



## IN PARTICULAR OF SOME UNITS OF SPEECH

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### ANNOTATION

*This article discusses the opinion of scientists about the specific characteristics of occasional words and the most important feature of occasional words, that is, their dependence on speech as a speech unit.*

**KEYWORDS:** *speech, occasional words, occasionalism, emotional-expressive color, abnormality, abnormal-irregularity, expressiveness, rules of word formation, personal-creative formation, historical-modern adaptation.*

The language is constantly enriched by new lexical units. No word is born without a communicative need. But new words differ according to their position in the language. Any new linguistic units may or may not have a place in the language system. There are words that are unique to a single (individual) speech without having their place in the vocabulary and remain only within that speech (text), created randomly, that is, extraordinary and often used only once in the process of linguistic communication. is distinguished by being outside. Such words are created by people and language creators. In linguistics, the words created by the people are called occasionalisms of oral speech, and the words created by certain creators are called individual - specific to a single speech, that is, artistic occasionalisms.

Occasional words are created by the speaker or creators in order to express their thoughts and goals in a unique and clear way, to show all aspects of a person, thing, object, event that they are describing, and to clearly express their attitude towards them, that is, their feelings, and is applied. Occasionalisms are created when the possibilities of the language in describing the object of the image do not satisfy the speaker.

A speech phenomenon that is an individual creation of the creator, which is rarely used, sometimes not yet known and does not exist, due to a specific speech need based on a specific speech pattern, is called an occasional word [1]. The most important characteristic of such words is that they are closely related to the text and cannot be understood outside the text [2].

According to E.A. Zemskaya, one of the characteristic features of occasional words is the specificity of the text, and others are that they are not assimilated into the language and differ from neologisms by maintaining their novelty. The researcher points to the violation of language norms in order to ensure the emotional expressiveness of speech as one of the reasons for the emergence of occasional words [3].

Mamatov studied occasional words in Uzbek linguistics from the point of view of their relation to the literary norm. He also distinguishes speech specificity as one of the main features of occasional words and emphasizes that one of the main conditions in their creation is to give speech variety. The researcher shows seven signs of Uzbek occasional words. They are: 1) relevance to speech; 2) abnormality, 3) single use; 4) creation by speakers or writers; 5) expressiveness; 6) follow the rules of word formation; 7) historical-modern adaptation [4]. The researcher does not take into account the nominative sign. In our opinion, this sign is characteristic of occasional words, because they are also the names of existing things - objects, events and actions.

For example, kumzor, yazloq, guzapoyahokim, futbolgoh, qishboy, khopchi, joker, etc. name either a place or a person.

S. Mominov compares neologisms and occasionalisms and shows their characteristic features. He mentions the following as important features of occasionalisms: 1) relationship of occasionalisms to the vocabulary layer; 2) characteristic of an individual



(occasional meaning); 3) a single-use speech unit, often with an emotional-expressive color; 4) serve for a specific artistic speech situation; 5) to be motivated [5].

S. Toshaliyeva in her candidate's dissertation on the topic "Occasional word formation in Uzbek" shows the following characteristics of occasional words: Occasionalisms: 1) speech phenomenon; related to the text and speech situation; 2) abnormal-irregular; 3) intended for one-time use; 4) personal-creative production - related to word creativity; 5) related to word formation and word usage; 6) manufacturing process, manufacturing method, reason for use; 7) the usual and unusual relations related to morpheme division and composition are clearly understood; 8) use and creation require a certain environment (microtext); 9) related to certain linguistic-conscious perceptions and transformations; 10) appears as a speech term (naming) and a method of text creation [6].

Although such words are used on the basis of equal rights with other words (common words considered as a linguistic unit) in the course of their speech, they differ from them only by their unique characteristics. One of such important signs is dependence on speech (text).

This sign is the most important sign of occasional words. In a certain speech situation, there are such speech units that are more necessary than ordinary language units in terms of content and emotionality, which are created in the text to which they belong, are used in this text and live with it. It is not necessary for such words to be accepted into the language vocabulary and become common.

The units included in the vocabulary of a particular language are stable words, and their dependence on the text is relative. Because stable words can be used repeatedly in speech alone, in phrases, one-word sentences and similar forms. And the dependence of occasional words on the text is absolutely necessary in most cases, and they cannot live separately, outside the text. The lexical meaning of an occasional word taken outside the text (for example, *uvadaband*, *uzaytirimak*, *damkash*, *sizim*, *nursiramak*, *rangdosh*) has a probabilistic character and is clarified by the text, and

this situation gives the occasional word the opportunity to be used alongside stable words in speech.

Consequently, while the stable word depends on the text, it itself predetermines and shapes it. In other words, a stable word is an active factor that creatively shapes the text. An occasional word does not have the characteristics of creating a text by itself. For example: We are a spiritual organization - "Ranjkom", that is, it is our job to hurt others. (A. Oripov)

The word *ranjkom* in this text is incapable of any meaning and completely unintelligible without reference to a much wider text of stable words.

An occasional word can be defined as follows: an occasional word is an expressive speech unit that incorporates the features of synchronic-diachronic confusion, abnormality, speech style or nomination occurring at the same moment of communication.

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