



OCCASIONAL WORDS IN WORD FORM

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st February 2023 Accepted: 1 st March 2023 Published: 3 rd March 2023	the article covers issues such as occasional words, their creation in oral speech, classification of lexical occasional words according to their content, lexical occasional units in the form of root words, their creation, and their place in the life of society.
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Occasionalism is a speech phenomenon, created by a certain author, realized within the text, having the nature of abnormality, freely created by the author to express his purpose, not subject to established norms.

Occasional words can be used verbally and in artistic, journalistic, scientific, in general, in all spheres. Especially in children's speech, we often find occasional words. Because they see the environment through images, sometimes they have difficulty pronouncing words. As a result, occasional units are created in their speech. For example, a baby computer is four and a half years old. Sometimes, as a result of the lack of understanding of a certain language by the representatives of a foreign language, they become inventors of occasional units in a state of incomplete understanding: a person given to drinking - a person given to drinking, a complement without a medium - a complement without a medium, carefully - carefully. Such occasional units created in oral speech are rarely retained in memory. At the same time, in order to attract attention in advertising texts, they create occasional words such as Guest Palace, Lagmanjon, Lagmanistan.

Scientists divide occasional units into types according to their various aspects. S. Mominov, a linguist, says that it is necessary to distinguish between ordinary and artistic occasional words [1].

It is known that language is a social, dynamic phenomenon, it is constantly developing and updating. New language units that appeared in the language are called "neologisms" in linguistics. But in the later periods of development, the term neologism, which is applied to the various aspects of new words and phrases, is no longer enough. The phenomenon of occasionalism appeared as an expression of speech novelty (individuality).

Occasionalism includes different phenomena according to language levels. Occasionalisms, in the broad sense, are speech phenomena consisting of extraordinary uses, accidental formations, and combinations that occur in language practice, not in

the language system [2]. Most importantly, they are the author's inventions.

When any speech phenomenon is created, it takes its source, its product, from the language - a social phenomenon formed over centuries, enriched by experts and the people. Language and language tools are used according to certain skills and competences in both individual and collective speeches of people. Such skills are usually the established rules of language use among the language-speaking community, which have arisen spontaneously over the centuries. This collective set of speech skills and qualifications is called *uzuz* in science. *Uzuz* also includes exceptional (occasional) elements in the language [3].

A word containing one root morpheme is called a simple word. For example, work, worker, worker, book, books, to the book, book, like the book. A simple word is primitive and artificial. A word that does not contain a word-forming suffix is called a root word. For example, cotton, cotton, tree, trees, city, cities, city like [4]. In the process of analysis, we identified occasional units of root word form.

In this way, they prepared strange instruments to know the things in the sky, that is, comparing the theoretical science with the experiment and the practical one, the *tilgirof*, the telephone, the *tilgirof* air, the steamer, the railway, the balloon, the telescope, they produced microscopes and kazoars (Behbudi, "An example from the words of the new rulers").

The word telegraph, which means "a communication system and its means used to transmit or receive an urgent message over long distances in the form of a telegram, radiotelegram" (O'TIL, IV, 58) is given in Behbudi's work through the construction of *tilgirofi airi izofa*. ', this occasional derivation refers to the transmission of messages by telegraph through the air.

Not all the words that entered the Uzbek language from other languages through the Russian language and through the Russian language entered the Uzbek language all at once. Initially, there was a



strong desire to translate and copy the Russian word, and a suitable equivalent of the word was sought from the Uzbek language. In such cases, occasional words appear. It is noteworthy that when Behbudi and Cholpon use an alternative word, in some places they indicate in parentheses or dashes in which word it is used.

Behbudi expresses the word protest through the word objection: the Caucasian traveler Muhammad Sayyid Effendi wrote a criticism about the schools of Turkestan in the journal "Family and Respectful Iqbal", and his answer was only an empty yes. There was a protest (Behbudi, "Criticism is sorting").

Objection [a. blocking the road; counter action; opposition, disagreement] Objection, suggestion, action against opinion, protest. Muhammad Rasul did not dare to say the objection that he thought because the master's mood had changed. Oybek. Selected works (OTIL, V, 67). Protest [lat. to issue a strong protest, a statement] right. An official written statement, request of the relevant court and prosecutor's office to review court verdicts and decisions. This decision was canceled due to the protest of the regional prosecutor's office, as it contradicted the government's order. From the newspaper (O'TIL, III, 315). It can be seen from the explanation of the words that the words objection and protest are similar in terms of meaning, that is, both words have the meaning of protest.

In Cholpon's works, the word advertisement is expressed through the word preface and a unique occasional lexicon is created. In the announcement: after a one-two-hour prelude (actually, advertisement), it was announced that "Tragedies of Fergana" will be staged (Cholpon, "Harmful repetition of history"). . Introduction [a. front part; entrance, speech, beginning of the work] 1. The beginning of the works. Introduction to the book. 2. Words spoken before moving to the main goal in speech and speech, the income of the sentence. After a brief introduction, Botaboy opened the meeting and addressed Tolagan, the head of the construction brigade. Abdulla Qahhor, Koshchinar lights. 3. The beginning, initial stage, prelude of a work. Hamid's suitor, who understood Kumush's message from the ground even earlier than Kumush himself and sensed it even earlier than Otabek, was the introduction of other suitors. Abdulla Qadiri "Past Days" (O'TIL, II, 661). The word "prologue" used by Cholpon is somewhat related to the word "advertisement".

It is surprising that there are no men, women, or children trading around the mawqufs (instances) (Behbudi).

I left our belongings and went to the Turkish consulate to sign a tazkira (ticket). Tazkira [a. to inform, to notify; biography, memoir, remembrance, memoir] 1. A book, an anthology, written in the spirit of remembrance, about events and persons in the field of history, mysticism, art, with brief information about writers and poets, examples of their works. Navoi's tazkir - "Majolis" .. was a new type of tazkir - an anthology. OTA (ОТИЛ, III, 640).

In the above example, Behbudi expressed the word "station" by mawquf, and the word "ticket" by the word "tazkira". There is a connection between the words tazkira and ticket, and the ticket also contains some information. The word mawquf means "suspended" in the dictionary. In the term of hadith, a statement, verb or taqir attributed to a companion is said. According to the general opinion of the scholars, no judgment can be taken from this type of hadith (source: "Mustalah ul-Hadith" book). In terms of the meaning of "stopping place", it is related to the word station.

The editor who wrote the work is given a gift of one thousand soms and ten thousand soms.

For the theater, the editor should be as elegant and gentle as he thinks deeply, and the actors (showing the event) should also be tawano and muqallid, and should be able to show everything as it is, and be to the point. It is a separate art, and Europeans have created a separate school for it as well (Behbudi, "Teyotr nadur").

It seems that Behbudi applies the word mushakhsis to actors. In one place, in order to explain it to the readers, he explains it with parentheses as "showing the event".

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