

OCCASIONALISMS BASED ON PEOPLE'S ETYMOLOGY AND THEIR METHODICAL APPLICATION

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15251706>

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Annotation

This scientific article examines the ways of forming occasionalisms based on folk etymology and their stylistic use.

Key words

uzbek language, occasionalism, word formation, folk etymology, word-formation paradigm, phonomorphology.

In Uzbek linguistics (linguistics in general) there is a rich scientific and theoretical research, scientific and educational literature on the problems of word formation. These provided the necessary theoretical basis for word formation to gain the status of a separate independent branch of linguistics. However, there are many controversial issues that need to be identified and studied in detail, both in the theory of word formation and in the methodology of word formation analysis. In particular, the study of synchronous and diachronic, static and dynamic phenomena in word formation in a continuous organic relationship between language and speech, with all its complexity, is one of these problems.

The main object of our research is the unusual speech constructions in modern Uzbek. Textual examples collected from modern Uzbek fiction (prose and poetry), press, scientific publications, and folklore, and speeches, translations served to prove the scientific and theoretical analysis of our research. The study also used examples of dialects and some facts about diachronic word formation, as well as speech defects related to word formation.

The scientific innovations in the article stem from the problem-solving and synchronous-dynamic approach to the problem, as the problem of occasional word formation in the modern Uzbek language is being studied specifically for the first time as a first experiment from a functional-communicative point of view. The study analyzes the process of construction of speech abnormalities and the laws associated with the linguistic and non-linguistic factors that give rise to them on the principle of alternation of dichotomies of language // speech, usuality //

occasionalism, norm // normality, analogy // anomaly. This approach clarifies the following issues that have not yet been resolved in Uzbek linguistics:

1. The participation of such phenomena as analogy, simplification, folk etymology, association, phonomorphological changes and transformation in the formation of occasional constructions has been described.
2. The problems of the process of speech, the integral connection with the structure of the text, the motivation of constructions are discussed.
3. The problem of occasional word formation and word creation, functional-stylistic peculiarities in their use are covered in terms of textual methodology and principles of communicative linguistics; aspects of creative retreats from universal and methodological norms related to speech skills and subtlety were noted.

The creation of an unusual word form in the Uzbek language is accompanied not only by word formation and word structure change, but also by the peculiarities of spelling and graphics in written texts. These kinds of applications show that in poetry, words and expressions are not only a means of expressing meaning, but also a means of creating certain symbols and images. This feature in some level is also reflected in the field of word formation. In poetry, the verbal-phonetic representation of the word is combined with the way of thinking. Word creation becomes an integral part of speech creation. After all, sounds also have a symbolic meaning. This is very noticeable in the literature. The following opinion of N. Tinyanov confirms this. "Poetic vocabulary is created not only by continuing a well-known lexical tradition, but also by opposing it to itself "Literary language "develops, and this development cannot be understood as a planned development of tradition, but rather as colossal shifts in traditions" [1:58]. He argues that in poetry similarities are determined not only by the similarity of things, but also by the phonetic similarity of the words that express things [2:29]. The same can be said of the form of word formation and morpheme structure.

The search for a form of a particular word (usually unfamiliar or assimilated) in a different form and meaning of the phonomorphological compositional style leads to the creation of a new word that is literally similar to but different from both words. Such a misunderstanding (in folk etymology) occurs on the basis of "distortion" of the word form, the change of a new meaning. There are many words in the Uzbek dictionary made in this way: "homit" ("хомит"), "sarjin" ("сажень"), "kesaki" (Rus. "кисьяк"), "kampirak" (Rus. "комфорка"), "kabakxona" (Rus. "кабак"), "doga" (Rus. "дуга"). However, there are many word variants that are not mentioned in dictionaries and are used in different forms (modifications) in oral speech: "dilibizir", "tilbizir", ("television"), "tilgrom", "dilgirom" ("telegram")

