

Characteristics Of Occasional Words

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Abstract: In this article, the study of occasional words in Russian and Uzbek linguistics describes the specific characteristics of occasional words: dependence on speech (text), creativity, perception of the correctness or incorrectness of occasional words, the relationship between an occasional word and the linguistic norm, the one-time use of occasional words, the occasional expressiveness of words, non-obligatory nomination, and synchronic and diachronic confusion of occasional words.

Keywords: occasionalism, occasional word, occasionalism of oral speech, artistic occasionalisms, peculiarity of speech, one-time use, non-acceptance, emergence on the basis of word formation, abnormality, expressiveness, nominativeness, synchro-diachronic mixture, peculiarity of individuality.

Introduction

The language is constantly enriched by new lexical units. New words differ according to their position in the language. Any new linguistic units may or may not have a place in the language system. There are words that are unique to a single (individual) speech without having their place in the vocabulary and remain only within that speech (text), created randomly, that is, extraordinary and often used only once in the process of linguistic communication. is distinguished by being outside. Such words are created by people and language creators. Folk-made words are spoken word occasionalisms in linguistics, while words created by known creators.

Occasional words are created by the speaker or creators in order to express their thoughts and goals in a unique and clear way, to show all aspects of a person, thing, object, or event that they are describing, and to clearly express their attitude towards them, that is, their feelings, and are then applied. Occasionalisms are created when the possibilities of the language in describing the object of the image do not satisfy the speaker.

The study of the processes of formation and development of the lexical structure of a language has its own history. In the work devoted to this issue, attention is paid to occasional words. In Russian linguistics, the study of occasional words from neologisms began in the 1950s of the 20th century. In Russian linguistics, N.I. Feldman was the first to use the term occasional. He interprets occasional words as linguistic units that arise on the basis of productive types of word formation and have a specific meaning in a certain text. [1.66] E.Khanpira's dissertation devoted to the study of characteristic occasionalisms of V.V. Mayakovsky's work was the first monographic work.[2].

In Uzbek linguistics, occasional words have just begun to become a special object of research. This topic has been addressed in research in the following areas:

1. In works devoted to the skill of using words of a poet or writer.
2. In the works created according to the standards of the literary language.
3. An article on occasional meaning and occasional word formation and in studies.

K. Samadov, H. Abdurahmonov, N. Mahmudov, B. Choriev, B. Yoriev, M. Mirtojiev, L. Abdullaeva, S. Karimov [6] noted the place and role of occasionalisms in the issue of the skill of using words of a certain creator in their research. However, a monographic work analyzing its lexical and artistic-aesthetic features has not yet been created in Uzbek linguistics.

B. Umurkulov interprets occasional words as one of the factors determining the artist's unique style [7].

Occasional words and their relation to the literary norm were thoroughly studied by A. Mamatov. Focusing on solving the problem of linguistic norms, the scientist analyzes the signs typical of "abnormal", "illegal" occasional words and phrases based on examples [8.220-229].

Researcher S. Mominov compares the characteristics of neologisms and occasionalisms and expresses his views on the specific differences [9].

The study of occasional words in the Uzbek language on a consistent scientific basis dates back to the end of the 90s of the 20th century. S. Toshaliyeva defended her candidate's thesis on the topic "Formation of occasional words in the Uzbek language" [10]. This was the first monographic work on this problem. The researcher also dwells on the specific characteristics of occasional words. He divides occasional words into four types: lexical occasionalisms, semantic occasionalisms, occasional constructions, and occasional phraseology. The study is mainly devoted to the formation of occasional words, in which the methods of occasional word formation are covered in detail. This work differs from our study in that it analyzed more press language and the formation structure of occasional words found in all genres. And we paid more attention to the study of occasionalisms of artistic speech, to clarify the spiritual and artistic-stylistic functions of this type of units.

