

## UNUSUAL COMPOUNDS: OXYMORON AND OCCASIONALISM

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### **Abstract:**

The article describes unusual compounds, their similarities and differences with oxymorons and occasional compounds.

**Keywords:** unusual compounds, oxymoron, occasional word and occasional compounds.

The term "aesthetic task of language" is used relatively more often in philological literature, as the concept of aesthetic function encompasses a number of concepts such as expressiveness, poetics, and artistry and is able to generalize them. At this point, the following thoughts of Professor N. Mahmudov attract attention: "Language has several tasks, such as expressing thoughts, knowing the world, collecting, preserving and passing on knowledge and experience to the next generations, reflecting national-spiritual relations, and realizing the categories of beauty. does. Interpreting language only and only as a means of communication between people leads to animating the natural human language, this complex and magnificent phenomenon, at least, to an artificial language corresponding to a specific national image or national-spiritual ground (for example, (such as Esperanto) is nothing more than equalization, equalization into a conditional "language" created for the purpose of regulating traffic... However, through language, people are as diverse as their feelings and experiences, joys and sorrows, surprises and surprises, presence in the heart. they also express their feelings, which do not always have purely communicative goals... The aesthetic function facilitates the main communicative function of the language, enriches its possibilities. Language and speech, with this same aesthetic function, show the power of expressiveness and influence.[4, 46]

In any artistic text, the language also performs a communicative function, but the aesthetic function is definitely in the first place, it is the leader. Therefore, linguistic sources emphasize this situation as follows: "A literary text, unlike any non-fictional text, has a special task - an aesthetic one that is manifested in a complex interrelationship with the communicative task and is considered a decisive factor in the original construction of the text. does the job."[5, 5]

It is natural that the structure, volume, communicative, artistic-aesthetic aspects of a sentence or text are different according to the requirements and needs of the speech communication process. In accordance with these requirements and needs, the sentence can be expanded and condensed in the process of speech, maintaining its usual form while increasing the content capacity, being able to absorb the author's attitude to the expressed thought, the aesthetic influence of the emotional world, the separate poetic of a whole or a particular piece. emphasis and so on, there are a number of different phenomena that occur due to different syntactic methods and tools. One of the syntactic units that can show such an artistic-aesthetic, expressive-emotional actualization feature is unusual combinations. Regarding the study of unusual compounds, it is appropriate to dwell on occasional compounds, occasionalism, and oxymoron.

There are conditionally two types of occasionalisms: 1) occasionalisms of oral speech; 2) occasionalisms of artistic speech. These two types of occasional words do not differ significantly in terms of their use and function. Aesthetic functions in occasional words: nominative function and aesthetic function, aesthetic function and evaluative function are confused. They cannot be separated from each other. However, it is possible to show a specific function of occasionalisms, depending on which feature is more prominently expressed. Based on this, "ordinary occasionalisms should be distinguished from artistic occasionalisms." [3,353] For example: Chuvrindi went to launch a sweet factory in Samarkand, and Kesakpolvan went to find out why the ice cream factory in Margilon stopped. (T. Malik "The Devil"). Even if Anwar reaches the level of the country's president, he will remain a barren baby for his sister. Only when the reader is aware of the content of the work, he can clearly understand what these compounds represent: a confectionery company is a lemonade production company, the president is the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic, etc. O. Tokhtasinova points out that "Shirinsuv" and "jumhurrais" are occasional words. is z.[2] But the combination bevosh (bebosh) baby is an example of an unusual combination. Here, the word bevosh is a dialectal variant of the word bebosh, and it forms an unusual combination by combining with the word baby. Because the word "bebosh" coincides with the word "headless" and it is clear as day that a baby cannot be without a head.

Oxymoron unites opposites in a semantic unity, the use of oxymoron is seen as a kind of semantic decoration. An oxymoron, depending on the context, hides one thing and at the same time reveals another concept. This phenomenon often happens on purpose. It contradicts the norms of the language, forces the reader to think, deepen the meaning, and discover new aspects.

In Uzbek fiction, many writers resort to oxymoron-based combinations in their works. Professor N. Mahmudov thinks about oxymoron like this: "In some cases, unusual combinations are created by connecting words with completely opposite meanings. In this case, the combination acquires high expressiveness and emotionality, has a strong emphatic intonation. In literature, this is called an oxymoron. [1, 45]

We agree with this idea and recognize oxymoron as a type of unusual combination. One of the most important distinguishing features of unusual combinations is that the semantics of these words create an unusual relationship. In our opinion, this feature is also clearly visible in the oxymoron, so we consider it appropriate to call the oxymoron with the term unusual combination. For example:

The sun is shining in praise - it is salvation,  
The sky is shining, the stars are high mountains.  
Such a silent scream in my heart,  
I want to believe you, evoh...

(R. P a r f i, poem "Love") the combination of a silent cry in the passage is, as you can see, unusual. Because the meanings of these words are opposite to each other, that is, while the word "scream" means moaning (doing) with a higher than normal volume, the word "silent" is used as a qualifier for it. Due to this, emphatic intonation was given to the complex emotional state of the lyrical hero, the combination became one of the main means of expressing strong emotionality. Sometimes an oxymoron in such unusual combinations can give the speech a sense of humor. For example, the words boy and girl are mutually exclusive words. The combination of the young and the girlish, formed by their combination, acquires a certain poetic quality in the artistic speech and gives a light

humorous background to the speech: Numonjon is a soft-hearted, girlish young man. (S. Ahmad "Desert Eagle" p. 13 ) In the combination presented in this passage, it is important to emphasize that the nature, character, and gentleness of the young man are characteristics typical of girls. Such compounds in them are of great importance as one of the agents of laughter.

In some cases, we come across such unusual combinations that both occasionalism and oxymoron are involved in the combination. By combining both events, the author manages to create an unusual combination: "The horror of the cemetery of the dead did not appear to him in front of the horror of this grave, which is the cemetery of the living." (A. Qahhor "Dakhshat") In this combination, we can witness both the phenomenon of occasionalism and oxymoron, that is, the word graveyard in the combination is formed in an occasional way in the form of gor + istan, and the cemetery used as a synonym for the word. It is clear to all of us that the cemetery is the place of the dead, and the word "living" is a word that has the opposite meaning to the word "dead". Therefore, this combination can be called a finding as a real unusual combination. The exact meaning of this combination can be understood only by reading the text.

In conclusion, the author's skill in using words and his ability to express emotions in conveying the product of the creative world to the reader through unusual combinations, which are considered effective and fruitful factors enriched with artistic and aesthetic imagination, between the creator and the reader it literally serves as a bridge in the ease of the realization process, in making completely unfamiliar situations happen better and with aesthetic taste.

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