

OCCASIONALISM AND RELATED PHENOMENA

Moxinur Qurbonova Abdusoli qizi

Fergana State University teacher,
doctor of philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences,

Asila Shodiyeva Anvarjon qizi

Fergana State University teacher

Abstract: The article presents the views of world and Uzbek linguists about the phenomenon of occasionalism and the phenomena of neologism and potentialism that are related to it, and their reactions are expressed.

Key words: Occasionalism, occasional meaning, common meaning, errayim, neologism, potential words, potentialism.

Occasionalism is an important tool for the author to express his purpose. No event is used in the text without reason. There are many views in linguistics about the occasional meaning, which is the basis of the phenomenon of occasionalism. At the same time, it is necessary to dwell on the occasional meaning and the ordinary meaning of the word. There are different views on this issue in Uzbek linguistics. For example, the linguist scientist M. Mirtojiyev shows the difference between the occasional meaning and the ordinary meaning as follows: "The difference between the occasional meaning and the ordinary meaning is not that one is used by an individual and the other by everyone, their individuality and generality are different. explained. Contextual meaning is the situation in which the lexical meaning already formed in the semantic structure of a certain word is realized in the context, and the context realizes the certain lexical meaning of the word, that is, when each context-forming word chooses, so 'z is sorted based on a lexical meaning and is realized as a common meaning in speech. The occasional meaning is artificially attached to a certain word according to the contextual situation in the process of creating a context" [1]. For example, today I finished Navoi's epic "Khamsa". The dargah where I am studying seems to be Hazrat Navoi's "Khamsa". The word "Khamsa" used in the first sentence is the original meaning of the word, that is, the original meaning of the word is the first - the basic meaning, the initial meaning even when it is extracted from the text for the first time. The meaning of the word "Khamsa" in the second sentence is an occasional meaning - this school of knowledge is as great as the "Khamsa" of Hazrat Navoi, its greatness is expressed, that is, the occasional meaning is the meaning of the word related to the text.

A word is used in different contexts in its own occasional sense. Not understanding this correctly or reading each word in a work of art based on its meaning in an explanatory dictionary will lead to an incorrect assessment of the work of art [2]. S. Mominov, a linguist, gives an example related to this idea in his research. H. Rustamov, candidate of philological sciences, published in the July 5, 1985 issue of his "Literature and Art of Uzbekistan" newspaper "Errayim paxta shopiradimi?" In his article, he accuses the People's Writer of Uzbekistan Turob Tola of using the word "errayim" incorrectly in the following passage from the poem "Horma, Namangan":

Paxta topshirmoqda Namangan kuzi,

Paxta shopiradi errayim dehqon.

In order to prove his opinion, H. Rustamov says that the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" explains that this word is used in a negative sense. The poet H. Rustamov, who used the word Errayim in the context in a positive sense, opposite to the one in the explanatory dictionary, writes the following in response to the objection: probably can't be solved. When it comes to "Errayim", it is necessary to say that this word was needed in that place of the poem. As

the reader said, the word is not negative in this place, it becomes clear when you pay attention to the context and logic of the word. It's about bravery, about the original grower farmer who went beyond his word" [2]. In fact, always using the word according to the rules also bores the reader. The word serves, first of all, for the people and the artist. How to use it is the creator's freedom of speech. As Turob Tola said: The meaning of a word changes depending on the situation, mood, environment, and conditions.

To recognize the truth of Turob Tola, it is enough to know only one thing - the linguistic concept of the occasional meaning of a word [2].

Different definitions are given to occasional units in Kazakh linguistics. For example, G. Muratova explains occasionalism in this way: "The meaning of occasionalisms is in close unity with the context, and is always unusual. According to its external form, the way it is made, it does not obey the norms of the language" [3]. Of course, as the scientist noted, they do not obey the established language norms. The creator has the right to violate these standards.

The phenomena of occasionalism, neologism, and potentialism differ, first of all, according to what kind of phenomenon it is. The main difference between neologism, accidental and potential words is based on the contrast between language and speech. Neologism is a fact of language system[4]. So, neologism is a linguistic unit, and occasionalism and potentialism are speech phenomena.

The second distinguishing feature is authorship. There are different views expressed by linguists regarding this sign. A lexeme with a novelty color is called a neologism (Greek neos - "new"). A neologism can belong to the language as a whole or to the speech of a single person. The first is called universal neologism, and the second is called individual speech neologism. In lexemics, universal neologism is mainly studied. Individual speech neologism is considered a stylistic phenomenon. Any neologism first occurs in individual speech. If such a neologism is recognized by the majority, if it is formed in accordance with the laws of language development, and if it is considered necessary to convey a certain meaning in the language, then it becomes a universal neologism, it goes out of the scope of a single speech. If it does not meet these requirements, it will remain within the scope of individual speech. A universal neologism loses its novelty after being used for a certain period of time in the language and often turns into a common, modern lexeme[5]. So, Sh.Rakhmatullayev divides neologism into two types: universal neologism and individual speech neologism. Individual speech neologisms are, in our opinion, occasionalisms. The term neologism is applied to both of them due to the fact that both of them have the color of novelty. In our opinion, both phenomena - neologism and occasionalism are initially created by a certain person. When it becomes popular, it becomes a neologism. But the second issue is that authorship is characteristic of occasionalism. The author of the neologism is forgotten over time. The reason is that it is included in the vocabulary of the language.

