

OCCASIONALISM OF SPOKEN SPEECH

O. Tukhtasinova

Kokand SPI Associate Professors, Candidates of Philological Science

(Tel.: +998908565335. ytuxtasinova@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about occasional words as linguistic units, which are formed on the basis of productive types of word formation and have a specific meaning of a certain text, and its type of oral speech.

Keywords: lexical structure of language, occasional word, lexical unit, occasionalism of oral speech, speech, language, accidental, idioms, colloquial speech

The study of the processes of formation and development of the lexical structure of the language has its own history. In the works devoted to this issue, attention is paid to occasional words. In Russian linguistics, the study of occasional words by separating them from neologisms began in the 50s of the 20th century. From studying the works devoted to this issue, it became clear that N.I. Feldman, one of the Russian linguists, was one of the first to use the term "occasional word". He interprets occasional words as linguistic units that arise on the basis of productive types of word formation and have a specific meaning of a certain text [1.66] .

In the 60s of the 20th century, scientists such as E.A. Zemskaya, A.A. Arjanov, Er. Khanpira dealt with this problem. E.A. Zemskaya first uses the term "potential words" [2.53], then "occasionalism" [3.288]. Er. Khanpira's dissertation is dedicated to the study of occasionalisms characteristic of V. V. Mayakovsky's work. This was the first monographic work on this issue. It reveals the essence of the terms "neologism", "potential words", "occasional words". In particular, he says: "Occasional words are based on the less productive or ineffective word-formation pattern characteristic of the language, as well as occasional patterns, which are created either for a specific situation or for general information or for an artistic purpose" [4.1] The language is constantly enriched by new lexical units. No word is born without a communicative need. But 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. In linguistics, the words created by the people are spoken occasionalisms, and when we say specific spoken occasionalisms, we mean unique units used in the speech of characters.

There are also such occasionalisms characteristic of oral speech, which appeared as a result of Russian assimilation or conversion of Russian words used in conversation into Uzbek. For example: Chuvrindi went to launch a sweet factory in Samarkand, and Kesakpolvan went to find out why the ice cream factory in Margilon stopped. (T. Malik) The doctor ... smiled. (T. Malik) Habib became a member of the English Royal Academy and was awarded the Nobel Prize. (T. Malik) Even if Anwar reaches the level of the country's president, he will remain a

fatherless baby for his sister. (T. Malik) When he looked again, he was sticking the paper with the order on the wall. (T. Malik) Most of the occasionalisms in the examples are translated into Uzbek in such a way that it becomes difficult to determine what word was before them. Only a person who is aware of the content of the work can think of what words they used to be: sweet-lemonade, healer-glavvrach, wall board-board, president-Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic, etc. There are other options for the occasionalism of a medical doctor: chief judge, chief physician, chief physician, chief physician. Among them, the term chief doctor is widely used and has found its place in our language and speech.

An occasionalism, muskaymaq (derived from the combination of musical cream), which is similar to the same word, has been created, and the future will show that it will be assimilated into our language and speech. Now this occasionalism is regularly used in television programs and through the television screen. Ingliston is an Uzbekized copy of the word England, which was created by analogy with famous nouns in our language such as Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that most of the occasional words express meanings that do not exist in our language yet and satisfy a specific speech need. E.A. Zemskaya shows that there is a difference between occasional words created in oral speech or children's speech and occasionalisms in artistic speech. He emphasizes the many uses of occasional words in the press, and suggests that expressiveness is inherent in any of them [5.229]. In fact, it was shown in our work that even the simplest occasionalism has a feature of effectiveness. M.A. Bakina also says that the emergence of new words in speech arises from the need to create a new word to express a new event or concept or to express a new concept existing in the language [6.81].

In fact, occasional words are also created as a result of this need, and their speech function is evaluated according to the type of speech in which they occur. It is known that the value of language and speech tools in most cases is determined by their appropriate use. Occasional words, although they are formed based on the rules of the language, sometimes on the basis of a certain degree of deviation from them, the purpose of the use of each speech tool in the speech is intended. So, occasionalisms are a means to satisfy a speech need, and their task is to convey a concept and meaning that cannot be expressed through language means.

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