

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF LEXICAL OCCASIONALISM AND NEOLOGISMS

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### Abstract

This article describes the lexicographic interpretations of occasionalisms, the analysis of the relationship and difference between neologisms and occasionalisms based on four criteria.

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Studying the relationship between language and speech phenomena is one of the topical issues of linguistics. A word, which is an important element of language, is a linguistic unit outside of speech, and a speech unit in speech. This case shows, on the one hand, the mutual differentiation of language and speech, and on the other hand, their close relationship. Research shows that language and speech units are sharply different phenomena [1,2,3, 4,5,6].

Unlike language units, speech units are created as a product of the speech process. After all, the speech process is a situation, a communicative field for the use of language units and the manifestation of their specific meaning. Therefore, the speech process creates certain conditions for the realization of the meanings of different words. Along with all linguistic units, words and phrases characteristic of the individual style of a creator are used in the speech. As a speech phenomenon, they remain in the form of words specific to the text or the individual style of a creator, or they can be quickly activated in speech activity, absorbed into the language, and become its normative unit. Such words are called neologisms and occasionalisms in linguistics. In linguistics, there are different opinions about neologism and occasionalism. Some view neologism and occasionalism as the same concept, while others argue that they are different. First of all, let's turn to dictionaries. O.S. Akhmanova defines neologism as follows:

"1. A word or phrase created to express a new subject or new concept.

2. It is a new word and phrase that does not have the right of "citizenship" in the common language, and therefore is considered separate, often characteristic of an inactive style of speech. Stylistic neologism. A word that is considered new when found in one or another genre of literary work. A word used in everyday life, but not in works of art. Stylistic neologism. It is a neologism that is created only by the author of a work of art and is not usually used widely. Compare: gapax eiremenon, potential word" [7].

"Hapax eiremenon (hapax legomenon, occasional word). A word or phrase used "once" by a speaker or writer for a specific situation" [7].

"Potential word, 1) a simple or compound word that does not clearly (realno) exist (i.e., even if it exists, has not yet been used in speech), but can be created at any moment according to the productive word-forming pattern of a language; 2) words that are an element of phraseology and can be separated from it as an independent unit" [7].

The purpose of detailing these definitions in the dictionary is to provide a clear representation of the concepts of occasionalism and neologism. As we understand, O.S. Akhmanova considers occasionalism as a neologism. Now let's pay attention to other dictionaries.

It is created in a certain speech passage and lives in this text

the term occasional word or occasionalism (derived from the Latin word occasionalis - chance (sluchaynyy)) is used for a speech unit that is not transferred to the text and is not accepted into the stable norm of the language [8].

D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova explain neologism as follows: "Neologism (Greek neos - new + logos - word, concept). A word or a speech phrase created to express a new subject or a new concept (idiom)... When a word enters the scope of widespread use, it ceases to be a neologism... Some neologisms of the Soviet era have become obsolete words...

Stylistic (individual - stylistic) neologism. A neologism created by the author of a literary work with a certain stylistic purpose, but not widely distributed, not included in the vocabulary of the language [9]. In this dictionary, the concepts of occasionalism and occasionalism are also emphasized: "Occasionalism. A word formed from an ineffective word-formation pattern that is used only in certain contexts. Compare: stylistic neologism.

"Occasional (Latin occasionalis - random). Not conforming to generally accepted usages, having an individual character, not depending on a special context (compare: uzual)"[9].

Let us also see the definition of the term Uzual.

"Uzual. A word, phraseological expression, grammatical construction, etc., which corresponds to the usage requirement of a certain language community. (compare: occasional)'.  
 "Uzus (Latin usus - custom, rule, application). A word, fixed combinations, forms, constructions, etc. adopted for use by representatives of a certain language. [9].

Comparing the given definitions, it becomes clear that the compilers of the dictionary tried to avoid seeing occasionalism as a neologism. Their descriptions of stylistic neologisms are similar in essence to descriptions of occasionalism, but the first one has the idea that it is "not included in the vocabulary of the language", which is not included in the description of the second word. It seems that occasionalisms are different entities from neologisms, but the authors cannot say that they are strictly not neologisms.