“haptamabil”, “haptobus”. In Russian linguistics, such linguistic phenomena are studied in the works by the name of amateur linguistics [3: 67-81]. In Uzbek linguistics, it is preferable to interpret such word forms only as a fact of conformity to the phonetic laws of the Uzbek language. In our view, a certain part of such word forms is word formation based on folk etymology. For example, the connection of “television” with ‘language’ (‘тил’) has led to the use of “tilibizar”, the connection with “soul” (“дил”) has led to the use of “dilibizar”. The words “tilpon” (“telephone”), “tilgrom” (“telegram”), or “dilgirom” have the same feature. This feature is used in speech operations in the changed form of “kamandiroпка”, “kalandirovka” (Rus. “командировка”), and in this way it allows to express new meanings and attitudes. This method is actively used in comedy. In Abdurahmon Ibragimov’s comedy “Toshpolat Tajang in Parliament” (“Youth”), such words, as “gijdanin” (“citizen”, Rus. “гражданин”), Mastkof “Moscow”, Rus. “Москва”), “narhotik” (“drug”, Rus. “наркотик”), “naykaman” (“drug addict”, Rus. “наркоман”), “Lison navo” (“Lisunova”, Rus. “Лисуново”), “Kadi soup” (“Kadisheva”, Rus. “Кадышева”) being the product of formal spiritual comprehension are quite common. Compare: “Is this a norkhotik? He said, pointing to the nosqovoq (a tupe of container). It’s Norkhotik's, but I didn’t force to get it. ...What does “Naykaman” (“drug addict”, Rus. “наркотик”) mean? My toram, (type of a nobleman), that I say, that your crasy one it seems to be like a tube in a dyl buzar, (Rus. “телевизор”)? (A.Ibrakhimov). After that, those who work in dilbuzar (Qutbi Nosirova), the old ones did not reject: now, not everyone knows what an official is, so I say it in a modern way: do not play with bureaucrats, the bureaucrats beat with jack-screws! (Sotti Satang). “Don’t play jokes with bureaucrats” (“Khalq so’zi”) 1991, April 20. He supported the actions of the so-called “demkrotia” (“democracy”) infidels, which included his wrath, and called for an end to the lawlessness (“Youth”, 1992, pp. 5-6).

These kinds of constructions often occur on the basis of the ideological understanding of the word, the law of giving it a verbal ideological meaning. There are ways to ideologicalize the meaning of a word, to change the meaning while maintaining the form, to change the form as well. In the next case, a new word is created. Examples: “Although you have a Turkish dialect, you have never called communists correctly. After all, they are infamous in their own name ...”

(“O’zbegin” collection, 1992, p. 185) – Today I joined the Komsomol, – said Nasir. Here, you are a deptat, (“depute”) tell the state about this issue (Youth) the word “dep” is related to the word “to say”. We worked at a collective farm called Kal lenin (bald-headed Lenin). There was another word: Temirniyozip ...Temiryazov, – the correspondent clarified (O. Hoshimov). After all, the ancestors

who came from Akposhsha to this today`s coupons ... (S. Ochilov): coupon coupon: compare: those who found coupon, did not find wisdom ... couponer (A. Ibragimov).

According to V. Khlebnikov, the word has a two-sided life. Sometimes the mind “listens” to the sound, sometimes the voice “listens” to the mind [4:35-p].

The creation of an unusual word is also not entirely devoid of this feature. For this reason, creative (artistic) new constructions are a source of verbal expressiveness with their extraordinariness, unusualness, but also in accordance with the phonomorphological laws of language and false notions. Both the meaning and the aesthetic value of such constructions arise primarily in relation to the state of communication, the content and structure of the text. At the same time, the style of making new construction and its reason serves as an important means of creating and composing the text. At the same time, the way and reason for making a composition also serves as an important means of creating and composing a text. In occasional constructions one can distinguish the processes of word formation and its substantiation. In the analyzed examples, the process of construction occurs on the basis of certain laws, or the laws specific to the paradigm of word formation, and the process of substantiation occurs on a non-linguistic basis – through interpretation, explanation, narration. Such a distinction is conditional because these two factors are involved together in the making process. But their application may be in the form of the creation of a new word in the use of a particular word, of an expression, the assignment of its application or function from new constructions. Occasional artificiality is the result of verbal application, while the purpose of artificial justification is to provide opportunities for its application. At the heart of occasional constructions is the ability to imitate construction patterns (or parodies). An unusual imitation (parody) of the form of creation can also be called a personal situational or textual method of gradual and creative use of language [5]. The “game” of deliberately violating the rules of usual on the basis of imitation of the form of word formation is the stability of language, the constant action against repetition.

In conclusion, the research serves as an important theoretical source for the development of higher education and high school textbooks on the interpretation of the methodological norm, the essence of the phenomenon of creative deviation from the norm, the problems of speech skills and elegance. The data in the work, the development of textual methodology, communicative diagnostics, pragmalinguistics problems, the identification of laws of personal creative use of language help to show the integral connection of these laws with the thought process, communication conditions, speech purpose and style [6]. This type of

word formation help to describe it more broadly and more fully linguistic phenomena, such as morpheme redistribution, occasional nounformation, contamination, analogy and anomaly, rearrangement of word formation steps(reconstruction), modification (transformation), morpheme (derivation) of derived word components, word formation valence and combinatorics, quasi-morphemes, pseudocorrelations, existing in textbooks and manuals poorly covered and not fully solved.

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