CONTRASTING THE ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN LACUNAE IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Lacunae in English and Ukrainian as rare words make the problem of Translation Studies, Lacunology. The Lacunology as a new linguistic discipline which deals with lacunae in language, speech and cognition uses the general methodology of *tertium comparationis* and counting tools to differentiate the endoscopes of the linguistic lacunicon. A lacuna can be interpreted as a hapax in the contrasted discourses and corpus studies. Along with dictionary and electronic corpora tools students may acquire the needful skills of finding lacunae and eliminating thesaurus gaps in texts in translation studies. Today, it is important to find hapaxes in parallel, multilingual and translation corpora. The study of the terms of lacunicon in the English and Ukrainian scientific worldview is the actual linguistic and computational research to use compare and contrast tools and frequency analyzers. Rare words may be analyzed by frequency analyser programs such as MonoConEsy. The results of research indicate that hapaxes as rare words can be found in texts or manually via dictionaries. Broad context tools may be found in concordance texts given by the COCA and the British National Corpus, WebCorp and ULC. It has been concluded that such terms as *lacuna, lacunemma, lacunucon* are being traced as hapaxes.

INTRODUCTION

The use of parallel coprora has become very popular over the past decades in teaching EFL. By the broad context tools and concordance search it is possible to learn the meaning of the aimed lacunar item that may be new, unknown and rare. If the word has not been fixed in the dictionary it may be a neo, lonely word, hapax, creative hapax legomena and writer-specific forms, a rare word, lacuna contextually interpreted.

It is important to give tools for quick search and analysis which can be provided by concordance search engines. This problem was investigated by scholars (Kenny 2014, Olohan 2004). The theoretical and practical implications of the study are being implemented in EFL practices in internet labs available in Dragomanov University and Kyiv National Linguistic University. The creative word forms occur only once, but if they do recur, it is within the confines of a single text. The "creative loners" (the object of the article) are normalized or deleted in the target language (the subject of the article). Creative hapax legomena and writer-specific forms are known as lonely words (Kenny 2014: 142).

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The hapaxes are either creative presentations of existing words, or new coinages. The creative hapax forms to have been normalized in translation into English.

Program way of finding hapaxes

Today, corpus linguistics offers its ways of finding hapaxes. It is nowadays important to use corpora in translation studies and to be familiar with translation tools of analysis. It is necessarily to be suggested simple amalgamation of research tool and research material (corpora). We find that the role of corpora in translation studies and lacunology is prevailing considering three areas of translation studies: (i) translation studies research, (ii) translator training and (iii) translation practice focus firmly on research and analysis of corpus data first. The corpus is seen primarily as a research tool, enabling us to study translations in a number of ways and through a variety of methods, especially parallel corpora (Olohan, 2004: 32). Maeve Olohan (2004) outlines three models of translation used in translation studies research: comparative, process and causal. The comparative model refers to research that examines translation in terms of correlation with source or other texts, and this accounts for much of the research carried out thus far in translation studies, starting in the contrastive

stylistics approach. However, a comparative model cannot be used to explain and predict causes and effects in the way that a causal model can. The process model is useful for research the translation process over time, as seen in studies employing the think-aloud method of data elicitation. Research based on the causal model focuses on the causes and effects of translation in domains ranging from textual to textual to cognitive. These three models to text types of hypotheses that can be tested (interpretive, descriptive, explanatory and predictive), and but the causal model is the most fruitful for research using corpora (Olohan 2004: 9). The use of corpora for this purpose in translation studies has a short history; spanning no more than ten years, but electronic corpora have been used in linguistics for over three decades (Kennedy 1998: 1). While translation studies accepts and adopts the tried and tested corpus methods from its older sister, it also undergoes early teenage angst, seeking to develop its own corpus-related image while coining to terms with other self-centred, existential preoccupations. Few frequencies are rarely used by the author of the word (0.0006%) within selected author's corpus, for example: *amiableness, amid, amidst, amiss, amity, housebreaking, mediocre, misery, recollecting. repentance, respect, robin, sacrifice* (Fig.1).

