



FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF OCCASIONALISMS IN THE LANGUAGE

Saliyeva Shaxlo Saydaliyevna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimiy

Annotation: This article examines the structural and semantic features of occasional lexemes, as well as the poetic function implemented by these units and the identification of occasional words in texts and their analysis in structural-semantic and functional aspects. Consideration of the specifics of occasional words in and definition of a criterion for distinguishing between potential and occasional words along with characterize the structural and semantic features of occasionalisms

Keywords: Occasionalisms, and semantic features, structural, linguistics, interaction of language, neology

1. Introduction

Any language has rich opportunities for the development of the language system, which are associated with the peculiarities of the interaction of language and speech, correlated as a system and process, as a code and a message transmitted through it. Language is “naturally (at a certain stage in the development of human society) a semiotic (sign) system that has arisen and naturally develops, possessing the property of social purpose, is a system that exists, first of all, not for an individual, but for a certain society”. Language units are commonly used means of communication between people. They are reproduced by native speakers of a given language in various speech situations, in various contexts, passing from person to person and from generation to generation.

The term “occasionalism” (from Latin *occasio* – “case”) is used for the first time N.I. Feldma. For this term, about 30 definitions. “Occasional –“ not usual “, characterized by individual taste due to specific context use”.

As you study in detail, the definition of occasionalism is continuously concretized, acquiring new facets. V. O. Grishchenko calls occasionalism any non-usual construction that does not correspond to the generally accepted language norm. Consequently, occasionalism “is a speech deviation”.

N. I. Korobkina calls occasionalism “that which did not exist before the word of the author’s character, manifested in speech with its inherent novelty, having form and meaning”

Speech, unlike language, is the activity of the speaker and the result of this activity. Speech is created in the process of communication between people, in the process of speaking. It uses, first of all, certain means of language (for example, certain words, word forms, syntactic constructions, etc.), depending on the given speech situation, on the intention of the speaker, who seeks in each case to convey using these linguistic means a certain content, a certain thought. According to R. Jakobson, speech is “the selection of certain linguistic units and their

combination". It would seem that such an understanding of the relationship between language and speech implies that "there is nothing in language that would not be in speech. There is nothing in speech that would not be in language. L. Maksimov also asserts the same: "There is nothing in the language of fiction that we would not find in the national language". If the first statement can be accepted without objection, then the second would be true only if language were only a kind of "generating device" in relation to speech.

Some linguists cannot agree with the thesis that there is nothing in speech that is not in language. Language not only 'generates' speech, but also feeds on it; it lives and develops only because it is in a state of almost continuous renewal through a whole series of innovations. These innovations are created in speech (first of all, in oral and, secondly, in artistic and literary speech). Language cannot contain anything more than what is presented in speech. But this relation is irreversible.

Every speech fact that appears for the first time is a manifestation of occasionality. In linguistics, there are many points of view on the essence of the phenomenon of occasionality. However, despite this, and perhaps for this very reason, it is difficult to name such criteria that would make it possible to single out an occasional word from a number of phenomena adjacent to it (for example, neologisms).

Close attention to the issues of neology - the emergence and functioning of new words - is closely related to the history of the development of the science of language. Initially, the study of neologisms was reduced to compiling dictionaries of neologisms.

In the 20th century, in connection with the so-called "neological boom", this interest intensified even more. LN Elizarova speaks of the "high neogeneity" of the 20th century. In the early 1970s, almost simultaneously, neological dictionaries of the Russian, English and French languages, similar in character and volume, were published.

Currently, the study of neoplasms is carried out in different directions: word-formation, lexicological, lexicographic, stylistic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, etc. (E.A. Zemskaya, V.V. Lopatin, R.Yu. Namitokova, T.Yu. Sazonova, L. V. Sakharny, S. Togoeva, I. S. Ulukhanov, and others). Neoplasms arise continuously and therefore it is hardly possible to say that they have been sufficiently studied. During the second half of the 20th century, there was a turn towards the study of the author's word creation. Individual speech, in particular, poetic, attracts the attention of linguists due to the abundance of author's lexical neoplasms, or occasional words, used in it.