The most important characteristic of occasional words is their close connection with the text, their incomprehensibility outside the text [11.66]. This idea can be challenged. Many of the occasional words can be understood without text. For example *changiston*, *balchig'iston*, *arslonvor*,

o'yparast, *gulparast*, *kulgudoshi* are also understandable to people who have read and heard his occasionalisms. Their meanings create an image before our eyes. But they seem weirder, funnier to us. *Changiston* when we read the word, we say in our mind, "Obbo azamat-e, changning o'ta ko'pligini ko'rsatadigan ajab termin topibdimi?" we say. Let's compare *arslondek* - *arslonvor*, *ulug'vor* - *arslonvor* like. *O'yparast* a similar opinion can be expressed about. In our view, *уйчан* in the word, the sign of thinking is normal, and in the word "*o'yparast*" this sign is expressed extremely strongly. *Кулгудош* the word *sinf-dosh*, *fikr-dosh*, *qishloq-dosh* based on the pattern of words. In this occasional word, together with the meaning of "laughing together", the meaning of "permanence" is also expressed. Such words are understandable even without text. The sign of "strangeness" is very characteristic of them.

A.G. Likov distinguishes nine signs characteristic of occasional words. They are: 1) characteristic of speech; 2) single use; 3) non-acceptance; 4) coming into being on the basis of word formation; 5) abnormality; 6) expressiveness; 7) nominative; 8) synchronic-diachronic confusion; 9) characteristic of individuality. He considers speech specificity to be one of the important features of occasional words. "All other signs," the researcher writes, "serve only for the clear reflection of this common sign in particular" [14.7].

A. Mamatov studied occasional words in Uzbek linguistics from the point of view of their relation to the literary norm. He also distinguishes speech specificity as one of the main features of occasional words and emphasizes that one of the main conditions in their creation is to give speech variety. The researcher shows seven signs of Uzbek occasional words. They are: 1) relevance to speech; 2) abnormality, 3) single use; 4) creation by speakers or writers; 5) expressiveness; 6) follow the rules of word formation; 7) historical-modern adaptation [15.203-207]. The researcher does not take into account the nominative sign. In our opinion, this sign is characteristic of occasional words, because they are also the names of existing things - objects, events and actions. For example,

qumzor, yozloq, g'o'zapoyahokim, futbolgoh, qishboy, xo'pchi, hazilvon such as names either a place or a person.

S. Mominov compares neologisms and occasionalisms and shows their characteristic features. He mentions the following as important features of occasionalisms: 1) relation of occasionalisms to the vocabulary layer; 2) characteristic of an individual (occasional meaning); 3) a single-use speech unit, often with an emotional-expressive color; 4) serve for a specific artistic speech situation; 5) to be motivated [16.82].

From the mentioned signs, it is clear that the motivation of occasionalisms has not been distinguished by other researchers. S. Mominov based his work on this fifth sign.

S. Toshaliyeva in her candidate's dissertation on the topic "Occasional word formation in Uzbek" shows the following characteristics of occasional words: Occasionalisms: 1) speech phenomenon; related to the text and speech situation; 2) abnormal-irregular; 3) intended for one-time use; 4) personal-creative production - related to word creativity; 5) related to word formation and word usage; 6) manufacturing process, manufacturing method, reason for use; 7) the usual and unusual relations related to morpheme division and composition are clearly understood; 8) use and creation require a certain environment (microtext); 9) related to certain linguistic-conscious perceptions and transformations; 10) appears as a method of speech naming (naming) and text creation [17.45-46].

Other researchers did not elaborate on the characteristics of occasionalisms. They mainly noted the place and role of occasionalisms in the question of the skill of using words of a certain artist.

In the previous part of our work, we revealed the difference between neologisms and occasionalisms as far as we could, based on our observations, and here we analyzed the characteristics of occasionalisms. We will list them briefly: 1) synchro-diachronic mixing; 2) the presence of the author; 3) novelty measure; 4) whether the language is included in the dictionary or not. These signs are the signs that distinguish

neologisms from occasionalisms. From this point of view, the most important feature of occasionalisms is their relationship to time, that is, in principle, they do not become obsolete, they remain a constantly new vocabulary.

Regarding other signs, we would like to express an opinion based on the analysis of the factual material we have collected, relying on the opinions of the above scientists. Occasional words that occur only in a certain speech fragment, created in this text and living in this text, operate in the zone of the most active interaction between language and speech. On the one hand, they represent the conflict between language and speech facts, and on the other hand, they represent the contradictions between the language system and the norm. Although such words are used on the basis of equal rights with other words (common words considered as a linguistic unit) in the course of their speech, they differ from them only by their unique characteristics. They are as follows:

1. Dependence on speech (text).

This sign is the most important sign of occasional words. In a certain speech situation, there are such speech units that are more necessary than ordinary language units in terms of content and emotionality, which are created in the text to which they belong, are used in this text and live with it. It is not necessary for such words to be accepted into the language vocabulary and become common.

