

## OCCASIONALISM AND INDIVIDUAL SPEECH NEOLOGISM

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### ANNOTATION:

**The article describes the neologisms of the new author's speech, their grammatical and semantic nature, criteria and methods of formation. Each theoretical idea is explained with excerpts from the work of art, and conclusions are drawn in its place.**

**This article examines the theoretical aspects of occasionalism and individual speech neologisms, which are relatively little studied in Uzbek linguistics, their relationship, the position of both phenomena in the work of art, and explains them with examples from works of art.**

**Keywords: occasionalism, neologism, individual speech neologisms, stability, habituality, abnormality, word formation pattern, normative formation.**

### INTRODUCTION:

In many literatures, occasional and individual speech is described as a neologism phenomenon. In OS Akhmanova's dictionary of linguistic terms, occasionalism is considered as an inverse of the uzal application and is evaluated as a result of individual speech [1,284]. All forms of occasionalism are initially individual in nature. In this respect, these two phenomena (occasionalism and neologisms of individual speech) are intertwined.

In Uzbek linguistics, the theoretical aspects of occasional words, their formation [2], their artistic and aesthetic features [3] have been studied. In this regard, O. Tukhtasinova's research describes it as follows: is a speech unit "[3,12].

Occasionalisms combine neologisms with novelty. Also, both of them may not have been

included in the dictionaries. We can look at occasionalism as a type of neologism. Their common denominator is that occasionalisms, like neologisms, have a novelty. Neologisms although it has not yet entered the group of common words, it can become an active unit of general speech over time. Occasionalisms, on the other hand, are unknown to the language system and its laws, and are contrary to ordinary words because of their unusualness, randomness, one-time use, and inconsistency with the laws of language. Apparently, whatever the definition of occasionalism, it emphasizes that they have an individual-methodological character, their main task is to pass the stylistic task. Because occasionalisms are created or applied by a particular person in the process of creation based on the same situation, the need for content. Just as each artist has his own style, there will be new words and new uses based on this style [3,13].

In Uzbek linguistics - in the works on linguopoetics, linguistics, a certain creative heritage, the expression of lexical and grammatical units used in the process of research and classification, along with uzual units, occasional uses, individual speech expressions (author's neologisms) are analyzed. It is known that in the text created in the process of speech, "living" in this text is an occasional word or occasionalism (lat. - uses the term "random word"). The terms "occasionalism" and "individual speech neologism" are used interchangeably in research to suggest the randomness of the two phenomena.

In general, in both general linguistics and Uzbek linguistics, occasional use, individual speech forms have attracted the attention of

many researchers, and this phenomenon has its own research basis.

It is known that when a new unit (word, grammatical form) is formed in any language, there are two important aspects. These are: 1) generality, stability: normality, rhythm, 2) speech communicativeness, individuality, rhythm, creativity [2,5]. The first is related to the use of usual, and the second is related to the phenomenon of occasionalism. Occasionalism, on the other hand, emerges as an expression of individual speech.

Characteristically, occasionalism is a word based on a productive model and used only in the spoken text itself" [4,65]. In addition, some occasional applications are relative phenomena, such as neologisms. This is due to the expansion of the scope of a particular "occasionalism" - its place in the general vocabulary.

In the formation of an occasional word (meaning), the speaker (creator) uses different word-formation methods and word combinations ([word + affix], [perifiks + word], [so ' z + word] and b.) effectively. Especially in the works of innovators there are new forms of individual speech - the author's neologisms.

Occasional words can be considered as new words. Occasionalism is also a methodological phenomenon. Therefore, the use of neologisms associated with artistic creation, usually individual and stylistic neologisms, occasional words as "individual-methodical neologism" (A. Hodzhiev) is becoming more popular.

We see that individual forms of speech take different forms and meanings. These are usually: 1) Islam by affirmation (Sh. Kholmiraev), interrogator (U.Azim), rainmaker (I.Mirzo), asaliston (O.Matjon), odamzor (Z.Mirzayeva); 2) in the composition method: peach (R.Parfi), zadadil (F.Afroz). However, the emergence of new forms of stable units (phrase, periphrase) is also associated with individual speech neologisms.

Sometimes in fiction there is a derivative meaning that is not covered by dictionaries, that is, a neologism-semema. It is also considered an individual form of speech. The phenomenon of neologism-semema is considered to have an additional meaning in addition to the existing meaning of the word.

Another point is significant, that is, with the commentary applied to the phenomenon of occasionalism in the form of "units that deviate from the norm, do not follow strict rules, and differ from other words by their unnaturalness" [3]. depending on. In fact, in relation to the norms of language of occasionalism, individual-methodological neologisms, two phenomena are observed: 1) speech derivatives that do not obey the norms of language; 2) language norms (word formation norms, phrasal verbs): Compare:

1. Osima,

What can I do?

One end is heaven and the other is earth.

(A.Qutbiddin)

2. I am distracted by entertainment

I searched.

I'm not disappointed. (I.Mirzo)

The rhetoric used in the first passage does not conform to the linguistic norm (lexical-grammatical norm), but the verb used in the second example can be considered as a derivative of the [horse + boz] pattern. This template has the ability to create a complete word in Uzbek. These mold products (including: clown, dove, rooster, etc.) do not cause any confusion to the speaker and listener. Entertainment indicates that the verb [horse + boz] pattern continues to function, and that it has not stopped making new words.

In short, new words, usually created by artists, attract the reader's attention with their novelty ("difficulty"), give it aesthetic pleasure, and make the work readable. While some of these speech products are completely subject to language and speech norms, some of them

deviate from the norm. Individual speech units, formed on the basis of language norms, help to enrich our vocabulary, share aesthetic pleasure with the reader, as well as express the artistic intent of the creator.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE**

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