Fig 1. Program way of finding hapaxes: Mono Conc Esy

Count	Pct	Word
1	0,0001%	toe;
1	0,0001%	tabernacles
1	0,0001%	179
1	0,0001%	shakedown
1	0,0001%	crux
1	0,0001%	precedent,
1	0,0001%	combativeness
1	0,0001%	hidebound
1	0,0001%	eschewing
1	0,0001%	under-pinnings,
1	0,0001%	(somebody
1	0,0001%	remotely...
1	0,0001%	ridge-pole,
1	0,0001%	sheaths
1	0,0001%	bawdyhouse
1	0,0001%	hocuspocus
1	0,0001%	when——there
1	0,0001%	equivocal
1	0,0001%	blows!——the
1	0,0001%	tidiness.
1	0,0001%	character's
1	0,0001%	nooks;
1	0,0001%	grasswidower
1	0,0001%	proviso
1	0,0001%	trivet
1	0,0001%	cons,
1	0,0001%	beams;
1	0,0001%	playwood
1	0,0001%	sponger's
1	0,0001%	concluding,

This documents that corpora in translation studies gives insights into better ways of finding lacunae in contrasting languages. Lacunae as rare word (hapax) can be found in the analysis of texts using frequency programs. Seeking better ways to find lacunae we hope using parallel corpora is quite a modern approach, perspective in the paradigm within translation studies. Frequency analyzes as MonoConcEsy tool (8) help in analyzing self-constructed parallel corpora of English-Ukrainian translations and retranslations to find lacunae and rare word for analysis and elimination. It is important to focus on corpus work as a research methodology. The use of corpora in translation studies and lacunology can be seen as the application of corpus analysis techniques, both quantitative and qualitative, to the study of aspects of the product and process of translation (Olohan, 2004). As a research method, it may be employed in finding lacunae by identification or footnote. In analyzing corpora and concordancing data we can also find lacunae by program ways (finding by the identificator 1/*).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As analysis shows the real time concordancing is very effective in demonstrating new terms frequency. The ULC (5) corpus shows the least quantity data. The corpus data of BNC smaller than COCA. Such new terms as *lacunema, lacunicon* and *lacunology* have not been fixed in ULC, BNC, COCA and International WebCorp. The term lacunarity demonstrates as hapax in COCA (6) and BNC (4) appearing only once. Web Corp (7) give 7 searches for the term *lacunarity*.

Table 1. Comparison of terms in ULC, BNC, COCA and WebCorp (frequency words list)

`	ULC	BNC	COCA	WebCorp
acronym	n/a	83	1021	949
lacunarity	1	n/a	1	7
lacunemma	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
lacunicon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
lacunology	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
nothing	250	31971	176225	7
papyrology	n/a	n/a	3	184

Conclusion

The terms *lacunemma* and *lacunicon* are authentical not yet registered in corpora belongs to the Ukrainian scientific world view. The term lacunology is international, still the word has not been yet registered in the compared corpora. Thus, the science on hapaxes (lacunology) is a hapax itself. As linguistic and corpus study it is important to facilitate ways to research and analysis using existing corpora and be ready to work on creating new specific purposes corpora, and we find perspective to have the English-Ukrainian parallel corpora to use and improve. The further research needs more discussion and insights.

REFERENCES

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Kenny, D. 2014. Lexis and creativity in translation: A corpus based approach. Routledge. Olohan, M. 2004. Introducing corpora in translation studies. Routledge.

BNC: the British National Corpus. URL: https://corpus.byu.edu/coca/

ULC: the Ukrainian Language Corpus. URL: http://www.mova.info/corpus.aspx

COCA: Corpus of the Contemporary American English. URL: https://corpus.byu.edu/bnc/

WebCorp: URL: http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/

MonoConcEsy: An Introduction to Concordancing. URL: https: // www.academia.edu/16716002/MonoconcEsy?auto =download

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