The next distinguishing feature is the presence of a novelty sign. Words that have appeared in the language and have a sign of novelty (color) constitute a new lexical layer. Such words are also called neologisms. When calculating a word as a neologism, it is based on its novelty. A word that has lost the color of novelty, regardless of when it appeared, passes from a new layer to a modern layer [5]. And in occasional units, time is not important. They retain their freshness even after the passing of time. However, some of the occasional words can also become neologisms. Occasional words do not relate to the time aspect of the language, that is, regardless of the time of their appearance, it cannot be called either a new word or a stable word. That's why it is an exceptional case that they have new paint. Because, according to the rule, the presence of the color of novelty is its connection with the same time. Occasional words do not have this connection. They have abnormality and uniqueness. That is why it seems new to the reader.

N. Feldman distinguishes between the terms neologism and occasionalism as follows: "Neologisms - obey the established norms and can be included in the vocabulary of the language, because they strengthen the vocabulary layer of the language, occasionalisms, that is, individual-author creations, are part of the vocabulary of the language. "at" is not included" [4].

Professor S. Mo'minov differentiates neologism and occasionalism as follows:

1. Neologism is a language unit, and occasionalism is a completely new speech unit that did not take place in the vocabulary layer of the language or did not take place.
2. Some previously existing language units may be used by an individual in a completely new, unique sense. In this case, an occasional meaning or an occasional meaning of the word occurs. Semantic neologism is the use of a language unit in a new sense by many people.
3. Occasionalisms differ from neologisms in that they are speech units that are used only once by an individual in the course of concrete speech, and often have an emotional-expressive color, and later turn into a stable language unit.
4. Any language unit, including neologisms, may not be motivated. But any occasional word is motivated[2].

Of course, we also agree with these thoughts. Occasionalism is a speech phenomenon, a certain author uses occasional units as a weapon to express his purpose.

O. Tokhtasinova, who has conducted research on lexical occasionalisms in Uzbek linguistics, explains in her research the special features of neologism and occasionalism phenomena as follows: "One of the important signs of occasional words is that they belong to an author. Most of these words cannot be restored in memory. New words are also important only socially, that is, as an absolute ownerless unit belonging to the community of all people who are the owners of this language. Like all words in the language, after the owner was forgotten, the new words were generalized and their authorship was forgotten"[7]. In general, the presence or absence of an author in the creation of a word is one of the main signs of neologism and occasionalism.

At this point, we would like to dwell on potential words that are in an intermediate position. Scientists describe this phenomenon as follows: "New formations that appear in the speech process consist of two types of speech phenomena that are mutually contradictory, differing from neologisms in terms of their essence. These are occasionalisms and potentialisms. Potential words are new formations created on the basis of patterns of productive word formation in accordance with the laws and criteria of the language, and therefore, when necessary, they have the opportunity to enter the vocabulary of the language: chain lock, shirt, armchair (chair). , basement (basement), greenhouse (teplitsa), dining table" [6].

In the next parts of the article, the scientist calls the term potential words "potential words": "Such formations are naturally "planned" by the laws of the language and have the possibility of transitioning into neologisms, free from unusualness and randomness. Therefore, in our opinion, potential constructions can be called potential words" [6].

The linguist scientist O. Tokhtasinova also explains the phenomenon of potentialism in her research as follows: "Potentiality and occasionality represent closely related concepts. These concepts are related to the norm in the language. For example, he is ready for the invitation of youth trends. Each of us has made our way to a puzzling life (J. Subhan). Fortune tellers opened my fate, who played it. I clapped over my head and clapped my hands in the direction of that fateful person (J. Subhan). The words puzzle, fateful in the example do not exist in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Therefore, the lexical norm is violated in such construction, such construction is abnormal. This is casualness. The words puzzle, fateful in the example do not exist in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. But there is a formation pattern in the Uzbek language: it is the norm to form a word by adding a word-forming affix morpheme to the base. So, the norm

of word formation has not been violated. Such a construction model corresponds to the requirements of the language system. This is potentiality" [7].

It seems that neologism is a linguistic phenomenon, and potentialism and occasionalism are speech phenomena, and all of them are created for a specific purpose. In all three events, there is a novelty color for the person. Signs of abnormality and immorality are stronger in occasionalism. The established rules and standards are followed in the process of creation of potentialism and neologism.

References:

1. Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тилида полисемия. – Тошкент: Фан, 1984, – Б. 69.
2. Мўминов С. Окказионал нутқий номинацияда мотивациянинг роли: Филол. фанлари номзодидисс. – Тошкент, 1990. – Б.78.
3. Мўратова Г. Қазақ көркем әдебиетіндегі окказионал сөздер: Филол.ғыл. канд. ... диссертация. – Алматы, 1991. – Б.145.
4. Фельдман Н. Окказиональные слова и лексикография // Вопросы языкознания. – 1957. – № 4. – С.64.
5. Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi adabiy o'zbek tili – Toshkent, 2006. – B.92.
6. Тошалиева С. Ўзбек тилида окказионал сўз ясалиши: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дис. – Тошкент, 1998. – Б. 34-35.
7. Тўхтасинова О. Ўзбек тилида лексик окказионализмлар ва уларнинг бадиий-эстетик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б.31.