed to indicate the lack of something, cf.: *lack* (noun) (1300) “*vidsutnist; potreba; neobkhidnist; defitsyt*” (Engl. “absence; need; necessity; deficiency”) possibly originates from the Old English of the unregistered form of *lac*, or borrowed from the Mid-Dutch word *lak* “*defitsit, provyna*” (Engl. “deficit, guilt”); in any case, perhaps from the Proto-Germanic **lek-* (it also originates from the Old French form of *lek* “*nedolik, poshkodzhennya*” (Engl. “defect, damage”), Ancient Scandinavian form *lacr* “*za vidsutnosti (yakosti), defitsyt*” (Engl. “in the absence (quality), deficiency”), from IE **leg-* (2) “*krapaty, protikaty*” (Engl. “drip, leak”). In Middle English the form *lackless* “*bezpomylkovyy abo toy, shcho ne mistyt' nedolikiv*” (Engl. “infallible or defective”).

The intransitive verb form *lack* “*potrebuvaty, demonstruvaty potrebu*” (Engl. “need, to show need”) is fixed at the end of the XII c. originates from the Mid-Dutch form of *laken* “*potrebuvaty*” (Engl. “required”), from *lak* (noun) “*defitsit*” (Engl. “deficit, deficiency”), or from another native unregistered derivative form. The meaning of “*potrebuvaty chohos*” was formed in the early XII c. has the forms *lacked; lacking* (Harper).

The etymologically associated with the word *lack*, exclamation *alack* was “*nevdalyy den*” (Engl. “a bad day”). The expressions *ah, lack of sorrow or frustration* occurs in the middle XV c. As Skitt noted, the form of *lack* (noun) formed a form with a secondary meaning in the Middle English language: “*vtrata, nevdacha, nedolik, dorikannya, sorom*” (Engl. “loss, failure, disadvantage, reproach, shame”). At first, this expression signified dissatisfaction, later disappointment or an unpleasant surprise, sometimes the form *alackaday* (“*alack the day*”) (Harper).

The semaseological derivative of the lake was the word *scarlet*, which meant the expensive cloth “*rich cloth*”, without later acquired the meaning “*bright red, purple*”. It originated in the middle XIII c. from the short Old French *escarlata* form “*red (coloured), high quality fabric*”, from the Medieval Latin form *scarlatum* “*red, red fabric*”, from the Italian *scarlatta*, from the Spanish *escarlata*, possibly from the Middle East, but rather from the Old High German *scarlachen, scharlachen* (about 1200) *scar* “*sheared*” + *lachen* “*cloth*”.

In English, the name of the colour is fixed from the end of the XIV c. The known word combinations are fixed as the adjective since 1300: collocation of *scarlet lady* from “*red with shame or indignation*”, persistent expression *scarlet fever* (“*scarlet fever, purple fever*”) (since 1670), *scarlet oak* (“*red oak*”), the tree of the New World, the name is fixed since 1590. In German there is a word *Scharlach*, in Dutch – *Scharlaken*, in English – “*Scarlet letter*” (N. Hawthorne’s “*Red Letter*”) since 1850. German, Dutch sources indicate that these words are related to the English word *lake* (Harper).

The construction of the subject field of *lacunae* began with the identification of dominant words *lacuna / лакуна* (terms of the same name) and the formation of pre-scientific *lacunae*. During the “*landscape period*” (in antiquity), an initial hyperonymic unit emerges, attributing “*lacuna / лакуну*” to the secondary derivation designation. Applying the nesting approach to research objects made it possible to trace the cumulative lexical realisation of substances with a common root, to trace their functioning, to establish and analyse the semantic potential of derivative words, to discover ways of epistemic mastery of reality and the internal structure of language systems.