A. Hajiyev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" "Occasionalism is a word made on the basis of a non-productive template, used only in this text itself, a neologism of an individual style. For example, it is defined as "like ice cream". In addition, the dictionary gives an understanding of the occasional meaning: "Occasional meaning (lat. occasionalis - accidental). The meaning that is not formed in the semantic structure of the word, but is realized in certain individual use: Science, the flowers of art are for a whole, collected conversation (Oybek). Compare: literal meaning" [10].

This explanation provides clear information about the Uzbek casual word and casual meaning. It seems that "occasionalism" can be used synonymously with the term "individual style neologism", because dictionaries provide concepts that are regulated, set to certain norms. Since occasionalisms are given attention in dictionaries, we think that it should be taken into account when listing their features.

A study of the available scientific literature has shown that occasionalism seems to have a certain relevance to the concept of emergence, the concept represented by the neologism. But these linguistic phenomena are different from each other. Below we express our opinion about this issue.

The relationship and difference between a new word (neologism) and an occasionalism can be analyzed on the basis of the following four criteria:

1. Whether or not there is an author (creator). This criterion is not important for defining a new word.

The new word is language fact. Occasional words are a fact of speech. One of the important features of occasional words is their authorship. Most of these words cannot be retrieved from memory. They are created for the first time by a person. Of course, it is impossible to know to whom occasional words occur in spoken speech, due to the fickleness and variability of spoken speech, but written speech makes it much easier to find the originator of occasional words. In a word, occasional words are primarily related to a specific person - the creator of this occasional word. And in the language, every fact of it, including new words, is significant only socially, that is, as an absolute ownerless unit belonging to the community of all the people who own this language. Like all words in a language, when the owner was later forgotten, the new words were generalized and their authorship was forgotten.

2. The measure of word novelty is important, but not absolute and mandatory for all new words. This measure is mandatory only for new words of the present tense, actual (active) new words, where the novelty of the word is noticeable. For example, commercial, collective farm, ministry, etc., began to be used in the 90s, but now their novelty color has disappeared.

The genetic core and principle basis of the concept of neologism is the novelty quality of the word. "So, neologism is a very relative concept. It is a typical law that a neologism loses its novelty color and passes into the ranks of common, normal words. A word retains the character of a neologism when it has just appeared and retains the color of novelty. Until the new word is completely assimilated by the language; it remains a neologism until it is added to the fund of the active stock of the lexicon, that is, until it loses the shade of abnormality" [11]. However, not all new words have this feature. (Relatively) new words from past tenses do not have this quality, but current new words do. It should not be forgotten that relative new words were actual new words at the time. Because topical new words inevitably become relative new words over time. Dolzarb feeling the novelty of new words is a mandatory sign that this new word should have. In general, the novelty characteristic of a new word is absolutely indisputable. This feature is the basis of the general concept of neologism. In this sense, the following comments made by E. Begmatov regarding the essence of neologism are true: "Neologism is a new or the newest word according to the period of its appearance, and the tone of novelty is clearly noticeable in it. A neologism is a new word in a language. It is a lexeme that the language has not passed into the normative words. Because of this, neologisms are words belonging to the passive layer of the vocabulary" [11]. The difficulty is that this feature cannot be quantified or formally characterized at the time of analysis. This makes it very difficult to objectify and describe the studied feature by linguists. For example, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to tell how long a word that appears in a language will retain its novelty (and at the same time its neologism status). The more semantically relevant the word that appeared in the language, that is, the stronger the speech need for it, the faster it joins the language process, the faster its novelty fades and the shorter its term as a neologism. For example, a number of new words today, such as minister, region, district, governor, telebridge, tamaddinoma, pensioner, presentation, have lost their novelty due to their extreme relevance and frequent use.

Thus, new words are directly included in the general chain of historical changes in the language and therefore undergo these changes. Such a case, which is one of the basic conditions and signs of the concept of neologism, is foreign to occasional words, which are included linguistically due to the criterion of historical time, as a separate fact of speech.

3. Finally, it should be said that new and occasional words are very different in terms of the criterion of inclusion or non-entry into the vocabulary. There is no doubt that new words are part of the language vocabulary (more precisely, that they are a part of the language). The history of the literary language testifies to this. Occasional words are the product of pure speech. A new word can be called a new word only if it is a fact of language and is separated from the status of occasionality (or does not have such a status at all).

