

THE PROBLEM OF OCCASIONALISMS IN DIFERENT STRUCTURED LANGUAGES

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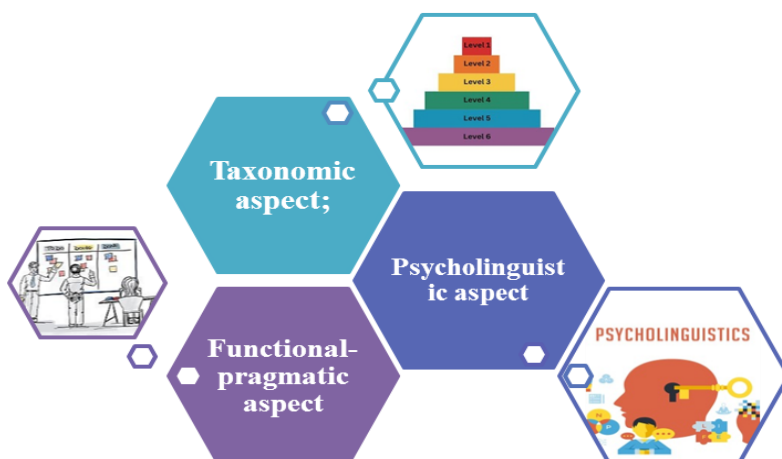
Annotation

The purpose of the work is to identify and describe the problem and systematic-derivative structure of occasional formations in different structured languages, to determine the uniqueness of their functioning in the language, and also to substantiate the stylistic significance of these units.

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A significant amount of scientific research has been devoted to the study of the phenomenon of occasionality. Occasionalisms become the object of consideration in works on general theoretical problems of modern linguistics (G. O. Vinokur, E. A. Zemskaya, V. G. Kostomarov, etc.), and are also covered in special studies, being an independent subject of study. In linguistic dictionaries and reference books, as well as in educational and scientific literature, occasional is defined as “not corresponding to generally accepted usage, having an individual character, determined by a specific context. Occasionalisms (from the Latin occasionalis - random) are speech phenomena that arise under the influence of context, the situation of verbal communication for the implementation of any actual communicative task. These are the most common traditional interpretations of these concepts, which by no means exhaust the essence of the named phenomenon. Let us turn to the consideration of precedents for analyzing the phenomenon of occasionality in modern linguistics.

An analysis of existing scientific literature shows that linguistic phenomena can be studied from various aspects. This also applies to occasionality. The considered scientific sources allow us to state that the areas of study of occasionality can be combined into groups:



The taxonomic aspect has been most thoroughly developed in the scientific literature. Within the framework of this aspect, more specific approaches can be distinguished depending on the specific tasks of studying occasionality. This:

1. Word formation.
2. Onomasiological.
3. Lexicological.
4. Lexicographic.

1) The word-formation aspect is presented in the following works: O. A. Gabinskaya, E. A. Zemskaya, E. I. Khanpira and others. With this approach, scientists identify ways of forming occasionalisms, describe the word-formation models by which they are created, and record some occasional morphemes. At the same time, all methods of word formation are divided into usual (central), with the help of which words are formed language, and also occasional words are formed, and occasional (peripheral), characteristic only for the formation of occasional words. The point of view of V.P. Izotov, who, as an intermediate link between usual and occasional, identifies potential methods of word formation. Potential methods, according to the scientist, are occasional varieties of usual methods, for example, rhyming addition.

Occasionalisms are understood as words unknown to the language and formed according to a language model that is unproductive or unproductive, or according to an occasional (speech) model. The main criterion for identifying occasional words is their absence in the language and word-formation derivation. With this approach, the most significant features of an occasional word are structural features that indicate a connection with word production. In addition to occasional words, some scientists identify potential words. A potential word is a word that can be formed according to a language model of high productivity, as well as a word that has already emerged according to such a model, but has not yet entered the language.

2) The onomasiological approach to the word is traditionally one of directions of word formation. In relation to the analysis of new formations, we consider it advisable to consider it independently, since the tasks of studying occasionalisms and neologisms in the word-formation and onomasiological approaches are fundamentally different.

The main task of studying new formations within the framework of this approach is to identify the reasons for the formation of new words, or the reasons for lexical objectification. With an onomasiological approach to the study of new formations, the process of lexical objectification is considered as psycho-speech materialization of some ideal content in a new verbal form. At the same time, the traditional opposition "neologism - occasionalism" turns out to be insignificant, since the reasons and mechanisms for the generation of any new word are investigated. One of the key ones is the concept of "individual language" (the language of the individual), which includes occasionalisms. This fundamentally distinguishes this approach from the word-formation approach.

3) Lexicological aspect. With this approach, neologisms are considered as certain units of vocabulary, as elements of its passive composition, while occasionalisms are interpreted as a special type of neologisms (speech units), which does not correspond to generally accepted usage. There is another opinion that recognizes occasionalisms only as special speech formations that are not correlated with neologisms. It is most clearly substantiated by A.G. Lykov. He believes that new words, appearing at a certain time in the language, then cease to be new, entering the active vocabulary or becoming obsolete. Since occasionalism is still a new word, it is advisable to classify it as a speech variety of new words. When considering an occasional word, researchers usually put forward a number of structural, semantic and functional criteria that make it possible to distinguish an occasional word from a canonical one, with on the one hand, and from neologism on the other. Among the features inherent in occasionalism,

scientists most often note: absolute novelty, dependence on context, lack of fixation in dictionaries. Taking these features into account, occasionalisms are usually defined as new units created by someone for a specific context, maintaining constant novelty and absent from dictionaries. Lexical analysis of new formations is carried out on a certain synchronous section - within the current state of the English literary language. With this approach, in the range of occasional phenomena, not only lexical (new words) and semantic (new meanings) occasionalisms are usually considered, but also occasionalisms-phraseologisms.

With a lexicological approach, researchers also focus on problems related to the paradigmatic relationships of occasional words. Thus, the phenomena of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy of occasional and usual words are considered in the works. Thus, with a lexicological approach, it is relevant to consider new phenomena on a certain synchronous time period. Already created speech (occasionalisms) and linguistic (neologisms) formations are analyzed. The problems of the relationship of occasionalisms with the linguistic norm, with generally accepted (canonical) words, with neologisms are explored. The conditions for the entry of occasional words into the language system are considered.

4) The lexicographical aspect is presented in the works of S.I. Alatorseva, L.V. Rosen, N.I. Feldman. These researchers focus their attention on the problem of codification of new words and expressions. Neography - the theory and practice of lexicographic description of lexical and phraseological innovations of a language - is an integral part of the general theory and practice of lexicography. When considering lexicographically, it is also important the problem of distinguishing between neologisms and occasionalisms. The decisive role, according to N.I. Feldman, in this case the lexicographer plays, that is, the compiler of the dictionary. New words and meanings are reflected in special dictionaries. Neological dictionaries of Russian, English and French began to be published in 1971. S.I. Alatorseva describes four different types of dictionaries of new words.

1. Dictionaries recording new vocabulary and phraseology of the literary language of one decade (New words and meanings of the 1960s; 1970s; 1980s)
2. Dictionary bulletins of the series "New in Russian vocabulary", presenting an objective and complete picture of new products in the language life of one year.
3. Dictionary of new words of the Russian language, which registered the new vocabulary and phraseology of the Russian language in the 1950s - 80s.
4. The so-called "Dictionary of Words", or a consolidated dictionary of all dictionaries of new words, which included more than 60 thousand new formations of a different nature.

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