

OCCASIONALISM AND RELATED PHENOMENA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *This article examines the terminological field surrounding occasionalism - neologism, potentialism, archaism and vulgarism - on the basis of comparative analysis. The definition, distinguishing features and features of manifestation of each phenomenon in the Uzbek language are consistently analyzed. As a result of the study, the specific linguistic status of occasionalism is determined and its place within the lexical system is determined.*

Keywords: *occasionalism, neologism, potentialism, archaism, vulgarism, lexical norm, word formation, literary text.*

The issue of classifying lexical units in linguistics has a centuries-old history and controversy. In particular, the units located at the surface layer of the language vocabulary - new words, obsolete words, individual usages - have caused much controversy due to the unclear boundaries between them. Occasionalism is one of such borderline phenomena.³¹

To fully understand the scientific status of occasionalism, it is necessary to study it in comparison with other phenomena that are studied together in this field. Because without knowing the differences within the terminological field, it is difficult to justify occasionalism as an independent category. The article compares occasionalism with neologism, potentialism, archaism, and vulgarism, and analyzes their similarities and differences based on the identified criteria.

Occasionalism and neologism. A neologism is a new word or expression that has entered the vocabulary of a language and has become stable in social communication. V.V. Lopatin defines a neologism as "a word that entered the language at a certain time and is perceived by the modern mind as new."³² The main sign of a neologism is its communicative stability: it is also used by other speakers and is included in modern dictionaries.

Such words in the Uzbek language as "digitization", "startup", "blogger", "webinar" are considered neologisms today. Although they initially appeared in private communication, they soon gained social stability.³³

The main difference between occasionalism and neologism is the criterion of stability. Neologism enters the language norms and acquires a wide range of application; occasionalism, on the other hand, loses its existence outside the context. E.A. Zemskaya expresses this difference as follows: "Neologism belongs to language, and occasionalism

³¹Лыков А.Г. Современная русская лексикология (русское окказиональное слово). – Москва: Высшая школа, 1976. – 119 б.

³²Lopatin V.V. Rozhdenie slova. Neologizmy i okkazionalnye obrazovaniya. – Moskva: Nauka, 1973. – 152 b.

³³Yo'ldoshev B. O'zbek tilida so'z yasalishi. – Toshkent: Fan, 2005. – 192 b.

belongs to speech."³⁴ In addition, neologisms over time become commonplace and lose their "novelty" character (for example, the words "telephone", "radio" were previously neologisms). Occasionalism, on the other hand, retains its authorship even when it becomes stable. The table below reflects the main differences:

- Neologisms are socially stable, recorded in dictionaries; occasionalisms are individual, one-time in the text.
- Neologisms are included in the vocabulary of the language; occasionalisms remain in the speech fund.
- Neologisms can be authorless; occasionalisms are often associated with a specific author.

Occasionalism and potentialism. Potentialisms are words that can be easily formed based on the existing word-formation rules of the language, but are not yet fixed in dictionaries. D.N. Shmelev explains this concept as follows: potential words exist "hidden" in the system and are "activated" when the need for speech arises.³⁵ For example, in Uzbek, using the suffix "-chi", a theoretically unlimited number of new words can be formed: "computer scientist", "blogger", "startupchi", etc. Even if these words are not in dictionaries, native speakers understand them immediately, because they are within the potential capabilities of the language.

The line between potentialism and occasionalism is very thin. The main difference is in the level of understanding and the purpose of creation: potentialism fully complies with the rules of the language and is transparent to a wide audience; occasionalism often includes an element of creative "destruction" and requires a special context. Comparative example: "bookworm" (potentialism - understandable, consistent with the rules) vs "heartworm" (occasionalism - Gafur Ghulam's individual creation, emotionally charged).³⁶

Occasionalism and archaism. An archaism is a word that has left the active vocabulary of a language and entered the passive reserve. A.A. Reformatsky defines archaisms as "the names of concepts that have ceased to exist or word forms that have gone out of circulation."³⁷ In the Uzbek language, such words as "chovgum" (a vessel for pouring boiling water), "sultan" (ruler), "mirzo" (secretary, educated person) have acquired the status of archaisms today.

Although occasionalism and archaism are phenomena located at opposite poles, they have a certain commonality: both belong to the peripheral layer of the language, that is, outside the active vocabulary. However, the process leading to them is completely opposite: if archaism is the degeneration of an old word, then occasionalism is the generation of a new word.³⁸

An interesting fact is that some archaisms acquire an occasional meaning in the individual use of the author in works of art. For example, if the word "la'l" (ruby), which

³⁴Zemskaya E.A. Slovoobrazovanie kak deyatelnost. – Moskva: Nauka, 1992. – 221 b.

