

## THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF OCCASIONAL MEANING IN EXPRESSING SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT

Yoriyeva Zarifa Hamroyevna

Bukhara State University 2nd stage graduate student.

**Abstract:** In this article, the role and importance of occasional words in expressing subjective evaluation in works of art is scientifically and theoretically analyzed.

**Keywords:** N.I. Feldman, tradition, Cholpon's creation, neologism, uzzual, appropriated, G. Paul, A. Arzhanov, language consumers, uzzual meaning, occasional meaning, etc.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, there is a special place for medical units borrowed from the English language. Medical units adopted from the English language create a level of uniqueness and casualness at the language level. First of all, we will comment on the meaning of the terms "extraordinary" and "occasional". The term "occasional" was first coined by N.I. Feldman used. The word "occasional" is derived from the Latin word "occasionalis" which means "occasional". The word "Uzzual" is a Latin word that means "custom", "use" and is a word accepted for use by representatives of certain languages. G. Paul was one of the first to distinguish the derived meaning into unique and occasional meaning. Can the words occasional and neologism be equivalent to each other? Which term is more correct to use in relation to random words? According to A. Arzhanov, the term "neologism" cannot be applied to such random words. Neologisms, that is, new words, quickly become public property, spread easily and quickly among the masses, are easily assimilated, and are even quickly included in the dictionary as a full-fledged word. Neologisms retain the color of novelty when they appear. After being assimilated by language consumers, it loses its novelty color and becomes a standard word. Only those engaged in this field and linguists remember that these words were once new words. Occasionalisms live in their texts compared to neologisms. Therefore, it is correct to use the term occasionalisms in relation to unnatural creations. It is more convenient to study occasionalisms by dividing them into two. Occasional words and words with occasional meaning, we need to distinguish between occasional words and occasional meaning. Occasional words are words that do not exist in the dictionary



level of the language and have an unusual system of formation used in the work of an artist. In Uzbek linguistics, certain studies have been carried out on occasional words. In most of the studies, occasional single clars were studied in three levels.

1. Occasionalisms expressing a neutral meaning: "From farming in the villages to easy sur in the cities, it does not escape his attention. In the given example, the occasional word "easy sur" is used to express the subject name - the term escalator.

2. Occasional words with a positive connotation: The functional forms of nouns are formed using the suffixes -khan, -jon, -oy. These affixes are added to nouns denoting individuals or nouns denoting the names of individuals to form forms expressing positive meanings such as caressing, kissing, and respecting. In the work of poets and writers, suffixes such as -jan, -khan are added not to nouns denoting a person, but to lexemes expressing the name of an object, and individual speech neologisms are formed. For example:

Don't flirt with me any more

I'm sorry I can't play with you.

In the cited poetic passage, the affixes -jan, -khan, which express the meaning of caress, were added to the words meva and shinni (molasses, prepared by boiling the juice of fruits such as mulberry, grape) and created occasional words.

3. Occasional words with a negative connotation.

Drop by drop of poison in every orphan's eye,

Singing and crying in every poor house. (Cholpon, in the same place).

In the quoted verses, we can see two occasional words typical of Cholpon's work. Poison and moaning words. The word "poison" means tears, the word "groan" means moaning, and occasional words with negative connotations are represented.[1] We noted above that the literary language is constantly enriched by new words and neologisms. Therefore, their speech-methodological task is diverse. Individual speech neologisms used in works of art serve to increase the artistic value and effectiveness of the work. Also, occasional words used in publicistic works mainly perform a nominative function. One of the most important features of occasional words is their individual creation and one-time use.[2] The new social relations that took place in the life of the society at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were translated by the creators in order to ensure that the words that appeared as a result of them were understandable to the reader. It was in this process that the individual characteristics of every poet and writer were revealed,



