



## Use Of Occasional Words In English And Uzbek Languages In Artistic Works

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**Journal Website:**

<http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajssei>

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of the work is to find out examples Uzbek and English occasional words and their features. Ways of formation and functions of occasionalisms in works of fiction and publicity literature. Make analysis in English and Uzbek works. The research work is based on to study up the occasional words in the artistic works and to make their linguistic analysis. The significance of the research work consists in a detailed study of the relationship of linguistic differentiation of occasional words with the causes of their occurrence in the English and Uzbek artistic works.

### KEYWORDS

Occasionalism, occasionality, neoplasm, potential word, neologism, nominative, artistic-aesthetic function, affixation, compositional method, compression (abbreviation), semantic derivation, conversion, onomatopoeia, reduplication, normative lexicon, novelty, non-compliance.

### INTRODUCTION

The pedagogical and philological cycle of sciences currently being developed in Uzbekistan is faced with the tasks of intensifying the search for the foundations of new didactics, vocabulary, text theory,

translation studies, etc. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov posed such an extremely important problem at the ninth session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (August 29,

1997): “We need to quickly prepare a methodology for accelerating the study of foreign languages, based on national features (I.A.Karimov. O'zbekiston buyuk kelajak sari. T. 1998 yil. B 312).

In order to comprehensively resolve such a major problem, it is necessary to intensify research in priority areas of philology and pedagogy. In linguistics, the issue of occasional words as a special topic began to be paid attention relatively recently, obviously due to the anomalous nature of this phenomenon, although various authors' neoplasms have always attracted the attention of researchers. At present, individual author's word-writing is increasingly attracting researchers.

An 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 you to create occasionalisms according to certain models and is the contrasting background on which occasionality stands out. Secondly, occasional word-making is an important style-forming tool in the language system.

These question can be discussed in the research:

- a) What is occasionalism, how and where occasionalisms can be actually used?
- b) What are occasionalisms' artistic-aesthetic functions?
- c) What the essence of occasionalism in fiction is based on?

**The aim of the work** is to find out examples Uzbek and English occasional words and their features. Ways of formation and functions of occasionalisms in works of fiction and publicistic literature. Make analysis in English and Uzbek works. According to this general aim there were put the following tasks of the investigation:

- To study up The concept of occasional words;
- To study up the methods of formation of occasionalisms;
- To study up the types of occasional words;
- To find out the features of the use of occasionalisms in the texts of fiction and newspaper and journalistic literature;
- To study up the ways of formation and translation of occasional words in fiction;
- To make analysis of Uzbek and English works;

### BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

In linguistics, the phenomenon of occasionality as a special aspect began to pay special attention relatively recently, perhaps due to the duality of this phenomenon, although different author's occasional words have always attracted the attention of scientists. Currently, a kind of personal author's word creation of people more and more attracts linguists.

Study of occasional words in Uzbek language on a consistent scientific basis XX dates back to the late 1990s. S. Toshaliyeva “Occasional in Uzbek language defended his dissertation on the topic "Word formation". This is it was the first monographic work on the problem. Researcher occasional words specific features. She divides occasional words into four types distinguishes: lexical occasionalisms, semantic occasionalisms, occasional constructions and occasional expression. The research is mainly on occasional words is devoted to the construction of the occasional word illuminated. The difference of this work from our research is that in more on the language of the press and the structure of the formation of occasional words found in all genres. And we focus more on artistic speech to the study of occasionalisms, the spiritual

and artistic-methodological aspects of these types of units focused on highlighting their responsibilities.

Occasional words are considered to be an integral part of the chain "potential word – occasionalism – neologism". A potential word is considered to be a unit of speech, but a potential unit in relation to language.

## METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Design

Based on the principles of economy, occasional word formation is based on the use of models operating in the language, and despite the presence of a number of distinctive features, it is necessary to note the universality of the most productive models of education, namely: affixation; compositional method; compression (abbreviation); semantic derivation; conversion; onomatopoeia; reduplication. Special attention should be paid to the occasionalisms that are formed in the translation from a foreign language. From the point of view of translation, occasionalisms often refer to the so – called non-equivalent vocabulary-lexical units of the source language that do not have regular (dictionary) matches in the target language. Occasional innovations are new emotional, expressive words that have appeared in the language and that have a specific purpose. This goal is usually to draw the reader's attention to certain events. And given the fact that these are new words, they do not have their equivalents in the language of translation, and even more than that, the translation of these words is quite a big difficulty. The fact is that the translator, when translating occasional innovations, should try to preserve this expressiveness, which presents certain difficulties speeches.

