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## **Difference Between Neologisms, Potentialisms And Occasionalisms**

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**Annatation:** In this article, we studied the linguists' thinking about the appearance of new words based on existing words in linguistics from the point of view of the literary norm, and expressed our views as much as possible, that is, where or where these three linguistic phenomena face with each other.

**Key words:** Norm, abnormality, structural, communicative, occasionalism, potentialism and neogalism.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье мы изучили взгляды лингвистов на появление новых нетронутых слов, основанных на существующих словах в лингвистике в смысле литературной нормы, и максимально выразили наши взгляды на то, где эти три языковых явления встречаются или где они сталкиваются друг с другом.

**Ключевые слова:** Норма, ненормальность, структурный, коммуникативный, окказионализм, потенциализм и неоголизм.

Observations show that the so-called “new words” and “neologisms” in language and speech have different definitions and descriptions in linguistic literature. In some works, neologisms recently included in the dictionary are considered a linguistic phenomenon of professionalism and occasionalism, while other scientific studies have tried to distinguish between these linguistic phenomena. The third group of linguists studied all the lexical layers of the language: ordinary (legalized) words, neologisms, professionalisms, dialectisms, archaisms, barbarism, vulgarisms, cacophisms, pasta, potential words, paronyms, and occasionalisms<sup>1</sup> tried to determine their linguistic status by deeply

studying the linguistic and speech nature of each, their functions in speech, and semantic-stylistic features.

In the following, we will try to elicit opinions on the concepts of “Potentsializm” “neologism,” and “occasionalism,” which have not yet been fully defined in linguistics. “Neologism”, “Potentsializm” and the concepts of “occasionalism”, although very close to each other, are categories that differ in their essence.

If you look at these linguistic and speech phenomena in the broad sense, in the use of the term “new words”, you can include both the ordinary words that have just entered the dictionary, and specific terms used in a certain field, as well as professionalism, potentsialism, jargon words , neologisms and occasionalisms that are outside the norm of the literary language.

Although neologisms, potential words, and occasionalisms are very close to each other in their novelty, they can be differed by the function that they perform in speech and in their linguistic status. In this regard, the Uzbek linguists I. Toshaliyev and M. Djurabekova in their scientific article write about the differences between the new word formation as follows: “The term “occasionalism” essentially describes the relation of a word to a linguistic dictionary. Any word that is not included to the part of the dictionary and appears only in the process of speech is occasionalism. A word in a literary language is a neologism only when it has novelty. Occasionalisms also have a novelty. In this sense, they are a stylistic category. But neologisms are a word, a fact of language, occasionalism, and speech is a fact and has the character of occasionalism. They are used only once in a speech, in a certain context and for a situation. ”<sup>2</sup>

In general, we completely agree with the above views of I. Toshaliyev and M. Djuraboeva. But in determining the linguistic status of occasionalisms, a number of

observations and analysis will be required, because there are still many “secrets” of these words that have not been disclosed.

In some works, occasionalism is considered as something with the phenomenon of neologism or occasional words as part of neologisms. However, at first sight it seems that there is no difference between these concepts, because they are both newly-formed words, but they differ from each other in their linguistic essence and features.

In their article, I. Toshaliyev and M. Djuraboeva describe the main types of new constructions as neologisms, potentialisms and occasionalisms, and describe the differences between them as follows: “Neologisms - are (our description - Kh.U.) new normal words only within the normal range literary language. Potential and occasional words, although they have something in common as a speech phenomenon, differ in the nature of their appearance and use. Potential words are (our description - H.U.) words that are made up of a specific need, but have not yet been stabilized (not transferred) and they are considered certain productive patterns - active words”<sup>3</sup>.

The Russian linguist A.G. Likov pays particular attention to the distinctive criterion of distinguishing neologisms and occasionalisms in the study of Russian occasional words, because neologisms are a linguistic fact, and for occasionalisms the definition of “authorship” is one of the most basic conditions. Since this is a speech phenomenon, it is first used in the speech of a certain person and is “discovered” by that person, In the end, it’s always difficult to say that this person created a particular occasional word, because speech is a word of mouth. However, written sources that use occasional words (articles on fiction, newspapers and magazines, various correspondence, etc.) help to determine their “copyright” by the author. And so occasionalism always belongs to an individual person and it is believed that his individuality is of paramount importance”<sup>4</sup>.

Linguist G.I. Miskevich describes potential and occasional words in the process of word formation in Russian language and its relation to the norm as follows: Potential words, although they seem to exist in the past, are re-created every time in speech (reuse is not considered). Although they are not included in the vocabulary of the language, they occur in accordance with the laws of the language. Such constructions are used as ordinary words and do not have the color of occasionalism. They are regarded as the normative unit that has been used in the past. Occasionalisms, on the other hand, are created in violation of the laws of word formation<sup>5</sup>.

