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OKKAZIONAL WORDS DEPENDENCE ON SPEECH (TEXT)

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses scholars views on the specific properties of occasional words and the most important feature of occasional words, i.e., their dependence on speech as a unit of speech. An occasional word is a speech phenomenon that occurs suddenly, urgently, due to a specific speech need, based on a word-formation pattern that is rarely used, sometimes not yet known and does not exist, as an individual creation of the creator. The most important characteristic of such words is that they are closely related to the text and cannot be understood outside the text.

KEYWORDS: *Speech, Occasional words, Occasionalism, Emotional-expressive Paint, abnormality, Abnormal-rhythm, Expressiveness, Word-formation rules, Personal-creative artificiality, historical-modern adaptation.*

INTRODUCTION

An occasional word is a speech phenomenon that occurs suddenly, urgently, due to a specific speech need, based on a word-formation pattern that is rarely used, sometimes not yet known and does not exist, as an individual creation of the creator [1]. The most important characteristic of such words is that they are closely related to the text and cannot be understood outside the text [2].

According to EA Zemskaya, one of the characteristic features of occasional words is the specificity of the text, while others are distinguished from neologisms by the fact that they do not assimilate into the language and retain their novelty. The researcher points to the violation of language norms in order to ensure the emotional-expressiveness of speech as one of the reasons for the emergence of occasional words [3].

A. Mamatov studied occasional words in Uzbek linguistics from the point of view of their relation to the literary norm. He also distinguishes speech specificity as one of the main features

of occasional words, and emphasizes that one of the main conditions in their creation is to give color to speech. The researcher points out seven signs of Uzbek occasional words. They are: 1) relevance to speech; 2) abnormality, 3) single use; 4) creation by the speaker or writers; 5) expressiveness; 6) follow the rules of word formation; 7) historical-modern adaptation [4]. The researcher does not take into account the nominative sign in this. In our view, occasional words are characterized by this sign, because they are also the names of things in existence - objects, events and actions. For example, a sandbox, a meadow, a cotton field, a football field, a winter camp, a hut, a joke, etc., either refer to a place or a person.

S. Muminov compares neologisms and occasionalisms and shows their peculiarities. He mentions the following as important features of occasionalisms: 1) the attitude of occasionalisms to the lexical layer; 2) individuality (occasional meaning); 3) a single-use, often emotionally-expressive, speech unit; 4) to serve for a clear artistic speech situation; 5) be motivated [5].

In her dissertation on "Occasional word formation in the Uzbek language" S. Toshaliyeva points out the following as specific features of occasional words: Occasionalisms: 1) speech phenomenon; related to text and speech situation; 2) abnormal-rhythm; 3) intended for single use; 4) personal-creative fabrication - related to word creation; 5) related to word formation and word usage; 6) based on the process of manufacture, method of manufacture, reason for use; 7) the usual and unusual relations connected with morpheme division and composition are clearly understood; 8) application and construction require a certain environment (microtext); 9) associated with certain linguistic-conscious perceptions and alterations; 10) appears as a method of verbal naming and text creation [6].

Although such words are used on an equal footing with other words (usual words that are a unit of language) in the speech process in which they are used, they differ from them only in their own peculiarities. One such important feature is the dependence on speech (text).

This sign is the most important sign of occasional words. In a given speech situation, there are speech units that are more necessary than a simple language unit in terms of content and emotion, that they are created in the text to which they belong, are used in that text, and live with it. Such words do not have to be accepted into the vocabulary of the language and pass into general use.

The units that make up the vocabulary of a particular language are stable words, and their dependence on the text is relative. Because stable words can be used repeatedly in speech alone, word-for-word, single-word sentences, and the like. The dependence of occasional words on the text is absolutely necessary in most cases, and they cannot exist separately, outside the text. In an occasional word derived from the text (e.g., uvadaband, kuzaytirmoq, damkash, sezim, nursiramoq, rangdosh), the lexical meaning has a probabilistic character and is clarified by the text, which allows the occasional word to be used alongside stable words in speech.

Consequently, while a stable word depends on the text, it itself predetermines and shapes it. In other words, a stable word is an active factor that shapes the text creatively. The occasional word, on the other hand, does not have the property of forming text on its own. For example: We are a spiritual organization — “Ranjkom”, that is, it is our job to offend others. (A.Oripov)

The word ranjkom in this text is incapable of any meaning without relying on a much broader text of stable words, and is absolutely incomprehensible.

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