The occasional word is studied as a diverse phenomenon, which, firstly, is associated with the interaction of language and speech. On the one hand, an occasional word is a product of speech activity, on the other hand, it is the language system that allows creating occasionalisms according to certain models and is the contrasting background against which occasionalness stands out.

Materials and methods

The material for the analysis was the literary texts of Russian-speaking and English-speaking poets and writers and their translations, respectively, from Russian into English and from English into Russian. The volume of the analyzed material was about 500 original occasional words and their translations.

The methodological basis of the study is the work of R. Barth, L.S. Barkhudarova, M.M. Bakhtin, W. von Humboldt, B.C. Vinogradova, L.S. Vygotsky, N.I. Zhinkina, A.A. Zalevskoy, Yu.N. A.V. Fedorov, A.D. Schweitzer, A.S. Stern, L.N. Shcherby.

Private research methods include formal and semantic analysis of occasional words in Russian and English, comparative analysis of original occasional words and their translations into Russian and English. Experimental studies were based on the methods of subjective definitions, and "recording thoughts aloud" (Thinking-Aloud Protocols). In addition, when processing the data obtained as a result of experimental studies, quantitative and qualitative analysis was used.

Occasionalisms, as a relatively new object of study, are practically are not reflected in lexicography, but the first steps in this direction have already undertaken and the values of some occasional units are fixed, for example, in the following lexicographic sources: "Big Dictionary youth slang"

We have tried to define the analyzed occasionalisms in order to replenish dictionaries with occasional neoplasms. Taking into account the above, we consider it possible to give this linguistic phenomenon the following definition: occasionalisms are lexical units that are not fixed in explanatory dictionaries, existing within a certain context and created (created) authors on both productive and unproductive word-building models.

Discussion

The enrichment of the language is the appearance of new words, new meanings of words, new expressions. The replenishment of the vocabulary has long been estimated as enrichment, the progress of the language. The appearance of lexical neoplasms reflects changes in the inventory, composition and properties of objects and phenomena of the objective world, human social activity and the work of human consciousness.

In linguistics, much attention is paid to the structure, semantics and functioning of new formations - occasional and potential words. Occasional words are distinguished, first of all, from the point of view of the unusual ways of their formation. But at the same time, the semantic originality of the units under consideration also stands out, since an occasional word more often contains a new meaning that has not yet been fixed. Occasional word formation is currently a fairly developed area of linguistics.

However, little attention was paid to the semantics of occasional words, which, with their unusual form, sound, and mysterious meaning, attract the reader's attention to a lesser or greater extent, forcing him to involuntarily dwell on himself. Occasionalisms stand out from the general mass of words. With this feature of these units, a poetic function can be associated, which allows avoiding stereotyped, mediocre, predetermined.

One of the problems of modern linguistic science is the question of the criteria for selecting an occasional word and its definition as such. Initially, some phenomenon opposite to the usual was recognized as occasional. With the growth of the general interest of linguists in neology, the question arose about the relationship of the occasional word to neologisms [Ezerinya, 1999]. Some linguists do not consider it appropriate to single out a group of occasional words from the category of neologisms, believing that such differentiation is not essential for understanding the features of a lexical neoplasm.

However, most researchers differentiate between neologisms and occasionalisms, recognizing the former as a linguistic status, and the latter as a speech status [Feldman, 1957;

Khokhlacheva, 1962; Khanpira, 1966a; Lopatin, 1973; Namitokova, 1988; Usovik, 1995; Neflyasheva, 1998; Zemskaya, 2009 and others].