E. Begmatov expresses the following thoughts about new words in the Uzbek language and their

linguistic features: "The lexicon of the language is characterized by the feature of obsolescence as well as renewal. As seen in the language, it is natural for some words to become old and out of use, so it is natural for a new word to be born and created. ...The new lexical units that appeared in the Uzbek language in the new era form a new layer of words in the lexicon of this language.

A new word is characterized by expressiveness - the color of novelty. A new word seems strange to the first person who comes across it, especially to the older generation who is familiar with the lexical norm of the old language. This case is called lexical idiosyncrasy in linguistics" [11].

4. It is known that the factor of historical time in the emergence of a word is one of the main signs in defining the concept of neologism. Only those words that can become obsolete in the process of time and life, can reduce the quality of their novelty, can be new words. The emergence of a new word in the language took place during its historical formation. Therefore, when defining a neologism, depending on which historical period word is meant, the character of neologism is taken into account.

As E. Begmatov rightly stated: "Newness or oldness of a word depends on the period of its appearance in the language. The usability or obsolescence of a word depends on the functional activity or passivity of lexemes" [11]. In this sense, each word can be called a neologism based on the time of its appearance. It is only necessary to determine when this or that word appeared in the language. For example, words such as kolkhoz, state farm, tractor, tractor driver, pioneer are neologisms of the 30s of the 20th century in the history of the Uzbek literary language. Over time, they lost the color of novelty, became absorbed in the minds of the speakers, began to be widely used, and took a place in the layer of active words. But today the words kolkhoz, state farm, and pioneer have gone out of use and have become historical words.

In the 30s of the 20th century, a new group of words appeared based on a different type of word formation. These are relatively variable, and their functions are studied in connection with a specific historical period and a specific text. That is why it is necessary to talk separately about the neologisms of the 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s, 90s. The neologism of each period goes through various historical evolutions, gradually losing its novelty quality. "The creation of new words in the language is a product of the historical development of the language, its movement forward in time. Therefore, all newly formed words in the language can be studied not only synchronously, but diachronically, that is, from the point of view of their occurrence in a certain period of language development" [12]. It follows that the concept of a new word is diachronic.

Occasional words have not only the property of not being remembered, but also the property of one-time and synchro-diachronic mixing in terms of use [13]. Therefore, they are irrelevant to historical time. Therefore, such words cannot be called neologisms.

Thus, in defining a new word, the criterion of time is necessary, but as shown above, it is not absolute, it is viewed in terms of relativity.

Based on the above arguments, a new word can be defined as follows: A new word is a word that is passing the initial stage of its historical life in the language and has the color of novelty.

Thus, the term new word cannot be applied to occasional words due to their special properties. A new word is a general diachronic concept that connects this or that evidence (in this case, the evidence of the expression of a new word) to a specific fact. Occasional words are fundamentally "ahistorical" because they lack their "internal" history, because they are used once, most of them cannot be restored in memory, and due to their synchronic-diachronic confusion, they are deprived of a long life in the language. The appearance of occasional words is connected with historical facts, which are external to it in any case. For example, an occasional word can have a specific historical date of its occurrence, be associated with a specific historical person, its author, as well as with the reasons and circumstances that led to its appearance. Such words, in contrast to stable (usual) words, have no real history. It is

devoid of features that change from time to time, that is, it lacks internal development in the field of lexical significance, stylistic color, expressiveness, word-forming structure, etc.

The historical life of an occasional word is punctuated, since its use does not, in principle, extend diachronically.

Occasional words do not depend on the time aspect of the language, that is, it cannot be called either a new word or a stable word, regardless of the time of its appearance. A new word may be imprinted in written texts, but when it is born in oral speech, it ceases to exist when the speech process ends. Occasional words belonging to the writers of different periods of the history of the Uzbek literary language (M. Shaykhzoda, H. Olimjon, U. Nasir, Cholpon, Mirtemir, etc.) have reached our days in the text of which they were created and have not undergone any changes, including they have not become obsolete or activated. ; it could not have happened due to the fact that it was far from the factor of the historical period. So, in this case, occasional words are far from the factor of historical development and change.

These features of occasional words that we have shown, that is, that they do not become old in principle, have led to the emergence of more widespread ideas about them: "permanent new words" or "eternal new words".

In conclusion, adding occasional words to the list of new words is neither correct nor desirable. They are an individual unit of speech that has its own characteristics.

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