

LEXICAL OCCASIONAL UNITS EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF SIGN AND ACTION

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Abstract:

The article analyzes occasional units, their classification into certain types by linguists, occasional units expressing the meaning of a sign and action-state from a semantic-stylistic point of view through examples.

Keywords: lexical (lexical) occasionalisms, semantic (semantic) occasionalisms, phraseological occasionalisms (occasional expressions), artificial occasionalisms (occasional constructions), syntactic occasionalisms (occasional combinations), begonaparvar, dostanistan, jannatlashaylik, banglanglar, occasional meaning.

Introduction

Linguist S. Toshaliyeva, who conducted research on the formation of occasional units, divides them into the following types:

1. Lexical occasionalisms (occasional words).
2. Semantic occasionalisms (occasional meaning).
3. Phraseological occasionalisms (occasional expressions).
4. Constructed occasionalisms (occasional constructions).
5. Syntactic occasionalisms (occasional combinations). [2]

Literature analysis and methods

The scientist defines lexical occasional units as lexical occasionalisms: "Lexical occasionalisms are words that are unknown, unusual, and accidental to the vocabulary of the language (speech). Occasional words are also occasional formations. They can also be in the form of abbreviations, compound words, and affixal formations. Compare: Balanddimoq bog'-ku'cha kezar, Yo'l bo'shatar "balandto'yok"qa (Ergash Muhammad). Tolvordim telba hanuz, telbaomuz (Khurshid Davron).[2]

The linguist O. To'khtasinova also mainly draws attention to the artistic and aesthetic characteristics of occasional units. "Occasional words are one of the means of expression in speech, they are created exceptionally, become an individual product of creative speech, and are not part of the normative structure of the language "is a speech phenomenon that does not turn into elements, always retains the color of novelty".[3]

Sometimes in the author's speech there are such occasional units that increase the reader's interest in this work. Because sometimes the reader strives for the unusual rather than the

traditional, wants to feel the novelty. For example, a miniature horse, a clown, a writer, a seaman's chair, a scold.

Results and Discussion

We divided lexical occasionals into the following types according to their semantic-stylistic properties:

1. Lexical occasional units expressing a sign: боработандон (knowing how to insult), тузакчи, чатокчи (искалчи), туйүүча-завүүча, бегонапарвар ошноое (охуморон), достанистон (famous).

Vora-bora ошноое жансипоридин кечиб,

Кормадим бегонапарвар ошноое (Мукимий, “Бог’аро”).

Мукимий used the word бегонапарвар to express the meaning of “a person who likes strangers”. This word is formed on the basis of the word begona+парвариш. In the words оилапарвар, ватанпарвар, it means “kind”, “loyal”, in “бегонапарвар” an occasional охуморон is formed.

Butun atrof va har yoqda

“Non oltin” deb fig‘on qilgan

Talashchi, g‘alvachi ellar (“Cho‘lpon, “Blokdan”).

The word "talashchi" is formed from the structure "talash + chi". Talash. 1. To rob. The invaders, not content with plundering cities and villages, would take away all the girls into slavery. P. Kadyrov Starry Nights. 2. A struggle, a battle to obtain something. The mutual struggles for the crown and throne turned Abdullatif into a bad person. Mirmuhsin, Me'mor. 3. Quarrel, dispute. 4. Debate (O'TIL, III, 649). So, Cholpon used the word "talashchi" in the sense of "quarrelsome, quarrelsome".

Siddiqi Ajzi created an occasional unit by adding the place-name suffix -istan to the word dostan, which means "I will open the country of dostans," that is, "I will praise you":

Today, I will open the country of dostans, intellectuals,

And false intellectuals from my ancient hymns (Siddiqi Ajzi, "True and False Intellectuals").

2. Lexical occasional units expressing the meaning of action and state: to make noise, to settle, to be disturbed, to be paradise, to be an example, to be a lesson, to be sad, to be fighting.

There were very few traders in Turkestan who went to Russian cities and saw foreign countries, and Otabek, who had seen foreign countries, was appointed to the assembly (Qodiriy, “Bygone Days. p. 17).