The units included in the vocabulary of a particular language are stable words, and their dependence on the text is relative. Because stable words can be used repeatedly in speech alone, in phrases, one-word sentences and similar forms. And the dependence of occasional words on the text is absolutely necessary in most cases, and they cannot live separately, outside the text. In an occasional word taken outside the text (uvadaband, kuzaytirmoq, damkash, sezim, nursiramoq, rangdosh) lexical meaning has a probabilistic character and is clarified by the text, which allows the occasional word to be used alongside stable words in speech.

Consequently, while the stable word depends on the text, it itself predetermines and

shapes it. In other words, a stable word is an active factor that creatively shapes the text. An occasional word does not have the characteristics of creating a text by itself. For example: Biz ma'naviy tashkilotimiz —“Ranjkom”miz, ya'ni O'zgalarni ranjitmoqlik bizning ishimiz. (A.Oripov). The word ranjkom in this text is incapable of any meaning and completely unintelligible without reference to a much wider text of stable words.

2. Creativity. The creativity of occasional words is contrasted with the stagnation of stable (usual) words. The persistence of stable words means that they can be restored in memory, that is, they are readily available in the dictionary and functionally can be used again (repeatedly). According to its form and importance, stable words belong to the vocabulary of the language, and they are used in speech based on certain skills and qualifications. In this, their form and meaning in the language is remembered.

The use of occasional words is not about remembering a ready-made form or meaning, but about creating a new word. Each use of such words is a new occurrence of it. An occasional word must be essentially fictitious since it is the result of at least two relatively free combinations of morphemes. An occasional word is not always created; it is the result of a speech need, an emergent demand. Therefore, such words are rarely found in speech and are not found in the languages of any creator. Because creating such words requires a certain amount of ingenuity and skill from the writer,

The relationship between the occasional word and the linguistic norm. The creation of occasional words is a violation of the lexical-semantic norms of the language to some degree. Occasional words do not have the same relationship to the norm. Some occasional words are created based on existing word formation rules in the language:

Har nechuk, shoirman — sen bilan jondosh, To'yingda to'ydoshman, tirik yelkadosh. Degayman, yosh umring o'ylab, ey, qondosh, Bitgum, bitilmagan dostoning menda (A.Oripov). The occasionalism of the wedding in this passage does not differ in terms of word formation from the words blood, brother,

and brother. But despite this, it differs from these words, firstly in its one-time use, and secondly, in its creation by the author. This word is a unit of speech that is not standardized in dictionaries and grammars, like the basic elements of a language.

Asaliston, changiston, balchig'iston, shovqinzor, qo'ng'iroqzor even though they are based on word-formation patterns, they break the word-formation rule. Because -zor suffix understood from the base "...makes a noun denoting the name of a place where something (crop, tree, etc.) is abundant" [18.210], -iston and "...the name of a people (nation) or added to another word, forming a noun with the meaning of the country where this people (nation) lives or a place where there are many things" [18.210]. But the following examples show a violation of this norm: O, O'zbekiston, asal sandig'im mening, asalistonim mening. (O.Matjon) Yozda changistonu qishda balchig'iston ko'chamen. (E. Vohidov) Hech kim sezmay qoladi Bir kun arshga yetganim, Bu shovqinzor oralab Dodlab o'tib ketganim. (H.Xudoyberdieva) ... Olamning shikoyatlari oquvchi sovuq simlar ulangan telefon hamda qo'ng'iroqzor xona... (N.Norqobul)

According to the language criteria, the affixes -op and -iston are added to the words denoting living, growing things, but in the above examples, they make a new word from the words denoting a completely inanimate thing and figuratively express their abundance. However, many such things are represented by analytical forms. Compare: asali ko'p O'zbekiston - asaliston O'zbekiston, changib yotadigan ko'cha - changiston ko'cha, balchiq bo'ladigan qo'cha - balchig'iston ko'cha, shovqin-suron (dunyo) - shovqinzor (dunyo), doim qo'ng'iroq ovozlari eshitiladigan xona - qo'ng'iroqzor xona like.