Based on the etymological versions of *lake, lagoon, lacinia, lack, lacuna*, we assume that their semantics demonstrate the syncretism of eight meanings, mainly related to water and reservoirs:

“*Reservoir*” (“*water*”, “*river*”, “*puddle*”, “*reservoir*”); 2) “*lake*” (“*puddle*”, “*reservoir*”); 3) “*bay*” (“*shallow bay*”, “*harbor*”); with their ichthyology; 4) “*salmon*” (“*fish*”, “*salmon*”); with their devastation; 5) “*gap*” (“*dig*”, “*leak*”, “*pour water*”, “*lack*”, “*absence*”, “*gap*”); with something equal; 6) “*cloth*” (“*sheet*”, “*cover*”, “*coat*”, “*cloth*”); 7) “*piece*” (“*tip*”,

fringe”); and again with some indentation; 8) “hole” (“pit, funnel”), which form the initial semantics of the word lacuna, on the basis of which its further meanings in modern English have developed, including the terminological ones. The latter form the basis of the conceptual nucleus of hypercategory of lacunarity (Table 1).

Table 1

Etymologically related original reconstructed meanings of the lexeme lacuna and meanings of its derivatives

No.	Original meaning	Etymological nest and variants of its meanings	Indo-European, Proto-Germanic, Slavic root, etymons and their meanings
1.	“reservoir”	IE. *laku lag- “water”, “river”, “puddle”, “reservoir”	IE. *laku “voda, vodoyma” (Engl. “water, body of water”) (Levitsky, 2010: 342); LAG ² “vodoyma” (Engl. “reservoir”) (Levitsky, 2010: 342); *lakū “puddle, reservoir” (Pokorny, 2007: 1833); Old Slavonic loky, Proto-German lögr “morskyy potik, voda” (Engl. “sea stream, water”), Old English lago “sea, water, location of the sea”.
2.	“lake”	IE. *laku lacus “puddle”, “reservoir”	Latin lacus “zahlyblennya, ozero” (Engl. “deepening, lake”) (Levitsky, 2010: 342); Greek λάκκος “zahlyblennya, otvir” (Engl. “deepening, opening”) (ESUM, 2003: 179–180); Old Slavonic loky “kalyuzha” (Engl. “puddles”) (Levitsky, 2010: 342); from IE. *laku – “vodoyмышcha, ozero, more” (Engl. “reservoirs, lake, sea”). Most sources fix the Latin <lacūna “tama, rovonka” (Engl. “pit, funnel”) and the Greek origin of the word (Greek <λακκωμα) (Gromyak, 2006). The derivatives are English lacer (XIV c.), English lough “lake, pond” (Harper).
3.	“bay”	IE. *laku lag- laguna “shallow bay”, “harbor”	“nehlyboka morskа zatoka” (Engl. “shallow bay”) (ESUM, 1989: 179), “havan” (Engl. “harbour”) (Pokorny, 2007: 2268), Old English lagu “more, rika, voda” (Engl. “sea, river, water”), Irish loch “ozero” (Engl. “lake”), Old Slavonic loky “kalyuzha” (Engl. “puddle”), <Latin lacus “ozero” (Engl. “lake”) (ESUM, 2003: 180). The word was applied 1769 (by Capt. Cook) to the lake-like stretch of water enclosed in a South Seas atoll) (Harper).
4.	“salmon”	IE. *laks- *lakhs- lahs- lox “fish”, “salmon”	LAHS- “losos” (Engl. “salmon”) (Levitsky, 2010: 343), possibly from IE. *lak- / laksos “riba, losos” (Engl. “fish, salmon”) (Levitsky, 2010: 342), American English lox (1934), from Proto-German *lakhs-, IE. *laks- (Harper), which was displaced by salmon of Roman origin in English (Levitsky, 2010: 343).
5.	“gap”	leg-1 lack “dig”, “leak”, “pour water”, “lack”, “absence”, “gap”	“drip, leak”, Old English hlec “flow”, Old Frisian lec “damage, trouble” (Pokorny, 2007: 1852); lack from leg- “absence, lack, deficit” (XV c.), derivative form alackaday (“alack the day”), lacked, lacking (Harper).

