



THE STYLISTIC FUNCTION OF OCCASIONAL UNITS IN THE ARTISTIC TEXT

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Abstract. This article presents a linguistic and stylistic analysis of units in the text presented by the author. The description of occasional units, the document lexical, syntactic, phraseological and phonetic products are illustrated with examples, and such functions as expressiveness, imagery, expression of the author's individuality, emotional background and irony are considered. The practical significance of Uzbekistan - practical examples from the works of such creative people as Abdulla Oripov, Khurshid Davron, Togay Murod reveal the significance of stylistically expressed units in the content of literature. The article has a theoretical and practical relevance for stylistics and poetics.

Keywords: Occasional unit, stylistic function, expressiveness, author's style, lexical innovation, phraseological modification, artistic language, imagery, ironic expression, Uzbek literature.

Аннотация. В статье представлен лингвистический и стилистический анализ единиц в тексте, представленном автором. Описание окказиональных единиц, документальных лексических, синтаксических, фразеологических и фонетических продуктов проиллюстрировано примерами, рассмотрены такие функции, как экспрессивность, образность, выражение индивидуальности автора, эмоциональный фон и ирония. Практическое значение Узбекистана – практические примеры из творчества таких творческих людей, как Абдулла Орипов, Хуршид Даврон, Тогай Мурод раскрывают значение стилистически выраженных единиц в содержании литературы. Статья имеет теоретическую и практическую значимость для стилистики и поэтики.

Ключевые слова: Окказиональная единица, стилистическая функция, выразительность, авторский стиль, лексическое новаторство, фразеологическая модификация, художественный язык, образность, ироническое выражение, узбекская литература.

In modern linguistics, the analysis of the means of expressing the author's individuality, his aesthetic taste and creative abilities has become an important issue. In particular, the role of occasional units among the elements that expand the expressive capabilities of the language in the artistic text deserves special attention. Occasional units are words or phrases that exist only in a certain context, are created within the framework of the rules of the literary language, but are not included in the generally accepted lexical units. They are the product of the author's creative skill and serve to enhance the aesthetic effect, express images more vividly, enhance the emotional background and increase the artistry of speech. In linguistics, especially in the framework of stylistics and poetics, the analysis of occasional units occupies an important place. After all, such units serve as a means of realizing a certain goal in the author's speech - attracting the reader's attention, expressing the image in a special way, enriching the connotative layer, and even showing the author's unique

worldview. This article provides an analytical consideration of the concept of occasional units, their types and stylistic functions in a literary text.

Occasional units (from the Latin "occasio" - "situation", "event") are language units created by the author in a specific situation in speech and having meaning only in this context. They can be formed according to the usual rules of word formation, but they are not used in popular speech. Occasional units are often found in poetry, prose, dramatic works and are considered the product of the author's creative research. The main features of occasional units include:

- Dependence on the context (they lose their force outside the context);
- Created for a single situation;
- Possessing emotional and expressive load;
- Often having metaphorical, metonymic, ironic meanings;
- Specific to the author's style.

In linguistics, occasional units are divided into several categories:

a) Lexical occasional units - new words, neologisms. For example, words created by the author such as.

b) Syntactic occasional units - sentence structures that do not correspond to grammatical norms, but in the context give a specific emotional or figurative meaning. For example, "He was silent. Like water. Like a tree. Like death."

c) Phraseological occasional units - a modified form of existing phraseologisms. For example, "see with your heart, not your eyes" (actually: "see with your eyes").

d) Phonetic-graphic occasional units - playing with sounds, graphical transformation of words. For example, the poet Shavkat Rahmon's enhancement of emotion with extra sounds like.

Stylistic functions of occasional units:

a) Enhancing expressiveness. Occasional units play an important role in enhancing the emotional impact of speech. They expand the usual semantic boundaries of the word, surprise the reader, and reflect inner experiences more deeply. For example, in Muhammad Yusuf's verse "The word silence pierced my heart," the combination of silence and word - opposite concepts in one image - enhances the expressive effect.

b) Creating imagery. Occasional units are widely used in creating artistic images. They indicate the author's aesthetic taste and the level of use of visual means. For example, in Erkin Vohidov's poems, such units as "night with glasses", "sunny sky" are the product of figurative thinking.

c) Expressing the author's individuality. Each creator strives to create his own style. Through occasional units, the author forms a style specific to his language and worldview. Ulugbek Hamdam's novels contain many unique words, syntactic methods, graphemic changes. This makes the author's speech unique.

d) Creating an aesthetic assessment and emotional background. A literary text is not only information, but also a source of aesthetic pleasure. Occasional units serve as a means of aesthetic influence. In verses such as "The morning that laughed joyfully at the progress of my death" the emotional layer affects the reader spiritually.

e) Expression of irony and sarcasm. Occasional units often carry an ironic or sarcastic meaning. For example, the author uses a subtle irony in the sentence "Happiness plays chess with me, but it always checks me."

Analysis of occasional units: practical examples. In Uzbek literature, many authors actively use occasional units in their texts. Below, the stylistic possibilities of occasional units are analyzed using examples from the works of some writers. Darkness and light are semantically contradictory words. By linking them together, the poet creates a paradoxical image.

c) Togay Murad's prose: In Togay Murad's novels, occasional units embody the worldview and philosophy of life of the Uzbek people. For example is a new unit that simultaneously expresses pity and a smile.

d) Representatives of modern Uzbek literature

In modern literature, especially in the works of young poets and writers, the tendency to freely deal with words and create new expressive means is increasing. This leads to the improvement of occasional units.

Conclusion

A literary text is a complex linguistic structure that expresses the author's aesthetic worldview, feelings, figurative thinking and creative skills. Occasional units are a powerful tool that enriches this text emotionally, expressively and stylistically. They not only expand the possibilities of the language, but also perform such functions as expressing the author's individuality, creating imagery, and enhancing the aesthetic effect. The study of occasional units in modern linguistics is one of the important scientific directions, which introduces new approaches to the analysis of literary texts. This process needs to be studied in depth in the fields of literary criticism, stylistics and poetics. In particular, the study of such units in Uzbek literature allows us to identify specific stages of language development and evaluate the stylistic research of creators. Thus, occasional units are one of the important language units that serve to create stylistic diversity, harmony of content and form in a literary text. By deeply analyzing their stylistic functions, one can gain a deeper understanding of not only language, but also the internal mechanisms of literature.

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