It can be seen from the comparison that, although the norm of word formation is violated in such occasionalisms, the reader or listener likes them. The reason is that in such use, first of all, the need to strive for conciseness is satisfied, and on the other hand, beautiful figurative expressions are created.

In the current Uzbek language, there are a number of suffixes that form personal nouns whose productivity has decreased. For example, -

xo'r, -kash, -fush suffixes are originally an element specific to the Persian-Tajik languages, and nowadays almost do not form new words. But with their participation by a certain author havoxo'r, g'urbatkash, she'rfush, mansabfush, balokash words like Such a word formation is not in accordance with the norm. That's why they seem unnatural. But this is a reasonable inadequacy, a mistake, and it is subordinated to a certain purpose. Examples: Deylik, Los-Anjeles shahri ustiga Qora qanot yoydi motorlar dudi. Tokio, London, N'yu- .. Qurum bosgach, ko'k — Havoxo'r bir kalxat, ofat hudhudi! (O.Matjon) ...Uzoq bo'ldi bu g'urbatkash umrim. Ko'rdim goh she'rfush, goho sur mansabfush. (E.Vohidov) It can be seen from the examples that the occasional words are embedded in the above text, and no other word can be used instead. In this sense, the relationship of occasional words with the language norm is shown from another side.

4. Perception of the correctness or incorrectness of occasional words. It is known that the perception that spelling, orthographic, grammatical, and stylistic errors are made as a result of ignorance of the rules of the language and the perception that occasionalisms are correct or incorrect are not the same thing. The impression of the incorrectness of occasional words seems to fade away due to their most important functional qualities: their "predetermined" affectivity and their specific semantics. Occasional words, as a created unit, testify to the speaker's (author's) specific speech skills and thereby dispel the listener's doubts about the speech capabilities of the creator of the occasional word. The informality of occasional words is "justified" by their functional expediency and imagery. Even some mistakes, if not the result of illiteracy, serve as a visual tool that shows a certain character. Thus, as long as the violation of the criterion becomes a purposefully organized representational tool, it is not perceived as a mistake.

5. The one-time use of occasional words is one of their important features. Occasionalisms are used only once in a speech; they give a distinctive color to speech situations, show accuracy in expression, creativity, and originality

of language, and require the mobilization of the existing possibilities of the language in research.

In linguistics, occasional words are "individual words", "author's new words", "individual-author neologisms", "stylistic neologisms" or "individual-stylistic neologisms", "textual neologisms", "one-off neologisms", "poetic neologisms" are related to this feature [19.64].

One-time neologisms can be highlighted among these names that show the specific characteristics of occasional words. This name indicates the functionally disposable nature of occasional words. Each polysemous word realizes (activates) only one of its meanings during speech. The property of the text as a piece of speech is revealed, and the dependence of the word on the text is expressed. But the context dependence of an occasional word is much stronger than the context dependence of a stable word, which can perform a speech task only once with the text in which it is used. An occasional word is used only once in a specific text with the meaning it expresses and does not express the same meaning the second time.

Neologisms are characterized by the fact that they quickly pass into the national lexicon, easily adapt to various texts, and soon they are recorded in dictionaries as full-fledged words and are used repeatedly. Occasionalism lives only in the text it is created [20.30] and is distinguished by its one-timeness.

6. The influence of occasional words. There are two types of word effectiveness: word-related effectiveness and intrinsic effectiveness. For example, when talking about a person's character, tillo odam it can be said. Tillo the word sounds impressive in this text. Now let's take the correct meaning of this word: tillo uzuk.

It has only informativeness, not impressive power.

Intrinsic effectiveness does not depend on the text, but it is something inherent in the essence of the word.

If nominativeness is the main task for stable words, obligatory affectiveness is a characteristic feature for occasional words. Not all stable words are expressive. Most of them

have a neutral meaning and form non-expressive units of the language.

The influence of occasional words is intrinsic. Although they depend on the text and are effective in themselves because of their special feature of internal word formation, the occasional word is only semantically related to the text, and its effectiveness does not derive from the text.