that is, the creator expressed the word as he understood it. As a result, occasionalisms appeared.[3] Such words were not included in the system of literary language norms, they remained within the framework of that text. Later, after the meaning of this word became clear to everyone, it was used in speech as a standard of literary language. Occasional words vividly describe the existing concepts, making the speech expressive and rich in content. That is why poets and writers use occasional words effectively. In particular, poets and writers use occasional units in the description of natural phenomena and ensure that their works are impressive and highly artistic. Cholpon describes the falling of yellow leaves on the ground in the gardens under the influence of autumn as "the ground is covered with a bright blanket", and the phenomenon of white snow covering the ground in the winter season is "again, the snow is covered with a white shroud." [4]- creates imagery by expressing. In our opinion, the description of the snow-covered landscape in the form of a white shroud seems a little more strange, because this way of expression overshadows the meaning of purity associated with the concept of snow. In relation to nature, the words to revive, to live, to grow, enter into a syntagmatic relationship with the word to look at and form an occasional meaning. In general, in all the works of the representatives of Uzbek literature, it is common to express nature, plants, fruits, and events with occasionalisms. If we want to scientifically interpret occasionalisms from a linguistic point of view, we should be able to distinguish them from florionyms. Florionyms also appear in the English lexicon as occasional units. Florionyms are expressions of human nature and social level through plant names. Florionyms are a type of expression with a long history in the history of languages and are widely used in oral and literary language. Florionyms, like occasional words, are important because they increase the impact of a work of art. They also play an important role in expressing the author's opinion in a work of art. can have no. For example: "Mr. Bell nodded." Margaret was red as a rose when Thornton looked at her." (Mr. Bell pointed. When Thornton looked at Margaret, she blushed like a red tulip.) In this place, he revealed Margaret's red-hot beautiful face through the "rose" florinium. Or the phrase "Today you see them bouncing, become red as roses"



## REFERENCES:

1. Mo'minov S., Boydadayeva G. "Erkin Vohidov she'rlarida okkozional antonimlarning qo'llanishi" // O'zbek uslubshunosligining dolzarb muammolari mavzusidagi anjuman materiallari. -Farg'ona., 2006.
2. Cho'lpon A. "Tong sirlari". -T.: "Kamalak", 1995. -B.44.
3. To'xtasinova O.Y. "O'zbek tilida leksik okkozionalizmlar va ularning badiiy-estetik xususiyatlari". Filol.fan nomz. Dissert, avtoref. -T., 2007.
4. Mo'minov S., Boydadayeva G. "Erkin Vohidov she'rlarida okkozional antonimlarning qo'llanishi" // O'zbek uslubshunosligining dolzarb muammolari mavzusidagi anjuman materiallari. -Farg'ona., 2006.
5. Cho'lpon A. "Tong sirlari". -T.: "Kamalak", 1995. -B.44.
6. Ahmadovich K. H., ZokirovnaZ A. G. THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN EDUCATION AND MORALITY IN FOLKLORE //Gospodarka i Innowacje. – 2022. – T. 25. – C. 133-137.
7. Ahmadovich K. H., Nodirkulovna A. I. Theory of Fairy Tales in Primary Grades, The Nature of the Fairy Tale Genre //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 7. – C. 130-133.
8. BuxDUPI H. A. H. et al. AKMEOLOGIYA VA UNING O'QUVCHILAR O'ZLASHTIRISHINI TASHXISLASHDAGI O'RNI //PEDAGOGS jurnali. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 1. – C. 415-417.
9. Хаитов Х. Адабиётда кулгидан фойдаланиш анъанасининг асослари // Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 3/5. – С. 49-52.
10. Mekhriniso Rakhmatova Linguistic Features of the Concept "Beauty" in English, Uzbek and Tajic National Cultures// International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) PP. 3862-3866.
11. Mekhriniso Rakhmatova Reflection of aesthetic values in the language: Uzbek "Go'zal" and English "Beautiful"// IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Literature (IMPACT:IJRHAL). PP 39-48
12. Mekhriniso Rakhmatova Crosscultural understanding of values in language. Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука,(1 (1)), 136-137. 2017/
13. Mekhriniso Rakhmatova THE WAYS OF TEACHING HOW TO SPEAK AND THE ROLE OF TEACHER IN THAT PROCESS RS Global Sp. z OO. PP. 43-45.