No.	Original meaning	Etymological nest and variants of its meanings	Indo-European, Proto-Germanic, Slavic root, etymons and their meanings
6.	"cloth"	IE. *sle-/slē-/slā-lak- "sheet", "cover", "coat", "cloth"	LAK- < German lacana "polutno" (Engl. "canvas") (Levitsky, 2010: 344) < IE. *sle-/slē-/slā- "buty v'yalyt" (Engl. "to be merry") (Levitsky, 2010: 344); Latin laxus "rozslablenyy" (Engl. "relaxed") (Levitsky, 2010: 344); < German slaka-; Old English hlec, Old English leccan "zvolozhuvaty" (Engl. "moisturize"), English leak "tikty, utikaty" (Engl. "run, run away"), English lack "nedolik, vidsutnist" (Engl. "lack, absence") (Levitsky, 2010: 344).
7.	"piece"	*lok-tu- lēk -l/lok- lacinia "tip, fringe"	from Latin lacinia "many" (Harper), Old Irish locht m. (*lok-tu-) "accusation, mistake, omission"; "tip, fringe, cattle", IE. lēk-1: lək-: "hatch" (Pokorny, 2007: 1994).
8.	"hole"	IE. *laku lacuna "pit, funnel"	lacuna from < lacūna "pit, funnel" (1660), lac "deep red colouring substance" (1610); the word lacustrine "pertaining to lakes" (1826) (Harper).

5.2 The etymologisation of the lexeme лагуна in Ukrainian.

The original meaning borrowed from Latin lacuna also originates from IE. *laqu- (*laku) "water in a pit, water in a puddle, seawater", which is also reconstructed in Old Slavic "puddle".

There are the dictionary entries with derivatives of the lexeme lacuna – [Лак¹] and [Лак²] in the ESUM.

[Лак¹] (Orig. [Лак¹]) "plivkotvirnyy rozchyn, yakym pokryvayut poverkhnyu" (Engl. "film-forming solution to which the surface is covered") through the mediation of Russian and German, French or Dutch (German Lack, French laque, Dutch lak), which was borrowed from Italian form lacca (ESUM, 2003: 185). It originates from Old Indian lāksā "lak (z chervonoyi farby i yakoyis' smoly)" (Engl. "lacquer (made of red paint and some resin)" (ESUM, 2003: 186).

[Лак²] (Orig. [Лак²]) "ozero v plavnyakh" (Engl. "lake in the floodplains"), лачок "nyzyna, shcho ne obroblyayetsya" (Engl. "lowland that is not cultivated") originates from Latin lacus; "vanna, dizhka, yama" (Engl. "bath, tub, pit") is associated with Greek lakkos, which had the meaning "stav dlya vodoplavnoyi ptytsi; yama, riv; vodoyma, baseyn" (Engl. "became for a waterfowl; pit, moat; pond, swimming pool"); it also has etymological links with Old English. lagu "more, richka, voda" (Engl. "sea, river, water"), Old Irish loch "ozero, stav, kalyuzha" (Engl. "lake, pond, puddle", Old Slavonic "doshchova voda, kalyuzha" (Engl. "rain water, puddle") (ESUM, 2003: 186).

The etymological article with the word Лак² goes to the dictionary entry лагуна (Engl. lagoon) "nehlyboka morskа zatoka" (Engl. "shallow bay"), which is also considered as borrowing, possibly through the mediation of Russian, German (German Lagune) and Italian (Italian lacuna that originates from Latin lacuna "kalyuzha" (Engl. "puddles") that is connected with lacus "ozero" (Engl. "lake"), related to Irish loch "Ibid.", Old English lagu "more, richka, voda" (Engl. "sea, river, water"), Greek lakkos "stav, yama" (Engl. "pond, pit"), reconstructed Proto-Slavic form *loky "kalyuzha" (Engl. "puddle") [...] (ESUM, 2003: 179–180).

The phonetically similar lexemes lakuna (Engl. lacuna) i laguna (Engl. Lagoon) are etymological doublets that share the common etymology associated with the Latin lacus and Greek λάκκος (ESUM, 2003: 179–180).

The interesting semantic reflexes of Irish loch are the etymological meanings and forms of the ichthyonym Loh² (ichth.) (Orig. Лох²) – “losos (Saliuo salar L.) u period nerestu (Engl. salmon during the spawning period)”, which obviously constitutes borrowing from Russian; Rus. [лох] “losos; strumkova forel, ... skhudlyy losos pislya nerestu” (Engl. “salmon; brook trout, ... lean salmon after spawning”); [лоховина] “pohane myaso somhu; myaso lokha” (Engl. “bad salmon meat; sucker meat”); one of the meanings “peretvorytysya z lososya u lokha” (Engl. “turn from salmon into sucker”); it is also assumed to originate from the common Indo-European fish name *Lak’s with another expander: *lak’s-o-, cf. *laKs-o-R- > salmon; the idea of borrowing the word was expressed: Finnish, etc. lohi salmon, Estonian lohi from Lithuanian Lasis (ESUM, 2003: 294).

