

## OCCASIONALISMS IN VARIOUS SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES AS A PRODUCT OF HIGH THINKING

**Saliyeva Shakhlo Saidaliyevna**

*Teacher of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute*

### ARTICLE INFO.

**Key words:** occasionality, systematic languages, functioning, neological unity, speakers, formation.

### Annotation

The purpose of this work is the need to study the functioning of occasional units in systematic languages from the point of view of the results of high thinking. This work will identify the most common ways of forming occasionalisms in differently systematic languages.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

Many scientists recognize the existence of the problem of differentiation between the neological and the delimiting occasional feature of vocabulary. "Most linguists consider the most important occasional words and neologisms to be their belonging, respectively, to speech and language". It should be noted that both concepts we are considering relate to non-usual vocabulary. In the dictionary V.N. Yartseva we find the following definition of the concept "usus": "(from the Latin usus use, use, custom) in linguistics the generally accepted use of a linguistic unit (word, phraseological unit, etc.) in contrast to its occasional (temporary and individual) use". Thus, non-usual vocabulary is units of language (neologisms) or speech (occasionalisms), which were created in an unusual and unusual way for a native speaker of this language. These methods, i.e. methods of non-usual word formation, will be discussed below.

S.N. Isakova notes that "occasionalisms are also neologisms that... belong not to language (system), but to speech (function)." In her opinion, the relationship between occasionalisms and neologisms can be conveyed by a diagram (see Appendix 1). S.N. Isakova emphasizes that occasionalisms, like neologisms, often have components of the vocabulary of a language, however, in their composition, neologisms can enter its lexical composition or become archaisms, and occasionalisms forever remain in the author's work, separately from which they can rarely be understood. A.V.D. Devkin is inclined to believe that equating the concepts of neologism and occasionalism is completely justified, since "the arbitrariness of word creation is curbed by the control of comprehensibility and mandatory adherence to word formation rules, compliance with the model". However, he also recognizes the potential division of non-usual word formation into occasional words, proposed by E.A. Zemskey understands a potential word as a word created according to the most productive types, which can fill the gaps in word-formation paradigms, "i.e. that is, they implement the laws of word formation."

M.V. Radchenko is also adherent of the opinion that occasionalism, this is an independent concept and in this regard she calls also various reasons for the appearance of neologisms and occasionalisms. Neologisms appear in a language to name a new object or phenomenon, to give this or that a more precise name, and also in order to replace descriptive phrase. Sometimes the speaker may use a word in

new meaning not inherent in literary language, and therefore this word may become a neologism. M.V. Radchenko gives an example from English language—the word “stick around” has a different meaning in youth slang meaning (“to be somewhere”) rather than (“to be in a standing position, stick out...”). In literary language. Occasionalisms appear mainly to fulfill creative tasks. The author of the work creates a word that will convey his thoughts as best as possible. “He strives to make maximum use of the expressive capabilities of language”.

E.A. Zemskaya also shares this point of view. In her opinion, occasionalisms characterize the creative, individual, aesthetic aspect of language learning; they realize the individual creative competence of the speaker. They are focused not on rules common to all native speakers, but on the ability of each person to construct new units using those patterns that are already present in the language. E.A. Zemskaya believes that occasionalisms most clearly show the creative potential of language, “after all, any most individual occasionalism must be understood by others”. However, occasionalism can also be created for the purpose of fulfilling nominative function, like a neologism: occasionalism can become a name for a new reality that has appeared in life, if it does not yet have a name. Occasionalisms can also replace descriptive phrases to save speech in order to emphasize its semantic capacity.

Occasional vocabulary is often evaluative. By means of creating a new word, the author expresses his attitude towards this object, phenomenon or person. V.D. Devkin notes that the departure from the usual and an appeal to the occasional is often dictated by reasons of an informative and expressive nature. He argues that occasionalisms are most often created by those who have little knowledge of the norm of language, and lists groups of people who often generate occasionalisms, and the psychological reasons that lead to this: these can be small children, foreigners, poorly educated people, or people which at one time or another do not have the necessary mental material when excited or when memory fails. V.D. Devkin also identifies another reason for the appearance of occasionalisms: if there is a productive model in the language that is in fashion at a given time. In this case, the native speaker may not pursue the goal of expressing himself expressively. If occasionalisms are created consciously, then the author’s desire to express himself in an unusual way is obvious. “Such an expressive attitude towards breaking the usage is found in the speech of intellectuals, in people trying to be original, in the language of young people and some writers”

Since time immemorial, neoplasms have attracted attention with their unusualness. Already in Ancient Greece, the problem of new words was raised. The dialogue “Cratylus, or on the Correctness of Names” by the founder of the School of Athens, Plato, reflects all the views on the nature of language and linguistic creativity known in ancient times. Two questions are brought up for discussion: 1) about the connection between the name and the namer and 2) about the connection between the name and the thing.

