Use of Occasional Words in English and Uzbek Languages in Literary Works

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Abstract

The aim of the work is to find out examples Uzbek and English occasional words and their features and analyze ways of formation and functions of occasionalisms in works of fiction and publicity literature through 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

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. 1998).

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 particular topic started to be paid attention comparatively recently, obviously due to the anomalous nature of this phenomena, 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. Analyze the ways and functions of the formation of Caesarism in literary and journalistic works in English and Uzbek. 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 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

Although Occasional words in linguistics and its usage and its appearance in translation have attracted attention in the past, there is now a great deal of emphasis on the same explicit scientific work on the subject. This is because words of this type fall into the category of secondary words. This, in turn, places a high responsibility on the translator during the translation process. It is also natural for a person who speaks another language to have difficulty in reading the work of art in another language without understanding the meaning of the occasional words. Nowadays, the creation of a unique personal authorship word is increasingly appearing in 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 type of units focused on highlighting their responsibilities.

Occasional words are part of the "potential word - occasionalism - neologism" chain. A potential word is a unit of speech, but also a potential unit of language.

Methodology

A. Research Design

When it comes to the construction of occasional words, it is important to pay attention to the ways in which it is created. The structure and use of occasional words in each work are based on certain arithmetic categories, and the skillful word formation on the part of the creator is based on the use of models that work through a structure in a particular
language. At the same time, despite the fact that the words of this type have their own characteristics, it is necessary to take into account the universality of the most effective models of education, in particular: affixation; composition method; compression (abbreviation); semantic yield; conversion; onomatopoeia; repetition. It is necessary to pay attention to the occasionalisms that arise in the translation from a foreign language, and to understand its content in the context. From a translation point of view, occasionalisms often refer to non-equivalent lexical-lexical units of the source language, which do not correspond to a regular lexical basis in the language. These types of words, which are created from time to time, are not always stable, and most of them disappear during that period. These occasional words are the product of the emotional and cognitive consciousness involved in some process. The purpose of creating new words is not to enrich the vocabulary, but to engage the reader in the work. And given that these are new words created by a creative writer, they have no equivalent in the language of translation, and it is very difficult to translate these words. Most importantly, when a translator begins to translate occasional words with curiosity, he or she encounters certain difficulties in terms of the essence of language in speech units. It should try to maintain this expressiveness in the process. The systematic nature of this scientific work focuses on the factors that maintain this balance.

B. Instruments

The occasionalisms created by the authors are of great interest to linguists because they take a subjective approach to the process of word formation, believing in their own capabilities and abilities. At the same time, the gifted speaker is able to play a word game through the complex-idealism of the language by creating colourful patterns with the reader of the author, assessing his creative potential. We have achieved our goal in this scientific work by classifying the process of creating occasional words. The methods used in the analysis of occasional words and the techniques are considered elements in its creation constitute the instruments of scientific work.

Occasionalism is often found in science fiction. If we rely on the elements and tools we used to work on occasionalisms in the science fiction work we selected in the analysis process, the importance of neologism in the addition of compounds as a separate approach of the author became clear. Neologism, on the other hand, provides an opportunity for the author to give a new name to a particular object, as well as to give the author the opportunity to name an abstraction based on no reality. It serves to create new words that define the unknown truth of the author and the real world. The lexical richness of not only the original language but also the language of translation is based on diversification (see
figure 1). Each occasionalism arises in the mind of the writer, and in the next stage it finds its linguistic expression.

![Figure 1 Expression of lexical richness](http://www.webology.org)

In many cases, the lexical level of an entire language is characterized by blue neologisms, as they occur in the language not as a system of signs, but in the words used by the speaker. Therefore, not all of these lexical units are stable and belong to the same period or to the same work. That is why; the elements of the use of occasionalisms in the works of each writer are well analyzed in terms of their content and structure. This means that the words belong to the same person. Because these new words used by the author, such as neologisms, are not used outside of the book in which they are used.