Neologisms and occasional words differ in several ways: firstly, the appearance of a neologism is due to the need for the primary nomination of new features, objects, concepts, etc., and the appearance of an occasional word is associated in most cases with a secondary nomination; secondly, neologisms cease to be perceived as new words over time, their novelty is “erased” over time, occasionalisms, on the contrary, are born and remain new words; thirdly, both types of neologisms are born in a unique context, but neologisms, having become common words, are used by native speakers in a reproducing, typical context, and occasionalism is constantly associated only with a generative, unique text; fourthly, neologisms, having appeared in speech, eventually become units of the language, while occasional words remain speech units.

Results

For occasional vocabulary, a number of more particular differential features have been established, the totality of which serves as a fairly reliable criterion for distinguishing occasionalisms from the entire array of vocabulary. These features include:

- creativity (irreproducibility);
- non-normativity;
- functional disposability;
- dependence on the context;
- word-building derivativeness;
- expressiveness;
- nominative optional;
- synchronous-diachronic diffuseness;
- individual affiliation;
- unpredictability.

An important problem in the theory of occasional words is the question of potential words. The term was first introduced by G.O. Vinokur in the book “Mayakovsky - an innovator of language”, where the researcher noted that “in every language, along with words used in everyday practice, there are, in addition, a kind of “potential words”, i.e. words that actually not, but which could be, if historical accident so desired.

According to A.I. Smirnitsky, “any word created in a speech for a given case may enter into circulation. But as long as such a word did not begin to be reproduced on a social scale in the process of communication, it, in fact, can only be recognized as a “potential” word., not included in the vocabulary of the language, not existing as its constituent unit. Therefore, according to the concept of G.O. Vinokura, a potential word is a word that does not yet exist, but can arise. By A.I. Smirnitsky, a potential word may already exist, but has not yet entered the language. Some researchers reject the term potential word, considering all neoplasms that have arisen in artistic speech as occasional, believing that their specificity lies in the fact that they are created for a specific occasion

2. Conclusion

After analyzing the definitions of occasionalisms offered by various researchers, as well as taking into account the main signs characteristic of occasionalism (speech affiliation; irreproducibility (creativity); “one-time” use; word-formation production; connection with the context; expressiveness; nominative optional; novelty; personal affiliation) we gave it

the following definition: occasionalism is a lexical a unit that is not recorded in explanatory dictionaries, existing within a certain context and created (created) by the author as productive and unproductive word-formation patterns.

In the course of studying the issue of classification of occasionalisms, the main directions in their education are revealed. All modes of education can be divided into standard (system, usual) and non-standard (off-system, non-usual). Standards include traditional ways: morphological (affixation, non-affix way word formation, addition, abbreviation, reverse word formation (rederivation)), non-morphological (lexico-syntactic (merge), lexico-semantic, morphological-syntactic). To non-standard include methods, among which we noted the classification of N.G. Babenko (classification based on the structure of occasionalisms)

The observation allows us to conclude that that the process of authorial word formation does not stand still, the language is in constant development, and the appearance of occasionalisms in it confirms the desire of authors, journalists, screenwriters to find new forms for the conclusion in them of a certain, as voluminous as possible, meaning, endowing them with wide functionality

The study of occasionalisms in terms of ways to create them and functional load reveals new possibilities for applying the language word-formation, which are constantly subjected to rethinking. Oral and written speech is constantly enriched neoplasms. Thus, the emergence of occasionalisms in modern communicative environment, online publications, mass media language, headlines newspapers, as well as in the names of humorous shows, - naturally conditioned process, since occasional formations are not only a means enrichment of the language, but also perform along with this a number of functions depending on communicative situation.

For authors (journalists, poets, prose writers and even bloggers) the word is a key tool, they are striving to make it more capacious and expressive. Due to their peculiarities, occasional word formations make the text consonant with the rhythm of modern life, endow it with a special, unique, meaning, call for reflection. In addition, they are evidence of non-standard author's thinking, thereby becoming reason for the popularity of the word maker in some cases.

Summing up, we can say that occasionalisms are a special a speech phenomenon that will sound unusual and new every time, because they are called upon to carry the author's thought, enclosed in a form created by means of the modern language.

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