A directly etymological version of the word salmon (icht.) “Salmo salar L.” is reconstructed from Proto-Slavic *lososb is connected with Old English leax, ... Armenian losdi “losos” (Engl. “salmon”) originating from IE. forms *laks-, *laksos, which was associated with *lak- “kropyty” (Engl. “droplets”) (see лак¹); from IE. *lek-/lak- “strybaty” (Engl. “jump”) (by analogy to the Latin salmo “losos” (Engl. “salmon”) from saltre “strybaty” (Engl. “jump”) (ESUM, 2003: 291).

In Ukrainian there is an archaic correspondent of the word ozero (Engl. Lake), cf. [lak] (Original [лак]) – Ukrainian “ozero v plavnyakh; nyzyna, shcho ne obroblyayet’sya; ozero, stav, dizhka, vanna, riv, yama, vodoyma, kalyuzha” (Engl. “Lake in the floodplains; lowland that is not cultivated; lake, pond, tub, bath, ditch, pit, puddle” [692, p. 186].

The archaic derivative [lakata²] (Original [лаката²]) denoted “vyd rybalskoyi sitky” (Engl. “a kind of fishing net”) that contained holes (ESUM, 2003: 186); [lakerda] (Original [лакерда]) denoted “porodu morskoyi ryby; losos, somhu” (Engl. “a breed of sea fish; salmon, salmon”), which was present in the reservoirs (ESUM, 2003: 186); the word [lacs] (Original [лак]) is related with the word [lacerda] (Original [лакерда]), which also meant “salmon” (ESUM, 2003: 187); [lacodan] (Original [лакодан]) – reservoir, “stove” (in the mystery “Buv sobi pan lakodan, vves svit hoduvav” (Engl. “There was Mr. Lacodan, the whole world fed”); obviously a complex word formed, perhaps, from the bases of the noun lakomstvo (Engl. Delicacy) and the verb daty (Engl. to give); lit. “toy, shcho daye lakomstva (yizhu, lasoshchi)” (Engl. “the one who gives treats (food, treats)”) (ESUM, 2003: 186–187); [lokhanya] (Original [лоханя]) is “yemnist, “velyka myska”” (Engl. “a vessel, a “big bowl””), [lakhynachka] (Original [лахйначка]) is “posudyna “nevelyka derev’yana myska”” (Engl. “a vessel “a small wooden bowl””) (ESUM, 2003: 294).

A model is considered to be productive if it provides the creation of variant series that are characterised by stereotype and repeatability of components, the basis of which are cause and effect relationships [222, p. 86]. This is the variant row associated IE. root *lagu / laku with the original semantics to denote reservoirs.

In modern Ukrainian there are also related lyuk (Original люк) and liokh (Original льох) with LAK-, cf.: lyuk – Ukrainian “otvir” (Engl. “hole”), lyukovyy (Original люковий) “robotnyk, yakyu pratsyuye bilya lyuka pevnoho ahrehatu” (Engl. “worker, who works near the hatch of a particular unit”); Russian, Belorussian, Bulgarian lyuk (Original люк), Polish luka “empty, free space, break”, Lower Sorbian arch. luka, Serbo-Croatian лyкyба “hole”, Slovenian luknja “Ibid.; cavity”; through Russian borrowed from Dutch (in the form [люка] through the Polish and German); Dutch luik “hole” is related to Low High German Lücke “break, gap, hole” (Middle High German Liicke, Old High German lucka, luc-cha <lukkja), loch “hole”, where Ukrainian liokh (ESUM, 2003: 324).