Tansiq [picking, arranging; arranging in order; coordination, rare, rare thing] 1. Something that is rarely made or is rare somewhere, but is eaten with love. Tansiq food, tansiq fruit (O'TIL, III, 671).

The verb-forming suffix -lan is added to the word tansiq. The word tansiqlandi is an occasional invention of the writer and is used in the meaning of “it was appointed for the people of the assembly, it was taken into account”.

Kuyar jonim firoqing do‘zaxinda,

Visoling bog‘ida jannatlashaylik.

Visoling‘a yetolmay zor tokay,
Junun dashtida bir ibratlashaylik.
Rafiqlar manzili maqsudga yetdi,
Biz ham orqosidan sur‘atlashaylik.
Muqimiy, monandi bulbulvash navo chek,
Ki, to gul vasliga qurbatlashaylik (Muqimiy, “Bog‘ aro”, 54-bet).

Before analyzing the above verse, let's focus on the meaning of the root of the occasional words.

Paradise [heaven, bo'ston, grove of trees] A place of pleasure and relaxation where innocent, pious people live in that world, paradise (O'TIL, II, 72).

In the previous verse, the author also mentions the word hell, making a verb from the word paradise as an antonym to this word. The meanings of "pleasure" and "togetherness" are emphasized through the word jannatlashaylik.

Qurb is the root of the word qurbat, [kinship; closeness; neighborhood] Physical, material, spiritual opportunity; strength (O'TIL, V, 379).

Here too, the author made a verb from the word qurbat. In this verse, the meaning "let's be neighbors with the flower" also comes from it.

The first and most oppressed working black peasants of Fergana who grew up in a hut; Not because the mud waters it, it becomes a hut (Hamza, “Literary Tablets and Notes”).

Hut 1. The general appearance of the body of a person or animal; jussa, qad. 2. The existence, body, general appearance of something. The body of the mountains at night looked terrible. Enthusiastic.

To appear 1. To be seen, to be noticed. 2. To bring to mind (O‘TIL, I, 472).

In the above example, Hamza used the form gawdalab, gawdalaydi to create an occasionalism. These words are used in the meanings of “to be tall, to be desired”.

Kirib vahdat xumiga **nosavodlikni ranglanglar**,
Ki qilmoq oshnoliq boridin g‘ayri-la tinglanglar.
Xazar qilmanglar, ey, ahli muhabbat, muhtasiblardan,
Kirib rag‘bat ila xarobat ichra **banglanglar**.
Nachun qo‘ymas ekanlar bizni may ichgali zohidlar,

Qilichlar qo‘lga olib, bu fasod ahliga **janglanglar** (So‘fizoda, “Cho‘st qozisi Abbosxon Hojimuhammad o‘g‘liga javob”).

It can also be seen from the above lines that the author created the occasionality with the need for rhyme. The word “ranglamoq” means “to paint”, and the word “janglamoq” means “to fight, to attack”. Bang [Indian – Indian cannabis, hemp] in the word banglanglar 1. ayn. nash He sat down and smelled bang at that time, He placed it in the big hall. “Expectation”. 2. Intoxication; high. There are sheikhs who sell the bang crowd as a miracle, there are ignorant people who, holding books in their hands, claim to be scholars. Oybek, Navoiy (O‘TIL, I, 155). The word banglanglar mentioned above is formed in the form of – bang+la, through this word the meanings of being drunk, being high are expressed. In the last line it expresses the meaning of “struggle”.

In short, theaters are not a place of entertainment, but a place of instruction. And those who are experts are not “actors and entertainers”, but experts and teachers of morality (Behbudiy, “Theatre is Not Good”).

A clown. An entertainer, an artist who performs plays that make the audience laugh in theaters, on fairs, and in general in places where people gather. A circus clown (O‘TIL, V, 554). The word clown is formed by adding the affix -xona to the word clown, that is, he wants to say that the theater is not a place of entertainment, a place of entertainment, but an example. He used the word clown in the sense of “artist”.

Conclusion

Occasional units are an invention of the author. The author uses creative and rhetorical means to express his purpose, that is, to use certain words in a hidden meaning, to give the reader expressive pleasure, to strengthen the expression of thought, to show creative individuality.

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