Different occasionalisms have different levels of occasionalism and effectiveness. The less the formal and semantic violation of the rules of word formation in the language in the formation of an occasional word, the less occasionality and impact this word has, and vice versa. Occasional words are more expressive than nominative. As a means of expressiveness, they enhance the impact of speech and give it a color of unrepeatable originality. For example: Yulduzlar, men sizga boqqanda xumor, Qalbinda yer ishqı bo'ladi to'liq. Yulduzlar, bilmaysiz mening xalqimni, Bundayin zahmatkash yer yuzida kam. Yelda tinim bordir, unda yo'q tinim, Shunday ishparastdir u munisginam. (A.Oripov)

Poet ishqparast used as a paronym for the word ishqparast cўzida used as a paronym for the word.

7. Optional nomination. This feature is one of the characteristics of occasional words. Concepts about the world of existence are expressed in the lexical meanings of words. A stable word is a historically imprinted language unit that reflects a grain of existence. This can be explained with some simplified examples. In explanatory dictionaries, the text of the dictionary articles explaining the meaning of a specific word describes the "piece of reality" reinforced by this word with general literary language tools. For example, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word гўдак is explained as having the following lexical meanings:

1. An infant, not separated from the breast.
2. A person having no experience of life".

This is the nominative obligation of a stable word, which is historically strengthened in the socio-speech experience of people. Occasional words do not have the nominative

obligation. For example the meaning of the occasional word "maymuniyat" (monkeyship) can be understood by means of the expression "маймунга хослик" (monkey like). Or the occasionalism "замонсоз" may be replaced by the compound "zamonga moslashuvchanlik" (flexible with the time). Both example words express nomination, but not expressiveness. While the nomination in the stable words is clear to understand, but the nomination in occasionalisms need not to be understood by people.

A person who wants to understand their meaning will read the text in which the occasional word is present, if he doesn't want to, he won't. But the nomination of stable words must in any case have a sign of obligation so that everyone can understand it in the same way.

8. Synchronous and diachronic mixture of occasional words. The influence of occasional words. There are two types of word effectiveness: word-related effectiveness and intrinsic effectiveness. For example, when talking about a person's character the expression tillo odam can be used. The word tillo sounds impressive in this text. Now let's take the direct meaning of this word: tillo uzuk. It has only informativeness, not impressive power.

Intrinsic effectiveness does not depend on the text, but it is something inherent in the essence of the word.

If nominativeness is the main task for stable words, obligatory affectiveness is a characteristic feature for occasional words. Not all stable words are expressive. Most of them have a neutral meaning and form non-expressive units of the language.

The influence of occasional words is intrinsic. Although they depend on the text and are effective in themselves because of their special feature of internal word formation, the occasional word is only semantically related to the text and its effectiveness does not derive from the text.

Different occasionalisms have different levels of occasionalism and effectiveness. The less the formal and semantic violation of the rules of word formation in the language in the formation of an occasional word, the less

occasionality and impact this word has, and vice versa. Occasional words are more expressive than nominative. As a means of expressiveness, they enhance the impact of speech and give it a color of unrepeatable originality. For example: Yulduzlar, men sizga boqqanda xumor, Qalbinda yer ishqı bo'ladi to'liq. Yulduzlar, bilmaysiz mening xalqimni, Bundayin zahmatkash yer yuzida kam. Yelda tinim bordir, unda yo'q tinim, Shunday ishparastdir u munisginam. (A.Oripov). Poet used ishparast as a paronym for the word ishparast, which denotes the hard work of the Uzbek people.

The above signs of occasional words are not the same for all such words. For example, the degree of abnormality and affectivity of different occasional words varies dramatically. The degree of occasionality of an occasional word may even approach zero. The less casual, the looser these two characters appear, and vice versa. It should also be taken into account that there are cases of overlap between stable and occasional words. It was used for the first time in Ghafur Ghulam's collection published in 1956 the word **do'stparvar** occurs. In 1964, this word was used again in the newspaper "former Sovet Uzbekistan" and took the status of a linguistic unit, and was included among other words in the dictionary [21.96].

Therefore, each of the signs that we have indicated above will not be sufficient to distinguish the occasional word from other units when taken separately. Only all of them together make it possible to clearly distinguish it from all other language units, from other non-codified lexical elements of the national language. Therefore, when defining occasional words, it is necessary to take into account their special features.

Thus, an occasional word can be defined as follows: **an occasional word is an expressive speech unit that incorporates the characteristics of synchro-diachronic complexity, abnormality, speech style or nomination occurring at the same moment of communication.**

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