The word liokh denotes “pohrib, pidval” (Engl. “cellar; [pit, cave; dungeons], [liokhovutsya] (Original [льоховиця]) “yama, vovcha yama” (Engl. “pit, wolf pit”); Russian [лех] “cellar”, Belorussian лэх “Ibid.”, Polish loch “underground room; pit, cave; basement;

(arch.) gateway; hole, pit”, Czech loch “prison; (arch.) cellar, pit: [cellar for storage of potatoes; hare fossa]; (arch.) basement; cave”, Old Slavonic [loch] “pit, recess, hole; basement”; through the mediation of Polish borrowed from Middle German; Ancient High German loch “storage, pit; prison; hole” (German Loch “hole, recess, pit; poor housing; prison”) originates from Old High German loh “Ibid.” that is associated with lûhhan “lock”, related to Old English loc “castle”, loca “prison”, Gothic usluks “hole”, verb lok, loka “prison”, further from Lithuanian lyuzti “break”, Ancient Indian rujâti “it breaks down” (ESUM, 2003: 695).

Based on the etymological versions of lexemes лак¹, лак², [лаката¹], [лаката²], [лакерда], лакодан, [лак], лагуна, лакуна, лосось, льох, лох², [лоханя], люк, we may assume that their semantics demonstrates also the syncretism of the eight basic meanings related to water and reservoirs: 1) “reservoir” (“water”, “reservoir”); 2) “lake” (“lake in the floodplains”; “puddle”); 3) “lowland” (“lowland that is not cultivated”); 4) “bay” (“shallow bay”); with their ochtionym habitat: 5) “salmon” (“salmon; live trout, thin salmon after spawning”); with some indentations: 6) “hole” (“fishing net”, “hatch”), 7) “reservoir” (“oven,” “large bowl”, “small wooden bowl”); with something equal: 8) “piece of cloth” (“bad clothes”, “rags”), which form the initial semantics of the word лакуна, on the basis of which its further meanings in the modern Ukrainian, including terminological ones, formed the basis of the conceptual nucleus of hypercategory lacunarity.

As we can see, the etymological nests of words related to the lexemes lacuna / лакуна show genetic relation to the common Indo-European root *laku / *lag-- and entry into the Proto-Germanic *lögr (“water in the pit, water in the puddle”) and the Proto-Slavic *loky. The word lacuna / лакуна was formed by a semantic shift in the sense chain “water”, “lake”, “pit”, “hole”, which explains the meaning of the lacuna “absence” through the dichotomy повний [з водою] :: порожний [без води]. In this case, the phonetic changes did not permanently lose the semantic connections of the nests lahō, *laks-, *laksos with the original IE. root *laqū- / *laku “reservoir, water in a pit, water in a puddle, seawater”. The genetic nest is hierarchically ordered and, like any genetic nest in the diachronic plane, contains a chain of phonosemantic, morphological-semantic and lexical-semantic formations, which, depending on the chronological depth of the demonstration, show or disconnect. We apply this approach to fixing the notion of “absence”.

For the description of semantic shifts, it is important to understand the phonetic, morphological and semantic laws of the compatibility of elements of derivative words that operate according to the laws of language development and the internal laws of derivative models [222, p. 23].

The latency is the accessory of the IE. *sle-/slē-/slə- “cut” and IE. *læk-/lak- “cut” and *lakana “canvas” to IE. roots *laqū- / *laku; phonetic patterns and semasiological changes play a decisive role in the interpretation of relationship.

Levitsky pointed to a close connection between phonetically similar nests: sleht- “equal” from IE. *slikt- (Levitsky, 2010: 482), verb slīkr “smooth”, Old English “grinding stone”, English sleek, slik-stone (Levitsky, 2010: 479), *sluk- “swallow, elbow” in verb slok “gutter”, Middle High German slücke “hole” (Levitsky, 2010: 485). Another IE. root *sleig- of the German reflex slik-/slīk has etymon “shadow, mule” adherent to the “LAKE” nest (Levitsky, 2010: 482).

In English and Ukrainian, there are common original meanings of “reservoir”, “lake”, “bay”, “salmon” and “hole”, which give synonymous rows of related words, cf. lacuna / лакуна, lake / [лак], lox / [лакерда], lagoon / лагуна, lak / лак. The meaning of “piece”, “canvas”, “lack” in English and the meaning of “piece of cloth”, “reservoir”, “lowland” in Ukrainian provide a specific number of words within a common etymological nest.

