

Individual Neologism Creation Method

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Abstract: In this article, the Uzbek language is a whole consisting of the relationship of interrelated and mutually demanding elements, and the ideas about the way of creating individual neologisms are highlighted.

Keywords: linguistic field, individual neologisms, occasional words, analysis of a work of art.

In world linguistics, from the second half of the 20th century, the first scientific-theoretical views about the unique role and importance of the field of linguopoetics in the analysis of artistic works were developed, and in the process of researching problems related to this field developed together with directions such as linguopoetics, pragmalinguistics and linguostylistics. Elucidation of the practical aspects of the ongoing theoretical research is considered the basis of modern research. Because of this, the research of the linguopoetic aspects of the language of the artistic work is of great importance. Because modern works of art as an artistic interpretation of social changes are not only linguistics, but also an invaluable resource for other disciplines such as psychology, anthropology, cognition, hermeneutics, and gender studies. The passage of time, the gradual change of time and era, radical changes in all areas of society, scientific and technical achievements, social relations, continuous cultural and spiritual changes in people's lives, new concepts and words. causes it to appear. New words - a layer of neologisms, creating a new word, using one of the lexical meanings of the word in a new sense, or words borrowed from abroad. ets rich at his expense. In particular, it is observed that individual neologisms, in other words - occasionalisms, perform a nominative function and are also used in fiction for a specific methodological purpose. "Great impact and image neologisms of individual speech with power" [3] are new words discovered by the creator and serve to enrich the artistic work with a new spirit and a new spirit. Every writer and poet has his own language, style, poeticism and individualism. as it is, new words created on the basis of these features, i.e. contextual[4] occasionalisms, occupy an important place in the language of artistic works. Occasionalisms, along with giving emotionality and expressive spirit to the language of any artistic work, are also a worthy contribution of the creator to the treasure of literary language.

"The principle of enriching words and phrases with various additional meanings is characteristic of the meaning-content structure of the work of art" [2]. New words discovered in works of art depend on the high skill of the creator. Opening the new meaning of the word, expanding the scope of its expressiveness and coloring requires strong skill, knowledge and talent from the creator. The development of society, the changes in objective existence and nature, the enrichment of people's imagination and understanding of them, the development of scientific, spiritual and cultural thinking of humanity are among the main factors that create the need for new words, new terms and expressions. New words appear in the language to meet this need. A new word, that is, the novelty of a word, is defined in relation to the state of literary language development in a certain period. A new word seems unnatural to the first person who encounters

it, especially to the older generation who is familiar with the lexical norms of the old language. This situation is called lexical idiosyncrasy in linguistics and is expressed in works of art.

Creators sometimes create individual speech neologisms themselves. Neologisms of individual speech are words created by individual writers, individuals. Such words are also called occasional words. The fact that new words have stylistic coloring indicates the wide range of possibilities of neologisms. We can find such individual speech neologisms in epics created during independence:

Nofur moved away. He was left alone, a unique sharp feeling in his eyes...

The lexeme "Feeling" differs from other lexemes with the sign of abstraction, and this creator uses strong exaggeration to create a new meaning, a neologism.

With the ground, the characteristics of a certain edged tool (for example, a knife) are transferred to the feeling (abstract noun) and through this, the inner feelings, sufferings, and experiences of the hero are fully conveyed to the reader. trying to deliver.

Here, A. Oripov discovered a new lexeme "tildosh" that rhymes with the word "religious" rather than rhyming with the word "religious". In fact, such a word does not correspond to the lexical norms of the Uzbek language and is not used. So, in order to clearly express his opinion, the creator uses the suffix -dosh to create a new.

Our native language, which has a history of three thousand years, has received many abbreviations from the Russian language as well as from other languages. Many words expressing concepts related to the system entered our vocabulary during the Shura colonial period. On the basis of this abbreviation of the Russian language, the creator invented a new word "ranzhkom" by shortening (abbreviating) the words "committee" (committee). This neologism serves to reveal the negative characteristics of the heroes of the epic. We can also mention the satirical feature of the lexeme "Ranjkom" here.

That is, the will of the people. Abundant treasure Invincible army[1]. In this expression, the creator skillfully discovers using syntactic units we come across individual neologisms. In this case, new syntactic units such as the fruit of risk and the will serve to express the attitude of the main hero of the epic to the state, his thoughts about the state, and his attitude towards it. Here are new syntactic units created to reflect Amir Temur's views on the inadmissibility of risk-taking in this field, the importance of the unity and strong will of the people in public administration, i.e. expressed in occasionalisms. Aydin Hojjeva also has a unique individual speech in his epics we meet neologisms. This Iskandarpechon is like a flower in a hairband, a lover with a bad heart. The Hijran sword will suddenly be safe,[5]

Occasional words mainly serve to enhance meaning. The use of the human verb "to put a sword" in the syntactic unit of Hijran khilih solar in relation to hijran (abstract noun) means that the pain of separation has torn the heart of the lover (person, lover).

is appropriately used as a reference. In this case, the poetess's discovery of a new, intact meaning of the language unit present in our speech can be the basis for presenting the syntactic unit "Hijron kilich solar" as the occasionalism of an individual author.

From our analysis above, it can be seen that neologisms have a special place in the epics created during the period of independence, adding musicality, pleasantness, and melody to the epics. Dedication can also be an important factor in enhancing meaning and creating imagery. Neologisms are mainly creative with the acquisition of individuality shows his unique skills.

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