Summary

This work is devoted to the phenomenon of linguistics and cross-cultural communication called lacuna. As one of the most frequently occurring complication of the process of cross-cultural communication at any level of interaction, this problem claims attention and needs to be considered seriously, as long as in the majority of cases it leads to the obstacles in the dialogue of the representatives of different cultures.

Lacuna (accidental gap, lexical gap, hole in the pattern) is a word or any other lexical unit, forms of specific cultural demonstrations that do not have equivalents in cultures and languages of other ethnos.

There are many different classifications that intent to explain the phenomenon of lacuna in context of the subject of studying of any science. On the pages of this graduation work were described types of lacunas developed by the scientists (Antipov) within ethno-psycholinguistics. Among them there are linguistic, culturological and text gaps. Special attention was paid to two types of lacunas – linguistic and culturological, which are the most relevant in context of cross-cultural communication.

Among the culturological lacunas researchers distinguish psychological, behavioral, kinesic and ethnographical lacunas; while among the linguistic gaps there are such subtypes as grammatical, stylistic and lexical. In this graduation work all the named types and subtypes of lacunas are described in details and supported by examples appearing in cross-cultural communication between representatives of Russian, English, German, French and Spanish cultures. Several new as well as traditional ways of elimination and filling lacunas are also pointed on the pages of this graduation work.