The meaning of “piece” corresponds to English *lacinia*, “canvas” that corresponds to English *leak*. The meaning of “lack” corresponds to English *lack*, *alack*. The common meaning of “hole” in English is represented by the word *lace*, but in Ukrainian – by the words [лаката], люк, льох. The meaning of “lake” in English corresponds to a specific derivative of *lacustrine*. In Ukrainian the word “piece” corresponds to the word *lakh*, the meaning of “reservoir” corresponds to the words [лакодан], [лахйначка], [лоханя], the meaning of “lowland” corresponds to the word [лачок].

6. Conclusions.

In conclusions it should be noted that the etymological versions of *lacuna* in English and its Ukrainian *лакуна* counterpart have become terminologically important in the process of functioning and has become the basic term for the new science of *lacunology*. It is revealed that the lexeme of *lacuna* / *лакуна* was borrowed into English and Ukrainian from Latin, but at the same time it should be considered as a result of the semantic development of IE. **laku*, in particular, of its primary definitions as “reservoir”, “dried lake”, “hole”, “void” and others Etymological nests of derivatives related to the words *lacuna* / *лакуна* have been constructed to demonstrate their genetic relationship for the common IE. root **laku* / **laqū-*, with the subsequent transition to the Proto-German **lögr* and the Proto-Slavic – **loky*. It is established that by semantic shift of the semantic chain “water”, “lake”, “pit”, “hole” in the original semantic structure of these words an archiseme ‘absence’ was formed through a dichotomy повний [з водою] :: порожний [без води]. The component analysis of differential and integral family connections of the archiseme of ‘absence’ in modern naive pictures of the world is made. Based on them their further terminologisation in scientific pictures of the world have been recorded. It is proved that in the scientific pictures of the world these semes have lost their original topographic value (reservoirs and their devastated state) and have been transformed into seven ‘pass’, ‘missing element’, ‘missing form’, ‘gap’. The terms “lake”, “pit”, “swamp” and “sea” are no longer associated with the word *lacuna* / *лакуна*. Developing its original meanings and acquiring new differential families associated with the archiseme of ‘absence’ and new synonyms, the notion of *lacuna* / *лакуна* has become a term in philosophy, mathematics, medicine and linguistics.

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Анотація

У статті розглядаються етимологічні версії лексеми *lacuna* в англійській мові та її українськомовного відповідника *лакуна*, яка у процесі функціонування набула термінологічного значення і стала базовим терміном нової науки – лакунології. Виявлено, що лексема *lacuna* / лакуна була запозичена в англійську та українську мови з латини, але водночас її слід уважати результатом семантичного розвитку і.-є. етимона **lak*, зокрема, таких його першозначень, як “водойма”, “висушене озеро”, “отвір”, “пустота” та ін. Побудовано етимологічні гнізда дериватів, пов’язаних зі словами *lacuna* / лакуна, що демонструють генетичну їх спорідненість за спільним індоєвропейським коренем **lak* / **laq* – з подальшим переходом у прагерманський етимон **lōgr* та праслов’янський – **loku*. Установлено, що шляхом семантичного зсуву смислового ланцюжку “вода”, “озеро”, “яма”, “отвір” в первісній семантичній структурі цих слів утворилася архісема “відсутність” через дихотомію повний [з водою] :: порожній [без води]. Здійснено компонентний аналіз диференційних та інтегральних семних зв’язків архісеми “відсутність” у сучасних найвіч картинах світу й зафіксовано ті, на базі яких відбулася подальша їхня термінологізація вже в наукових картинах світу.

Доведено, що у наукових картинах світу ці семи втратили вихідне топографічне значення (водойм та їхнього спустошеного стану) і трансформувалися в семи 'пропуск', 'відсутній елемент', 'відсутня форма', 'прогалина'. Значення 'озеро', 'яма', 'болото' та 'море' більше не пов'язують зі словом ласина / лакуна. Розвинувши свої первісні значення і набувши нових диференційних сем, пов'язаних із архісемою 'відсутності' та новими синонімами, поняття ласина / лакуна стає терміном у філософії, математиці, медицині і лінгвістиці.

Ключові слова: етимологічні версії, деривати лас- / лак-, індоєвропейський корінь *laki, генетична спорідненість.