



# OCCASIONAL WORDS IN THE POETRY OF A. ARIPOV

**H.T. Umarov**

*Samarkand Medical Institute, Department of Languages*

**S.A. Rakhmatova**

*Samarkand Medical Institute, Department of Languages*

## ABSTRACT

*In this article, we studied the views of linguists of the occurrence of words “tesha tegmagan (untouched)” and “randalanmagan (uncouth)” based on the words existing in linguistics which were found in the poetry of the famous Uzbek poet A. Aripov, and tried to interpret such words from the point of view of the norm.*

**KEY WORDS:** *linguistics, stylistics, norm, neologism, occasionalism, poetry.*

## DISCUSSION

The work of A.G. Lykov, “Occasionalism and the Linguistic Norm” refers to words that are normal, illegal, once used, expressive, created by a speaker or writer, having expressive properties both historical and modern correspondences, adhering to the rules of speech, and indicates that they have characters that belong to a particular person<sup>1</sup>.

N.I. Felman, G.I. Miskevich and L.K. Cheltsova argue that occasionalisms tend to be constantly updated and that the novelty of existing neologisms in a language gradually disappears over time and becomes ordinary words, occasionalisms are characterized by a “chronic” update. They argue that the perception of this update depends on the knowledge of users of the language, their ability to feel the language, feel the language subtleties<sup>2</sup>.

According to the linguist A. E. Mamatov, “Occasionalism is an individually and stylistic neologism based on an ineffective model, but it is only used in its context”<sup>3</sup>.

In her study, the Kazakh linguist G. Muratova argues that although occasional words appear on the basis of purely stylistic necessity, other new words (potential words, neologisms) appear on the basis of the need to express changes in society. The linguist also notes that occasional words are the words that show previously existing concepts in a different way and express the idea of an individual author, giving an additional stylistic color, delicate image and subtleties of meaning<sup>4</sup>.

I. Toshaliyev and M. Djurabaeva agree with the following opinion: “... them, that is, the structure

of occasionalisms (our description -U.H.T.), from the point of view of word-formation norms has relation to derivatological discussion on linguistics.

Studying the formation of occasionalisms, determining the conditions for their appearance studying the fact that the word morpheme is subject to various changes and rethinking is of particular importance for understanding the nature of various lexico-morphological processes in the language and plays an important role in word formation stylistics and culture of speech”<sup>5</sup>.

What are the reasons for the appearance of individual occasional words? Can they serve as new means for art? To answer these and other questions, we focused on the linguistic foundations of occasionalism. There are various motives for the appearance of individual author's aphorisms, including occasionalisms that are found in literary texts: to provide a clear, concise and direct feedback; give new, exact names, definitions and meanings to pre-existing concepts in our language; to feel the need to create events in a figurative sense; to avoid various repetitions and reuse of words.

Of course, all these motivations are the main tasks for achieving the same goal - the stylistic effect and expressiveness. Although we classify the origin of occasional words, as indicated above, it should be noted that in most cases not all of these motives are used simultaneously. Perhaps one of them is the main motive, while others may have additional or helping motivation. We will use the following examples to illustrate the function of the above motives.



The famous poet A. Aripov created wonderful occasional words in one poem:

Ажаб,битта юртнинг учта номи бор,  
Ажаб,битта юртнинг учта номи бор, Гарчи у  
уч номлик битта бустондир, Ойгулдан  
тарқалган бир гулистондир. Узоқ  
тарихлардан бир ном барқарор, Бу кун номи  
унинг метин ва пойдор, Урта Россияда  
**Ойгулистондир.** У-азиз,мутабар  
**Бошқирistonдир.**

Ажаб,битта юртнинг учта номи бор,

Учинчи ушбу ном менга аён дир.

Бу шеърый кургондир мангуликка ёр,

Бу улуғ шеър юрти-**Мустайistonдир.**

As shown in the above example, the literary words created by the author indicate the fact that "Aygulistan" is a prosperous country in the Republic of Bashkiristan, the fact that there are so many people and that great people like Mustai Karim are being created, that is they turn into a "Mustayiston".