### B. Instruments

The occasionalisms created by the authors-publicists are of great interest to linguists, because they represent the subjective-evaluative ability of word formation and colorful examples of language play of the intellectual-author with the reader, able to evaluate his creative possibilities. In the process of writing the research work we have achieved the goal-to identify and describe the main ways of education of occasionalisms.

The analysis of the functioning of occasionalisms in science fiction allows us to reaffirm that the individual author's neologisms add to the style of the author greater expressiveness, allowing newly name a known object, or vice versa – mark unknown reality of the author's and the real world, diversify the lexical richness not only of the original language, but, in this case, and language of translation. Each occasionalism is created in the mind of the writer, and only then finds its linguistic expression.

Almost every language is characterized by a large number of neologisms at the lexical level, because they do not occur in the language as a system of signs, but in particular speaker's speech, so this is the reason that not all of these lexical units are fixed in the language. That's why the elements of utilizing occasionalisms is analyzed best independently in each writer's works, since as occasionalisms as individual author's neologisms don't work exterior of the book in which they are utilized. There are four effective ways to translate occasionalisms: the use of existing word in the language, giving it a new meaning; to create a new word on the basis of existing in language roots, suffixes, words; transcribing; associative method.

When choosing a method of translation the characteristics of occasionalisms should be taken into account, including the fact that they are created for one-time use, i.e. only to a specific context, and that they bear the great

meaning and communicative-emotional stress and in most cases do not correspond to the norms of the language.

#### D. Data Collection and Analysis

Occasionalisms are created with the need to express a concept in a unique, new, and often effective way. This requires a certain ingenuity and linguistic skills from the speaker. Depending on the type of speech in which occasional words occur, that speech performs a demanding function and thereby satisfies the spiritual-nominative, communicative need of speech. For example, in simple, neutral-themed speeches, the occasional word may have a relatively simple communicative function, but the occasional word created in artistic speech serves an artistic-aesthetic function and gives the text itself an artistic color.

Some occasionalisms are based on distorting word forms and using them in other forms, and are applied according to different speech requirements: **Саноқсиз** кўраларнинг тиззадан ўт – яйлоғи, Қумларнинг ўртасида тўкин мевазор боғи (Миртемир) ёки: Қалбида **гурлаган** ишқ ўти. (У.Носир) – Колхоздан келдингизми? – Кечирасиз, гулхоздан келяпман. – Бир нарсани коллектив бўлиб... – Гуллектив бўлиб, - деди Зойир – Каллапушни... – Гуллапушни денг-э! (Н.Аминов).

The **яйлоғи**, **гурлаган** occasionalisms in the examples are due to the mispronunciation of the words **яйлов**, **гуриллаган**. Poetic speech requires such pronunciation. a rhyme in the form of **яйлоғи – боғи** was formed; and **гурлаган** occasionalism, on the other hand, is created according to the need for a concise, poetic form relative to the word **гуриллаган** used in ordinary colloquial speech.

The distorted pronunciation of the example as **колхоз - гулхоз**, **коллектив - гуллектив**, **каллапўш - гуллапўш** created a sharp humorous situation. The pronunciation of the

words in the following example also does not conform to the orthoepic norm. This inconsistency created an occasional and ridiculous speech situation:

Барра соқол болташакул қайчулануб соз Ва яна афт-ангоримиз муллага таққос Ва яна тил остига беш-олти чўқим нос. Эски шаҳар бозоридан олғон семиз ғоз, Рафта кезиб юрдук лапанг ғозга қилиб мос. (А.Обиджон). The general speech situation that emerges from these poetic verses is that of laughter. For this purpose, instead of **болташакул** was used **болташакул**, **қайчиланиб** instead of **қайчулануб**.

Occasionalisms of artistic speech perform a specific artistic-aesthetic function. Such a task stems from the nature and essence of occasionalisms. This is, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, this task is manifested in connection with the situation of artistic speech. Suppose, on the one hand - language units, on the other - speech units. They are in a contradictory relationship with each other because language units may not always be able to fully express the speech situation. In the oral form of speech, various gestures (extralinguistic factors) serve to replace missing units.

