HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

SPOKEN DISCOURSE OCCASIONALISMS

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Abstract. This article discusses how words created by the public are referred to in linguistics as spoken discourse occasionalisms, meaning unique units used in character speech. It explores how spoken discourse occasionalisms emerge as a result of Uzbekizing Russian loanwords or Russian words commonly used in colloquial speech.

Keywords: lexical units, spoken discourse, character speech, occasionalism.

Language is constantly enriched through new lexical units. No word is born without a communicative need. However, newly emerged words differ according to their status in the language. Any newly formed linguistic unit may or may not find its place within the language system. There are words that do not secure a permanent place in the lexicon, remain restricted to individual speech and specific contexts, and are created accidentally or spontaneously. Often used only once during communication, these words always stand out due to their novelty, unconventionality, uniqueness, and deviation from literary norms. Such words are created by the people and language innovators. In linguistics, words created by the public are termed spoken discourse occasionalisms, while words created by specific authors are referred to as individual or artistic occasionalisms.

By spoken discourse occasionalisms, we mean unique units used in the speech of characters. Examples include: boboyka, Yaxshi Yamoniy, paxta ishi, tekin hurmat, xudocha, ganjiston, akagoh, zapiskabozlik, akaxon, ukagoh, and the like. If we pay attention to the meanings of such occasionalisms, their usage is closely connected with satire and humor. In spoken discourse, it is common to laugh at something or speak with irony. To create a humorous situation or evoke resentment, people try to use unprecedented, unique words, phrases, and expressions. For example: "Bu qanaqa bo‘ldi, boboyka..." (S.Ahmad) "Meni Tuhmatilloning o‘rniga tayinlashlaringni talab qilaman." (A.Muqimov) "─Xayr, shirin-shakar bolalarim! ─ pichirlayman o‘pkam to‘lib. ─Xayr, o‘rdaksevar Sanobarim!" (A.Muqimov) "Tojixon bundan bexabar ekan chog‘i, madaniyat uyi xodimlari sovetida Alijon G‘aniyevichni san’atfurush deb tanqid qildi." (A.Muqimov) There are also occasionalisms specific to spoken discourse that emerged as a result of converting Russian loanwords or Russian words used in colloquial speech into Uzbek forms. For example: "Chuvrindi Samarqanddagi shirinsuv korxonasini ishga tushirishga, Kesakpolvon esa Marg‘ilondagi muzqaymoq korxonasining nima sababdan to‘xtab qolganini aniqlash maqsadida ketishgan ekan." (T.Malik) "Tabibboshi ... kulimsirab qo‘ydi." (T.Malik) "Habib Ingliston qirol akademiyasi a’zoligiga erishib, Nobel mukofoti bilan taqdirlangan." (T.Malik) "Anvar mamlakat jumhurraisi darajasiga yetgan taqdirda ham, opa uchun bevosh go‘dak bo‘lib qolaveradi." (T.Malik) "Yana bir qarasa, buyruq yozilgan qog‘ozni devortaxtaga yopishtiryopti." (T.Malik) Most of the occasionalisms in these examples are adapted into Uzbek in such a way that it becomes difficult to determine what the original word was. Only a person familiar with the context of the work can deduce what the word originally meant: shirinsuv—lemonade, tabibboshi—chief physician (glavvrach), devortaxta—blackboard (doska), jumhurrais—Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic. Other variants of the occasionalism tabibboshi also exist: bosh hakim, bosh shifokor, bosh vrach, bosh tabib. Among these, the term bosh vrach has become widely used and has found its place in our language and speech.

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An occasionalism musqaymoq (derived from the combination of musiqa qaymog‘i - music cream), which is homophonous to this very word, was also created, and only the future will show whether it integrates into our language and speech. Currently, this occasionalism is being regularly used in television programs and on TV screens. Ingliston, on the other hand, is an Uzbekized version of the word England, created by analogy with proper nouns existing in our language, such as O‘zbekiston and Qirg‘iziston. Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that most occasional words express meanings that do not yet exist in our language and satisfy a specific speech need. E.A. Zemskaya shows that there is a difference between occasional words created in spoken discourse or children's speech and occasionalisms in artistic discourse. Highlighting the frequent use of occasional words in the press, she points out that expressiveness and impact are inherent to any of them [2.229]. Indeed, the examples in our work demonstrate that even the simplest occasionalism possesses the quality of expressiveness. M.A. Bakina also states that the appearance of new words in speech stems from the need to express a new event or concept, or to create a new word to express an existing concept in a new way [1.81]. Indeed, occasional words are created as a result of such a need, and their communicative function is evaluated based on the type of speech in which they emerged. It is well-known that the value of tools in language and speech is often determined by their purposeful application. Although occasional words are formed based on the laws and rules of language—and sometimes by deviating from them to a certain extent—there is a specific goal intended by the use of each speech tool. Therefore, occasionalisms serve as a means to satisfy a communicative need, and their function often consists of conveying a concept or meaning that cannot be expressed through standard language tools.

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