In terms of resolving the issue of new words, the conclusions from the dialogue to which Plato leads his readers on behalf of Socrates, who acts as an arbitrator in the dispute between Cratylus (a supporter of the “naturalness” of names) and Hermogenes (a supporter of the idea of “establishment”), are interesting:



1) there is no need for what is depicted to reproduce all aspects of what it depicts;



2) new words are secondary in relation to the known ones;



3) words can not be created by every person, but only by a certain "creator of names", who is much less common among people than other masters

The views of ancient philosophers on the nature of language and linguistic creativity served as the starting point for numerous studies related to the problem of new words. However, new words began to be subjected to linguistic research itself much later, with the emergence of interest in the functional side of language and the distinction between the concepts of "language" and "speech". Ferdinand de Saussure in his "Course of General Linguistics" speaks of the distinction between "language" and "speech" in connection with the problem of creating new words: "... the new formation, which is the completion of the analogy, initially belongs exclusively to the sphere of speech; it is the accidental creation of an individual. It is in this area and outside of language that one should look for the origin of this phenomenon... Only a small part of the new formations that arise in speech is retained in the language; but those that remain are still numerous enough that over time, in their totality, they give the dictionary and grammar a completely different appearance."

#### REFERENCES:

1. Saydaliyevna, Saliyeva Shaxlo, and Abdulkhamidov Sanjarbek Husniddin o'g'li. "PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES." *TALIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMYIY JURNALI* 3.2 (2023): 102-107.
2. Shakhlo, Saliyeva. "Difficulties in language learning and types of errors." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.09 (2022): 296-299.
3. Shakhlo, Saliyeva. "INTERACTIVE METHODS AND ACTIVITIES IN COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.12 (2022): 418-421.

4. Saydaliyevna, Saliyeva Shaxloxon. "The Description of Vocabulary, and the Role of its Acquisition in Teaching Foreign Language." *European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science* 6 (2022): 180-182.
5. Khamidova, N. N. "Features of phraseological units in linguoculture. Современные проблемы филологии, педагогики и методики преподавания языков." Сборник научных трудов по итогам всероссийской научно-практической конференции. Kazan. 2020.
6. Raskhodova I. A., Khamidova N. N. HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS //ПРИКЛАДНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОДИНАМИКА, ФОТОНИКА И ЖИВЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ-2021. – 2021. – С. 552-554.
7. Ismatova, N., Alieva, N., Djalilov, R., & Abdisamatov, A. (2020). THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING SOME PHRASAL VERBS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (1), 760-768.
8. Dildorbekovna, T. F. (2023). ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(2), 95-98.
9. Nodirovna, A. N. (2022). THE PHENOMENON OF EUPHEMISM AND ITS STUDY IN LINGUISTICS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1460-1462.
10. QIZI, H. N. N. (2022). THE CATEGORY OF INSENSITIVITY IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR SPECIFIC FEATURES IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(11), 374-377.
11. Ergashev, Muhammadjon, and Mamadaliyeva Moxizarxon. "THE CONCEPT OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF LINGUISTIC." *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI* 2.11 (2022): 110-113.
12. Nodirovna, Aliyeva Nargiza. "SOME FEATURES OF EUPHEMISMS IN LITERAL TEXTS." *Open Access Repository* 8.11 (2022): 139-141.
13. ҚЎЗИБОЕВА, О., & ХАМИДОВА, Н. ФАРФОНА ВОДИЙСИНИ ТАБИЙ ГЕОГРАФИК ЖИХАТДАН РАЙОНЛАШТИРИШИ. Бахтинур АБДУЖАББОРОВ.
14. Rakhmonovich, E. M., Azamqizi, B. A., Sayidaliyevna, S. S., & Dildorbekovna, T. F. (2022). Communicative Language Teaching In Meaningful Situation-Based Activities. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 125-128.
15. Dildorbekovna, T. F. (2022). CLASSIFICATION OF NEOLOGISMS AND THEIR ACTUAL AREAS OF SEMANTIC RESEARCH AND FORMATION. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 156-160.
16. Moxizar, M. (2023). USING VISUALS IN WRITTEN TEXTS. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 3(2), 83-88.
17. Dildorbekovna, T. F. (2022). GENERAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION THEORY. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429*, 11(09), 164-166.
18. Nodirovna, A. N., & Botirjonovna, F. U. (2023). EUPHEMISMS IN UZBEKI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, PHENOMENON OF EUPHEMISM AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN SPEECH. *Open Access Repository*, 9(5), 25-27.

19. Khamidova, Nargiza. "THE ORIGIN OF THE CATEGORY OF INTENSITY IN LINGUISTICS AND STAGES OF ITS DEVELOPMENT." ПРИКЛАДНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОДИНАМИКА, ФОТОНИКА И ЖИВЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ. VIII Молодежная международная научно-техническая конференция молодых ученых, аспирантов и студентов. Казань. Kazan National Research Technical University named after AN Tupolev, 2021.
20. Mohizar M. Linguoculturological Study of Color Component Metaphors. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION. 2022 Jan 26; 2 (1):229-31.
21. Nodirovna, A. N., & Mohammadi, M. H. (2023). INVESTIGATION THE PHENOMEN OF EVFEMISM. *Open Access Repository*, 9(5), 28-30.
22. Moxizar, M. (2022). LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARNING ASOSIY TUSHUNCHASI. *Conferencea*, 183-185
23. Qizi, M. U. F., Qizi, M. M. T., Qizi, N. M. S., Qizi, H. N. N., Rafikovna, I. K., & Sayidaliyevna, S. S. (2022). THE THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF METAPHOR IN A COGNITIVE ASPECT. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(4).
24. Tursinaliqizi, M. M. (2023). LEXICAL-SEMANTIC LEVEL OF ANALYSIS OF STYLISTIC DEVICES AND FORMALIST APPROACH. *BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMYIY JURNALI*, 3(3), 53-57.