Occasionalisms are explored as a complex and different marvel, which is basically related to the interaction of dialect and discourse. They are the result of etymological movement, but it acts as a so-called foundation on which the occasionalisms stand out. In expansion, occasionalisms constitute an critical implies of forming author's fashion within the dialect framework. When translating literary writings the interpreter points to exchange the content agreeing to wants of the group of onlookers. He ought to keep in mind the author's identity, which is additionally required to be embedded in translation.

In works of Science Fiction we find many unusual formations (occasional words) which

with the progress of science are likely to become neologisms and, with time, full-fledged members of the English word stock. Look at the following records and clarify the implications of the words:

- i. space port, space-radio, spacecast, spacegram (cf. spaceship);
- ii. robotics, roboticist, robotic engineering, robopsychologist, robot-icity (cf. robot);
- iii. planeteer, rocketeer (cf. privateer);
- iv. all when, downwhen, upwhen, everywhen, outwhen, homewhen, birthwhen (cf. anyhow, etc).

Explain the meanings and structure of the words.

In the following sentences.

1. You jet at five. You're to jet there as soon as possible. We went as fast as the car can jet. Let's jet.
2. Be sure to put this item in the next issue of newszine. And extend my subscription accordingly.
3. Of course he had seen all the films, audiomags, and books concerning it.
4. If there could be teleportation or teleportage or whatever it is, surely there would have to be a transmitter and some sort of reassembly station.
5. The car would be parked in the carport alongside their cabin door.

Comment on the passage given below and discuss the additions to the English word-stock in the spheres of food, clothing, art.

The created vocabulary actually appears on the basis of existing linguistic units, but differs from lexical units in that it is not yet known, its uniqueness, especially in terms of its aesthetic function. Sh. Balli's view is very valid: "If a scientist or engineer changes language to make it more personal, more logical, more understandable, the writer recreates it to be able to express the most personal ideas, that is, to have an effective and aesthetic meaning."

## RESULTS

Indeed, almost all of the occasionalisms we have collected represent the very personal, distinctive thoughts of the creators. For example, in the works of M. Shaykhzoda: ойбачча, тундалик дафтар, юракдош, нафосатбоз, ойдош, меҳнатдош, жангбоз, кўз ёшин калидламоқ, шабистон, хоразмлашсин, хаёлхона, ғайратмандлик, бахтсозлик;

It belongs to the pen of A. Arifov маймунона, маймуният, фикрчан, ғурурдош, найкамалак, абадиян, рўйинтан даҳо, замонсоз, тақдирдош, худочалар, яланғоч сатрлар, Мустайистон;

Created by E.Vakhidov фикрат қутиси, чархи болокаш, бетарош, кавкабистон, томошагоҳ, бардавон, Донишқишлоқ, Донишгазет, соҳибхаёл, ҳақпеша, шафақгун; Created by Mirtemir тиллачи, таъзимкор, ўзбеки, зафарёб, ўзбаки, қўлтиқдош, тиловлим, солдовча;

Found in the poems of O. Matjon баҳорнақш, долғалатувчи, турмуштабъ, Шамолбоши, Юлдузот, томирбанд, фойдапараст;

It was typical of N.Aminov's works ғарчашм, лабчок, шўристон, овознигор, қўшиқнигор, кадрча, сигирбоз, антитепакалин, мақомгоҳ, акагоҳ, давлатгоҳ, тўйхўр, ётоқгоҳ, ресторангоҳ, гуллектив, гулхозчи, гуллапўш; Created by P. Kadyrov конкурслашмоқ, туҳматкаш, проргул тумов, текин ҳурмат, даҳанапарастлик, хатбозлик;

In the works of A. Obidjon балетқўрғон, фабрикон, ўчкор, дарахтпараст, қозондош, тулакзода, ғозлануб, безгакшамол, бедасоч;

In the works of T. Malik шайтонсарой, муслмоншева, Инглистон, боши бузук, табиббоши, қоронғу башара, индамаслар дунёси such as occasionalisms are noteworthy.

This is where the individual skill of each artist is manifested and leads to an increase in

attention in students. This makes us think first about the form of expression of the word and then about its meaning.

