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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**OCCASIONALISMS IN UZBEK LITERARY DISCOURSE: FORMATION AND  
INTERPRETATION****Shakhlo Saidaliyevna Saliyeva***Assistant teacher at Kokand State University*Email: [shakhlo.rakhimova.84@mail.ru](mailto:shakhlo.rakhimova.84@mail.ru)*Kokand, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** occasionalism, word formation, Uzbek linguistics, authorial creativity, semantic innovation, literary discourse, linguistic expressiveness;

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**Abstract:** This paper explores the phenomenon of occasionalisms and their formation mechanisms within Uzbek linguistic discourse. Occasionalisms are understood as author-created lexical units that emerge in specific communicative contexts to convey nuanced meanings not fully captured by conventional vocabulary. The study examines theoretical perspectives on occasional word formation, structural patterns, and semantic motivations underlying their creation. Special attention is given to the interaction between linguistic norms and creative deviation, highlighting how occasionalisms function as expressive tools in literary and communicative practice.

**Introduction**

The relevance of studying occasionalisms lies in their ability to demonstrate how language evolves through creative practice. They reveal the tension between linguistic stability and variability, showing how speakers manipulate structural resources to produce expressive meanings. Furthermore, occasionalisms illustrate the importance of context in semantic interpretation, as their meaning becomes fully accessible only within a specific textual environment. This study aims to examine the formation principles of occasionalisms in Uzbek discourse, focusing on their structural characteristics, semantic motivation, and stylistic function. By analyzing theoretical approaches and illustrative examples, the research seeks to

clarify the role of occasional word formation in expanding expressive possibilities and enriching linguistic communication.

### **Materials and Methods**

In literary speech (text), occasionalisms have been labeled differently by researchers. V.V. Lopatin refers to them as writer-specific occasionalisms, while B.A. Belova uses the term individual authorial compound adjectives when describing adjectival occasionalisms. These terminological differences reveal distinct perspectives: one approach limits the phenomenon to authorial creativity, whereas the other emphasizes its grammatical relationship with parts of speech.

E.A. Zemskaya examines occasionalisms from the standpoint of word formation and divides them into two groups:

1. Occasionalisms formed in violation of established word-formation rules.
2. Occasionalisms created according to existing word-formation patterns, using productive or less productive derivational models.

According to Zemskaya, the first group represents words that arise through a complete departure from normative word-formation principles, while the second group emerges through partial deviation from these principles while still maintaining a structural connection to them.

Consider the following examples:

qolibman, na gul va na meva tugib, o'z-o'zim bilan.

Anovi labchok bola yo'q-ku!

Salom, Farhod, oshiqarning siynachok piri.

Gullapushni deng-e!

— Kechira-siz, hozir gulxozdan kelyapmiz.

— Gullektiv bo'lib...

One of the defining characteristics of speech units is their dependence on communicative context. Any utterance is not merely a transfer of information but represents an integrated unity between context and message. The more familiar the participants are with the subject of speech, the broader and richer the conveyed meaning becomes. The speaker mentally reconstructs all contextual associations connected with the subject. In such cases, meaning is often expressed not through direct lexical naming, but through more abstract or generalized linguistic forms capable of evoking shared background knowledge.

Thus, any linguistic unit within a sentence embodies not only linguistic properties but also extralinguistic dimensions. Words activate networks of associations in human memory,

linking concepts, objects, and experiences. A single situation may be described in multiple ways depending on which contextual elements the speaker chooses to foreground.

In the examples above, occasionalisms serve as focal points that highlight specific contextual nuances. If conventional dictionary words were used instead, the intended expressive effect might be weakened. Therefore, authors deliberately construct new forms to reveal subtle conceptual angles that existing vocabulary cannot fully capture.

Consider further examples:

Tirik bo'lsam sirilay.

Qiynoqlar, tepkilar, obdor qilich, o'q.

Chivinxarobda chaqchayma palidlar...

Tangri hukmidan chiqma...

Tulakzoda juvonlarga bo'yin egmang...

These constructions demonstrate how authors invent lexical forms tailored to their expressive goals. However, such creations may remain accessible primarily within the author's intended interpretive framework, potentially limiting broader comprehension. Word creation becomes linguistically valuable when it reveals previously unnoticed semantic dimensions of familiar concepts, enriching perception rather than obscuring meaning. Stylistic effectiveness depends on selecting words that accurately correspond to intended meaning and prevent unintended interpretations.

Uzbek linguistics has also addressed occasionalisms within broader studies of authorial lexical choice in literary discourse. B. Umurqulov explores occasional formations created through affixation and compounding. A. Mamatov categorizes word-formation-based occasionalisms into three types:

1. Structures aligned with the general word-formation system.
2. Structures grounded in the system but deviating from its norms to varying degrees.
3. Contaminated formations produced by blending multiple roots with distinct meanings.