E.A. Zems kaya, the linguist who carried out her scientific work in the study of word formation, expresses her original view about the difference between potential and occasional words. In particular, she writes: “potential and occasional words are located at two completely opposite poles of word formation: if potential words implement the laws of word formation, then occasional words violate these laws. These phenomena completely contradict each other. However, both events make the language system a reality. But although potential words are a phenomenon that is reflected in language and speech, and becomes reality, occasional words are opportunities that lie deep in the language and may not become reality, they may not accept the status of normal words”<sup>6</sup>.

A description of neologism and occasionalisms can be found in the doctoral dissertation of A. Mamatov. A. Mamatov notes: “Neologisms are language units that can meet the requirements of all language systems, are more or less legalized; most of them are written in dictionaries and represent new realities. Occasionalism is a language unit that is not popularized, legalized or listed in dictionaries”<sup>7</sup>.

In his article “On the relation of phraseology to the norm of the literary language” B. Yuldashev noted that the phraseological norm is also a historically

variable category, and described some expressions that have arisen in connection with the requirements of the time<sup>8</sup>.

In her research, the Kazakh linguist G. A. Muratova distinguishes occasional words in the Kazakh language from other "new words" as follows: "It is necessary to pay attention to the content of the inner meaning of occasional words, to determine in which style they are used, their gynecological roots, where they come from, whether they should be used or not, and writes: that the meaning of occasional words is closely connected with a certain context, that they always have expressive shades, that their external form does not resemble normal words, that they belong to a particular person that they are only within the context of speech and use it only once in speech" <sup>9</sup>.

The Uzbek linguist A.E. Mamatov analyzes in detail the structural aspects of occasionalisms in the Uzbek language and recommends their conditional classification into 3 groups:

- 1) Occasionalisms, the structure of which is based on the system of word formation in general;
- 2) Occasionalisms, the structure of which is generally based on the system of word formation, but to some extent deviates from the laws of the system;
- 3) Contaminated occasionalisms consisting of a combination of two or more words with different stems and different meanings.<sup>10</sup>

According to I. Toshaliyev, "Communicative and aesthetically based abnormal facts, deliberate deviations from the stereotypes of traditional literary norms are also important from the point of view of creative individual use of the language." It is incorrect to evaluate all abnormal-occasional stylistic phenomena as inappropriate, erroneous applications. Because of their functional and stylistic

value of the objective to be achieved by making non-linguistic and literary regulatory factors play an important role in the background. This principle of the stylistic norm is its dynamics, variability, communicative - situational validity and characterizes the feature of cultural and aesthetic difference”<sup>11</sup>.

According to U. Tursunov, J. Mukhtorov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, “ An occasional condition usually refers to the speech of a particular person (e.g., writer, poet, journalist, scientist) and is created by someone. That is why such words are called (individual) author neologisms or individual neologisms and differ from common language neologisms ”<sup>12</sup>.

We have tried to explain this as much as possible on the example of some occasionalisms: antitepakalin (a drug used to treat hairless), kultomycin (alcohol), ilmpaz (a teacher who shares knowledge with those who seek knowledge), spiritsmen (a specialist in drinking alcohol), kulgidosh (partners in a night of laughter), domchilik (people living in high-rise buildings), pulquvar (people who spend money for the purpose of gaining wealth), ilmdor (scientist engaged in science), qo’rquvizm (fear of various things) , shapologism (tendency to eat reproach), mehrimitsin (a drug that excitatory of graciousness), rukhistan (their spirit for people with dementia), ranjkom (an organization that hurts people), og’uzshunos (therapist of oral diseases), qarindosh (twins), yurakdosh (people whose hearts are close to each other), ershunos (those who know men perfectly).

Based on the opinions of the above-mentioned linguists, we consider it appropriate to describe these three linguistic phenomena as follows, based on the language materials collected and the examples found in the literature and the media. Honestly, these concepts are very close to each other at a first sight, as if there is no difference between them, because all of these phenomena are newly formed words, but they are mutually distinct phenomena.

Neologisms (Greek, neos-new + logos-word) are new linguistic units that are more or less regulated, treating reality, created to express something new.

Potential words (lot, potentia-power, a word that is unfamiliar to the reader, but whose meaning can be found when encountered) - like words at the level of literary norm, the structure of which corresponds to the existing word-formation patterns in the language which are applied, do not have a one-time and random tint, most of which are units that have not yet been included in the vocabulary of the language. Potential words are, in essence, words that occupy a position between neologisms and occasionalisms.

Occasionalisms (Latin, occasionalis-random) are units of speech that do not meet the systemic requirements of language, are not legalized, are realized in a particular individual use, and are used for stylistic purposes to give expression to speech.

If occasionalisms are popularized by word of mouth among certain people several times, they are first used as jargon for that group, and if their scope is further expanded, they may acquire the status of a potential, then a neologism and finally, if they are recorded in dictionaries and legalized, they can become lexical units that meet the requirements of a literary language norm. When they become popular and have the status of jargon, they begin to be called jargon words, neologisms, and usual (lat.usus-adat, rule) words.

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