**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: Саноксиз кўраларнинг тиззадан ўт – яйлогои, Қулоқларнинг ўртасида тўкин мевazor боғи (Миртемир) ёки: Қалбида гурлаган ииқ ўти. (У.Носир) – Колхоздан келдингизми? – Кечирасиз,
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 сокол болташакул қайчулануб соз Ва яна афтангоримиз муллага таккос Ва яна тил остига беш-олти чўким нос. Эски шаҳар бозоридан олғон семиз ғоз, Раста 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 болташакл 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.

Occasional words were mainly a complex process involving interrelated elements of language in the process of dialect and word usage. For those who study the aspect of the use of occasional words, this is of more interest and is the basis for the study as a miracle. They are the result of an individual etymological movement, and are a necessity for the study of occasionalisms, a separate branch of linguistics. In the course of the analysis it becomes clear that occasionalisms form a critical basis for the formation of the author’s new word fashion within the dialect. When translating a work of art, the feelings and desires of the reader must be taken into account. That is, the work must be able to
anticipate exactly what the reader expects from the work, and at the same time carefully approach the translation. The translator must also keep in mind the identity of the author, that the author must understand what he is trying to convey through these occasional words.

In the works of science fiction, there are many unusual formations, that is, new words, which, with the development of science, become neologisms and, over time, become full members of the words of that language. Let’s look at the words used in English below and try to understand the meaning of the words:

1. Space port, space-radio, spacecast, spacegram (cf. spaceship);
2. Robotics, roboticist, robotic engineering, robopsychologist, robot-icity (cf. robot);
3. Planeteer, rocketeer (cf. privateer);
4. all when, down when, up when, everywhen, out when, home when, birth when (cf. anyhow, etc).

All the words given above are made by adding suffixes on the basis of an existing vocabulary in English, the meaning of which will not be so difficult for the reader to understand. it is possible to understand the essence of a new word based on the essence of the content of the text and on the basis of the words created.

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, нафосатбош, ойдош, мехнатдош, жангбоз, кўз ёшин калидаламок, шабистон, хоразмлайсин, хаёлхона, гайратмандлики, бахтсозлик;

It belongs to the pen of A. Арипов маймунона, маймундият, фикрчан, гурурдош, найкамалак, абдиян, рўйинтан дахо, замонсоз, такдиридош, худохоналар, яланғоч сатрлар, Мустайистон;
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 қыз и 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 arises. 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.

In the process of analyzing the occasional words used in the works, we tried to study its effect on the reader and came to the following results (see figure 2).

![Figure 2 The effect of occasional words on the reader (compared to available words)](image)

It is clear from the diagram created as a result of the analysis we performed that occasional words cause more interest in the reader than ordinary words. At the same time, occasionalisms increase their scope of thinking and worldview, even though they make it difficult for the reader to understand. As we have repeated many times above, new words
affect the reader’s emotional feelings as well as their worldview during the encounter in the process of reading the work.

As for the process of translating occasional words, there are the following methods in which the translation process is most commonly and effectively used:

- Giving a new meaning to a word by using an existing word in the language;
- Create a new word using existing stems, suffixes, words in the language;
- Transcription;
- Associative method.

These methods have been identified by linguists and can always be applied. When choosing a method of translation, it is necessary to determine the characteristics of occasionalisms. They also need to be made sure that they are for single use, i.e. only created in a specific context and that they don’t make much sense. Communication between the reader and the writer in the reading process should be established through emotional influence. The existing norms of language should always be kept in mind.

**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 colour 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 show 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 novelties of occasionalisms do 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. 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.

6. From the study of the artistic-aesthetic function of occasionalisms what is clear is that the word occasional is primarily a nominative function: “futbolgho (stadium), molshunos (zootechnician)”; second, the notification function: “ranjkom, like ganjkom, olamgir, molchi; third, the assessment function: maymuniyat, molshunos, xurrakchiilik (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.

References


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