S. Toshaliyeva provides a detailed classification of occasional word formation methods, including:

Violating grammatical or semantic constraints within otherwise productive patterns

Substituting derivational bases with synonymous or antonymic elements

Replacing bases with semantically related units

Compressing phraseological or analytical constructions

Creating hybrid formations using borrowed or technical morphological models

Producing unconventional hybrid lexical items

In our analysis, occasionalisms are treated as speech units examined through a semantic framework. Their defining feature is their strong dependence on textual context. The meaning of an occasionalism cannot be fully realized outside the text in which it appears; without contextual grounding, interpretation becomes difficult.

For example:

Buzuq o'ylarni lek shayton boshimga do'llag'on erdi. Gohi bo'yterakdek, dirdov...

These instances illustrate how contextual embedding activates meaning, transforming occasional forms into expressive communicative tools.

### **Results and Discussion**

The analysis of occasionalisms in Uzbek discourse reveals that their formation is closely connected with communicative intention, stylistic expressiveness, and contextual necessity. The examined material demonstrates that occasionalisms are not random lexical inventions but purposeful linguistic constructions that emerge when existing vocabulary fails to capture subtle semantic or emotional nuances.

One of the major findings is that occasionalisms frequently arise through controlled deviation from established word-formation norms. Such deviations are guided by semantic motivation rather than arbitrary experimentation. Authors manipulate morphological patterns, blending, affixation, and semantic shifts to produce forms that intensify imagery and emotional impact. These formations function as expressive markers that foreground particular conceptual features within a text.

The study also confirms that contextual embedding plays a decisive role in interpreting occasionalisms. Their meaning becomes accessible only within a specific discourse environment where linguistic and extralinguistic cues interact. Without context, these units may appear opaque or ambiguous, which highlights their dependence on shared background knowledge between author and reader.

Another important observation concerns the stylistic function of occasionalisms. They serve as tools of artistic individualization, allowing writers to shape unique linguistic identities. By expanding expressive possibilities, occasionalisms enrich literary discourse and demonstrate the dynamic interplay between language system and speech realization. At the same time, excessive or poorly motivated word creation may reduce clarity, emphasizing the need for balance between innovation and communicative effectiveness.

The discussion further indicates that occasionalisms reflect broader processes of linguistic creativity and language evolution. They illustrate how speakers exploit systemic resources to construct new meanings, thereby contributing to semantic expansion and stylistic diversity. Their presence in Uzbek discourse confirms that linguistic innovation operates within recognizable structural frameworks while maintaining creative flexibility.

Overall, the findings support the view that occasionalisms function as a bridge between linguistic norm and artistic expression. They embody the tension between stability and variability, demonstrating how language adapts to communicative and aesthetic demands.

Aspect	Description	Linguistic Function	Communicative Effect	Example Type
Norm deviation	Formation involves partial or full departure from word-formation rules	Highlights creativity	Draws reader attention	Hybrid or altered forms
Morphological innovation	Use of affixation, blending, or structural shifts	Expands lexical resources	Intensifies imagery	Author-created derivatives
Semantic motivation	New form reflects specific conceptual nuance	Clarifies expressive intent	Enhances emotional tone	Context-bound meaning
Context dependence	Meaning realized only within discourse	Connects language and situation	Promotes interpretive engagement	Literary occasionalisms
Stylistic function	Marks authorial individuality	Shapes textual aesthetics	Strengthens artistic voice	Creative lexical constructions

The table summarizes the structural and functional characteristics of occasionalisms identified in Uzbek discourse. Each category reflects a specific dimension of occasional word formation and demonstrates how linguistic creativity operates within communicative practice.

The first aspect — norm deviation — shows that occasionalisms often emerge through deliberate departures from established word-formation rules. Such deviation is not accidental; rather, it functions as a stylistic device designed to attract attention and foreground meaning. This confirms that linguistic innovation is guided by communicative intention. Morphological

innovation highlights the mechanisms through which authors expand lexical possibilities. Affixation, blending, and structural transformation allow speakers to construct new forms that intensify imagery and expressive potential. These processes demonstrate the flexibility of the Uzbek word-formation system when adapted for artistic purposes.

Semantic motivation emphasizes that occasionalisms are meaning-driven creations. Their structure reflects the speaker's conceptual focus, enabling precise expression of emotional or symbolic nuances. This illustrates the close relationship between form and meaning in creative linguistic production.

### **Conclusion**

Context dependence underlines the interpretive nature of occasionalisms. Their meaning becomes fully accessible only within a specific discourse environment where linguistic and extralinguistic cues interact. This reinforces the idea that occasionalisms function as discourse-bound units rather than isolated lexical items. Finally, the stylistic function reveals how occasionalisms contribute to authorial individuality and textual aesthetics. By introducing novel lexical forms, writers shape distinctive expressive styles that enrich literary discourse while maintaining communicative effectiveness.

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