Through these words, A. Aripov clearly and briefly expressed his thoughts, creating new concepts based on existing words and suffixes in the language, as well as raising the poetic spirit of the poem, as well as a new emotional and expressive link to the text as a whole. Let's look at another example:

Улкан чангалзорда икков кетардик,  
У факат сузларди, менчи тинглардим.  
Чангалзор –инсонлар **рухистонидек** . . (A. Aripov. «Selected works» p.23)

In this context, the ending **-iston**, which explains the significance of the region, was very skillfully added by the author and composed "**ruhistonidek**".

As a result, it is claimed that they have become "spirits for climbers".

Artists use a variety of linguistic means to enrich the language of their works.

Биз "Ранжком"миз, "Ранжком"миз,  
Келажаги гажкоммиз,  
Курунганни тишлаймиз,  
Ишимиз шу ишлаймиз.

Кучайса гар дахмаза,  
Бизларга булар мазза,  
Бор булсинлар ёввошлар,  
Галварслар,қовоқбошлар...(p.364)

In the aforementioned context, firstly, the rational and purposeful use of the word "Ranjkom", and secondly, a new occasional word based on this, created occasionalism "ganjkom" and additionally illustrated the artistic nature of his work, poetic techniques, that is rhyme and rhythm have been preserved, and, thirdly, the semantic context shade is enhanced.

Writers skillfully express the idea that they want to convey, without the need to explain the correct use of such occasionalism in the language of a literary work, even if the reader understands that the content of the entire work was expressed through one occasionalism.

The famous poet A. Aripov managed to assign a name to the entire work of his dramatic poem "Ranjkom". Here are some examples:

Биз маънавий ташкилотмиз  
"Ранжком" миз яъни

Узгаларни ранжитмоқлик бизнинг  
ишимиз .

Баб-баравар "сийла" гаймиз барча-  
барчани

Дуч келганга қадалади уткир  
нишимиз.

...Биз "Ранжком"миз , биз хаммани  
ранжитамиз , бас.

Шу асосий вазифамиз чиқарманг  
ёддан (p.353)

The lines with the occasional word "Ranj" were analyzed, and the meaning of the words of the following lines reveals the true face of the ending "com". This is the main reason why the writer used this new word.

Излаб топдинг , қайта изғир тухматчи ,  
учар ,

Аниқлангиз , ким юрибди кимнинг  
қасдида .

Айни шулар аъзо булур "Ранжком"га  
лойиқ ,

Сиз уларга вазифалар ваъда қилингиз  
. (p.355)

In order to determine the function of the occasional word "Ranj" in his work, he created another occasional word that coincided with this new word. For instance:

Майли кекса, майли ёш  
Беролмас бизга бардош,  
Чимчилаймиз билдирмай,  
Бурдалаймиз улдирмай.

Since "ganj" in modern Uzbek language means "word", "grace", our word means firmly, without organization. Thus, the use of occasional words "ranjkom" and "ganjkom" is justified, both semantic and stylistic.

Thus, the above examples clarify the linguistic nature of occasionalism, as well as their stylistic and semantic use, illustrate the language of works of art with colorful flowers and enrich our



speech, and for authors it serves to reveal the essence and meaning of their original goals.

## REFERENCES

1. Лыков А.Г. *Окказионализм и языковая норма.* - М., 1977. 152ст.
2. Фельдман.Н.И. *Окказиональные слова и лексикография.* Уфа. 1957, №4. S/65.
3. Мискевич.Г.И., Чельстова Л.К. *Новые слова, их принятие и нормативная оценка (проблема новые в культурно речовом аспект)-* Всб.: *Актуальные проблем культуры речи.* М-1970. ст 244-249.
4. Маматов.А.Э. *Ҳозирги замон узбек адабий тилида лексик ва фразеологик норма муоммолари.*-Т., 1991. 145б.
5. Муратова.Г.А. *Окказиональные слова в казакский худож. речи.* АКД. *Alma-ate.*
6. Тошалиев.И, Журабаева.М. *Ҳозирги узбек тилида окказионал суз ясалиши.* (Илмий ишлар туплами №711).Т., 1983.36б.