Everyone who is acquainted with these words will be more impressed by them than by ordinary words, for the novelty in them, the coloring, will undoubtedly attract the reader's attention. The following thoughts of B.V. Tomashevsky complement these considerations: "These new constructions ... are created to avoid repetitions (templates) of speech, to update the expressions that are used constantly."

Hence, occasionalisms are a manifestation of an aesthetic function as long as they affect the emotions of the reader or listener, creating in them a renewal, an impression, or arousal. Among the examples we have collected, the very selected words in the composition of the баҳорнақш, ғазалнақш occasionalisms evoke aesthetic pleasure in one. Баҳор is a word that reflects youth, the season of flowers, ғазал is a word that reflects the secrets of the inner world, and нақш is the expression of these concepts in strange forms.

These speech forms perform an aesthetic function in addition to the nominative, reporting, and evaluation functions listed above. It should be noted that the evaluative function of occasionalisms is somehow confused with the aesthetic function. If occasionalisms that express a positive meaning are semantically related to one of the aesthetic categories - beauty, occasionalisms that express a negative meaning are related to the category of ugliness. The aesthetic function of occasionalisms stems from the fact that the meanings of beauty and ugliness are expressed, and that their influence on the human psyche, in which feelings of pleasure, contemplation, wonder, or hatred arise. The occasional word is such a unity that it motivates a person not only to mental

knowledge, but also to emotional knowledge, that is, to the aesthetic perception of reality.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

As a result of this research, the study of occasionalisms in the English and Uzbek language and their functional-methodological and artistic-aesthetic features allows us to draw the following general conclusions will give:

1. The lexical system of a language is an extremely complex and multifaceted phenomenon old and new, normative and non-normative, functional, real and unreal, individual and lexemes with collective features coexist and interacts in speech. That's the structure of the lexical system occasional words are a group of speech units that are not included.
2. Occasional words are one of the means of expression in speech, they are extraordinarily created, remain an individual product of creative speech, do not become normative elements of language, always retain the color of novelty.
3. Occasional words are common, that is, the frequency of use of normative lexicon, novelty, non-compliance with literary norms, and, according to the level of encounter in speech it differs sharply in that it remains only a unit of speech.
4. An analysis of Uzbek and English language occasionalisms shows that occasional words express the content of speech clearly, accurately, figuratively and in all its aspects In this sense, they are a certain artistic and aesthetic in speech performs the function.
5. The comparison between occasionalism and neologism shows that the novelty of occasionalisms does not depend on

historical time, but on language changes of different periods are not affected and the normative lexicon of the language is problematic. That is why he lived and worked in different periods. The occasional words created by the authors are still relevant today. did not activate. That is why they are always new words in the language. In this sense, the word occasional is different from neologisms. Neologism is historical time dependent phenomenon, because each period has its own neologism, the author who created them is not clear, they are related to historical changes in the language varies from case to case. For example, district, governor, minister, court, province today it loses its historical character and is used again with a new meaning began. Also, neologisms, unlike occasional words, are language is a full member of the dictionary. Here is the result of such a comparison shows that occasionalism is a unit of speech and neologism is a unit of language.

6. From the study of the artistic-aesthetic function of occasionalisms what is clear is that the word occasional is primarily a nominative function: “futbolgoh (stadium), molshunos (zootechnician)”; second, the notification function: “ranjkom, like ganjkom, olamgir, molchi; third, the assessment function: maymuniyat, molshunos, xurrakchilik (negative assessment); nur kema, oydosh, sersehr, novvot qoya (positive evaluation)”; as well as the task of expressing aesthetics and imagery “asaliston, bahornaqsh, ghazalnaqsh, balletkorgon, yashin so’nggi, progul tumov”.
7. In artistic discourse, occasionalisms are concepts that exist in language different expression, adding new meaning to a

word, and so on used to meet the requirements.

8. The study of occasional lexicon is the understanding of some laws in the development of linguistic unity, the definition of the manifestation of objective and subjective aspects in the features of the creation of extraordinary new words, the understanding of the essence of communicative requirements of word creation, determining the reasons for whether or not it falls within the general norm allows us to reveal the features of the nominative, artistic-aesthetic functions that perform the word in speech.

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