

## Lexical Occasional Units Expressing the Meaning of Action and State

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**Abstract:** *the article discusses occasional units, document specific features, the study of the phenomenon of occasionalism in world and Russian linguistics, and lexical occasional units expressing the meaning of action and state using the example of the language of written sources of the national revival.*

**Key words:** *occasional units, individual-stylistic neologism, "new word", suffix occasional units, prefix occasional units, prefix-suffix occasional units, ranglangs, jannatlashaylik, qurbatlashaylik, banglangs.*

In linguistics, there are such units that are always distinguished by their novelty, originality, unusualness, and do not obey the unprotected. Such units are called occasional units in linguistics. "Occasionalism [lat. Ossasionalis - accidental] tlsh. A language unit that does not correspond to general use and has an individual meaning"[1]. A. Hojiyev in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" calls the phenomenon of occasionalism the term individual-stylistic neologism: "A word created on the basis of a productive model and used only in this speech text, an individual-stylistic neologism"[2].

We find the first information about occasional units in Aristotle's "Poetics". He uses the term "new word" for such units. A new word is a word that has never been used by anyone, but has been established, used, or found only by the poet. In Russian linguistics, N.I. Feldman was the first to use the term occasional. "Occasional words occur according to productive types of word formation, and their meaning is motivated and explained in the text"[4]. E. Khanpira's dissertation is the first monographic study on the study of the phenomenon of occasionalism. E. Khanpira studied occasional words used in the works of V.V. Mayakovsky [5]. The issue of occasionalism has been widely studied in Russian linguistics. In particular, N.G. Babenko subjects occasional units used in literary texts to structural-semantic analysis. They are: 1) phonetic occasional units; 2) lexical occasional units; 3) grammatical occasional units; 4) semantic occasional units; 5) combinatorial occasional units (word combinations). They are classified according to their level of deviation from the norms of literary language:

1. First-order occasional units.
2. Second-order occasional units.
3. Third-order occasional units. [6]

In world linguistics, the author's invention is a reliable study of occasional units, an analysis of their role in providing important materials for the report, a systematic justification of occasional units used in works of the period of national revival - the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, and always conveying the content and significance of historical sources to future generations. The history of language and speech is a harmonious analysis of the historical development of the source in historical and diachronic aspects, a comparison of language synergetic

loads when comparing languages with modern languages The language is of great importance to world linguistics, where synergetic loads are being carried out. The sources of practical history of these tasks are the written sources of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century.

The period of national revival - the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century is the most important period in the history of the Uzbek people. "Because, firstly, "Literature is the mirror of the nation (Avloniy) has passed the path from indifference to the events of the great misfortune that occurred in the life of our people - the loss of its independence - to a deep understanding of its tragic consequences and a call to fight for independence. Secondly, under the influence of the eras of literature, it has become westernized, its content has expanded, with the advent of the periodical press and theater, new literary types and genres have appeared. New content has entered traditional poetry and the symbols associated with it. The old forgotten finger weight has been added to the single dominant expression. In Sarbast experiments. Mansuras were written. In a word, modern realistic literature came to the fore". [7]

In our article, we analyzed the lexical occasional units expressing the meaning of action and state, which are presented in written sources of the national revival period: to make noise, to settle, to be disturbed, to make heaven, to be an example, to be a lesson, to be sad, to be in battle.

There were very few traders in Turkestan who went to Russian cities and saw foreigners, and Otabek was appointed to the assembly (Qodiriy "Bygone Days. p. 17).

Tansiq [pick, arrange; arrange in order; coordinate, rare, rare thing] 1. Something that is rarely made or is rare somewhere, but is eaten with love. Tansiq food, tansiq fruit (O'TIL, vol. 3, p. 671).

Here -la is a verb form, -n is an abstract relative suffix (like tozlandi). The word tansiqlandi is an occasional invention of the writer, and is used in the meaning of "tansiq for the assembly, it was considered".

My soul is in the hell of my heart,

Let us go to paradise in the garden of Visoling.

It is difficult to reach Visoling,

Junun Let's learn a lesson in the steppe.

The destination of the friends has reached its destination,

Let's also hurry after them.

Mukimi, like a nightingale,

Let's get close to the flower (Mukimi, "Bog' aro", p. 54).

Before analyzing the above verse, let's focus on the meaning of the root words highlighted.

Paradise [behisht, bo'ston, serdarakht bog'] A place of pleasure and relaxation where innocent, pious people live in that world, paradise.

In the previous verse, the author also brings the word hell, making a verb from the word paradise as an antonym for this word. The words "rohat" and "birgalik" are emphasized through the word "jannatlashaylik".

The word "qurb" is the root of the word "qurbat", [kinship; closeness; neighborhood] Physical, material, spiritual opportunity; strength (O'TIL, 5, 379).

The creator also made a verb from the word qurbat here. In this verse, the meaning "let's be neighbors together with the flower" also comes from.

The first and most oppressed black peasants of Fergana who grew gawdalab; Not because the soil waters it, gawdalay (Hamza "Adabiy lavhalar va qaydlar", p. 215).

In the Uzbek language, there is a verb *gawdalanyt*, which corresponds to the meanings of “to develop, to develop”, and Hamza used this word in the form of *gawdalayt*, *gawdalayt*, creating an occasionality. It was used in the meanings of “to grow tall, to be eager”.

Enter into unity and color illiteracy,

That to do is not to be known Listen.

Do not be afraid, O people of love, of the muhtasib,

Enter and enter the ruins with desire.

If they do not let us, the ascetics with the drink,

Take up swords and fight these people of corruption (Sufiza, “Reply to the son of the judge of Chost, Abbas Khan Hajimuhammad”, p. 223).

It can also be seen from the above lines that the author created the occasionality with the demand for rhyme. The word “*ranglamoq*” means to paint, and the word “*janglamoq*” means to fight, to attack. The word *banglanglar* is composed of *bang* [Indian – Indian cannabis, hemp] 1. *ayn. nash* He sat down and smelled *bang* at that time, He placed it in the big hall. “*Intizor*”. 2. Intoxication; excitement. There are sheikhs who sell the *bang* crowd as a miracle, there are ignorant people who, holding books in their hands, claim to be scholars. Oybek, Navoiy (O‘TIL, I, 155). The word *banglanglar* mentioned above is formed in the form of – *bang+la*, through this word the meanings of being intoxicated, being intoxicated are expressed. In the last line, it expresses the meaning of “struggle”.

In short, theaters are not a place of entertainment, but a place of learning. And those who are experts are not “actors and clowns”, but experts and teachers of morality (Behbudiy, “Theatre is Not Good”). Clown. An entertainer, an artist who performs games that make the audience laugh in theaters, on fairs, and in general in places where people gather. Circus clown (O‘TIL, 5, 554). The word clown is formed by adding the affix *-khon* to the word clown. That is, the theater is not a place of entertainment, but a place of entertainment. Occasional units are the invention of the author. The author uses creative and rhetorical means to express his purpose: to use some words in a hidden meaning, to give the reader expressive pleasure, to enhance the expression of thought, to show creative individuality in himself.

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