³⁵Shmelev D.N. Problemy semanticheskogo analiza leksiki. – Moskva: Nauka, 1973. – 280 b.

³⁶Mahmudov N. O'zbek tili stilistikasi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1995. – 208 b.

³⁷Reformatskiy A.A. Vvedenie v yazykoznanie. – Moskva: Prosveshchenie, 1967. – 542 b.

³⁸Crystal D. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. 6th ed. – Oxford: Blackwell, 2008. – 529 b.

is used in classical poetry, is used in a modern poet's poem, this word forms an archaism-occasionalism combination.³⁹

Occasionalism and vulgarism.

Vulgarism is a lexical unit that deviates from the literary norm, is rude or close to swearing.

G. Leech defines vulgarisms as "socially unacceptable, but emotionally effective" words.⁴⁰ Vulgarisms are often characteristic of colloquial speech, argot, or substandard styles, and are located at the lower limit of the literary norm.

The main difference between occasionalism and vulgarism is the nature of the deviation from the norm: vulgarism is a deviation from the social norm, while occasionalism is a deviation from the lexical-systemic norm.

Occasionalism is created for the purpose of beauty and expressiveness, while vulgarism is often the result of rudeness or emotional outburst. In addition, vulgarisms can exist stably in the speech of a certain social group, while occasionalism is not.⁴¹

At the same time, in some works of fiction, authors create occasional vulgarisms - that is, they use a traditionally vulgar word in a new context, giving it a new meaning or ironic tone. In this case, the two phenomena intersect.⁴²

The phenomena considered above can be summarized according to several main criteria as follows.

According to the criterion of stability: neologism is stable, potentialism is potentially stable, occasionalism is temporary, archaism has lost stability, and vulgarism is stable in the substandard range.

According to the relation to normality: neologism is included in the norm, potentialism is outside the norm but corresponds to it, occasionalism is a creative deviation from the norm, archaism has gone beyond the norm, and vulgarism violates the literary norm.

In terms of its status in dictionaries: only neologisms are included in dictionaries; the other four are not reflected in dictionaries for one reason or another or are reflected in a limited way.⁴³

D. Crystal proposes an "arrow-direction" model for classifying lexical phenomena: at one pole, there is entry into the language system (neologism), at the other pole, exit from the language system (archaism), and in the middle are various peripheral phenomena. In this model, occasionalism and potentialism are close to "entry", while vulgarism occupies an independent place on the stylistic periphery.

Uzbek fiction and modern press provide rich examples of all of the above phenomena.

Verbs such as "kozlanmoq", "yuraklanmoq" found in Abdulla Oripov's poetry are lexical occasionalisms; words such as "startapchi", "online-dars" are on the border of

³⁹Xoliqova G. Badiiy matnda okkazional so'zlarning qo'llanishi // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti, 2019. – №3. – B. 45–52.

⁴⁰Leech G. Semantics: The Study of Meaning. – Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1974. – 386 b.

⁴¹Bauer L. English Word-formation. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983. – 311 b.

⁴²Xasanov B. O'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2002. – 176 b.

⁴³Nishonov A. Matndagi yangi so'zlar va ularning pragmatik xususiyatlari // Til va adabiyot ta'limi. – 2021. – №2. – B. 28–35.

neologisms and potentialisms; words such as "chovgum", "mirzo" are archaisms; and some rude words in oral speech are among the vulgarisms.⁴⁴

In Uzbek linguistics, the terminological boundaries between these phenomena have not yet been fully developed.

As B. Khasanov noted, Uzbek lexicology is on the verge of adapting the classifications of Russian and European linguistics to the materials of the Uzbek language and harmonizing them with national scientific traditions.

In conclusion, a comparative analysis of occasionalism and related phenomena shows that these concepts together reflect dynamic processes in the lexical system of the language.

Each of them has its own status and function: neologism brings innovation into the language, archaism preserves the past, potentialism shows the internal possibilities of the language, vulgarism defines socio-stylistic boundaries, and occasionalism demonstrates individual creative freedom.

Based on the research, the following conclusions can be drawn: firstly, occasionalism differs from other lexical phenomena mainly in its "speech belonging" and context dependence; secondly, clarifying the terminological boundaries between these phenomena in Uzbek linguistics requires separate research; thirdly, in the analysis of a literary text, these phenomena may intersect with each other, which indicates the need to consider them not only as "pure" categories.

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⁴⁴Mirzayev T. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. — Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2006. — 680 b.

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