OCCASIONAL WORDS IN THE POETRY OF A. ARIPOV

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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. Ari pov, 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. 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.

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.”

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.

I. Toshaliev 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.”

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:

жанком

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 Bashkortostan, 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”.

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:

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 following lines reveal the true face of the ending "com". This is the main reason why the writer used this new word.

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

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