

Neologisms of the author's speech and their structural semantic study in the poetry of Usman Azim

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Abstract. In this article, the neologisms of the author's speech observed in the poetry of Usman Azim, a talented poet of the Uzbek people, including affixation, artificial speech words made in the composition method, idiomatic units, are analyzed. Usman Azim's metaphors of the author's speech, the place of neologisms of the poet's author's speech in fiction is revealed and explained in detail through examples. Keywords: linguopoetic research, individual speech, neologism of the author's speech, artificial word, lexical and rhetorical construction word, new lexicon, occasionalism, idiomatic unit, phrase, metaphor, metaphor of the author's speech.

1 Introduction

It's no secret that a real artist works tirelessly on a word, discovers its new meanings, creates various translations. That is, about the place of the word in fiction, H. Ghulam expresses the following opinion: "The work on language is the fundamental basis of the writer's work. After the topic is chosen, the goal is defined, the heroes, their portraits and characters are imagined in the short, the writer takes the pen in his hand and begins the work, and the continuous, painstaking, careless work on the words begins [1-15]. In this work, the writer's skill is that he diligently picks up sentences from the vocabulary he has collected for many years, and the wealth of his thoughts and the hidden side notebooks on the writing desks come into play. ... Words are needed! We need a new, fresh word that serves the story, the hero's inner world, his delicate character, and is capable of surprising the reader! A skilled writer can create smoothly in his own style. There is no more complex art in the world than the creation of language" [12, p.171-172].

As the language of the literary work, the analysis of the language of the literary work is the object of study of linguopoetics, a lot of research has been carried out on its theoretical issues, so it is possible to carry out separate studies on the works in this regard, their specific aspects (linguopoetic bibliography) in Uzbek linguopoetics.

I. Mirzayev comments on the position of linguopoetics in philology, the intersection of linguistics and literary studies in linguopoetics: "...Restoring the integrity of philology does not negate linguistics, literary studies, poetics, etc., on the contrary, they apply their

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achievements to text analysis and thereby, on the one hand, strengthen the student's knowledge of these subjects, on the other hand, he develops the skills of a real philologist (the art of speaking clearly, concisely, briefly, logically coherent presentation of his thoughts in oral and written forms). The only way to achieve this is the philological (linguopoetic) analysis of the text" [3, p. 22].

Researchers recognize that linguopoetic research is considered the pinnacle of general philological research, in it, there will be an opportunity to fully observe the high status possibilities of the language, which is a high expression of human feelings [7, p. 19].

The opinions of V. Zadornova, who conducted research on linguopoetics, on the literary text and its analysis are also important. He writes: "Linguopoetic analysis of the text is not aimed at determining one or another stylistic method, but at explaining the aesthetic effect of the literary work as an example of creativity. ... As a separate branch of philology, the subject of linguopoetics is a set of language tools that provide an aesthetic effect in a literary text and embody the writer's ideological and literary style. The purpose of linguistic analysis is to analyze how this or that unit of language (word, phrase, syntactic device) is involved in the process of literary creation, how this or that specific combination of language tools serves to create aesthetic effectiveness" [7, p. 19]

2 Methods

It should be noted that there is work to be done in Uzbek linguopoetics regarding individual language and style, especially individual speech neologisms (author's neologisms). Observations show that in the work done in this regard, i.e., the approach from the point of view of literary studies has been more active in elucidating the individual style of creators or the style of individual works.

In general, the object of study of linguopoetics is the text, that is, the literary text, language units, in particular, speech formations and various new expressions in the nature of words, and the attitude of creators to the national language are studied.

The term neologism is applied to relatively new things, concepts, and word combinations that have not been known until this time. Two forms of neologism (universal neologism and individual neologism) are distinguished in the works where the nature of this phenomenon is highlighted. Individual neologism is considered as a stylistic phenomenon. We have already stated our thoughts in this regard in the previous paragraphs.

In general linguistics, terms such as "individual style", "individual speech", "author's neologisms" are also often used. These terms are not exactly the same phenomenon as individual speech neologisms. Individual style is a broader concept than "individual speech neologism". Individual speech neologisms are also interpreted as "author neologisms".

In the process of linguopoetic analysis of the literary text, it is natural that the individual aspects of the author's pen, the structural changes characteristic of the author's individual style, and the task of revealing the author's individual speech style are also in front of the critic. In Uzbek linguopoetics in this regard, i.e. individuality in the artistic style and its manifestations, researches have been carried out to one or another level on the example of some creators [1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13]. But these studies make only a certain percentage of the study of creative individualism (individual neologisms). In addition, the growing popularity of studies on the anthropocentric interpretation of literary texts in text linguistics today [8] also creates a need for a deeper analysis of individual speech neologisms.

Neologisms of individual speech are a form of neologism and are related to the wide-scale study of this phenomenon. In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of neologism includes "new lexicon", "pure new lexicon", "activated lexeme", "universal neologism", "author neologisms", "individual speech neologisms", "occasionalism", etc. terms are encountered.

Correspondingly, such usages as "individual-stylistic neologism" (A. Hadjiyev, N. Mahmudov), "dissipated constructions" (S. Toshaliyeva) are observed.

The following forms of neologisms of the author's speech are observed in Usman Azim's poetry

2.1. Neologisms of the author's speech made by the method of affixation in the works of Usman Azim

It is known that active word-forming affixes in the Uzbek language are relatively few. From this group, including *-la, -lan, -lash, -lashtir, -lantir; -chi, -zor, -khor, -istan, -furush, -dosh; -li, -siz, -kor, -ma, -simon, -cha, -chasiga, -ona etc.* take place etc. take place.

In Uzbek fiction literature, it is observed that the listed affixes are involved in the creation of individual speech neologisms to one degree or another. In general, individual speech neologisms made by the affixation method are usually considered speech derivatives created by creators and have an occasional character. Over time, they can become common words or remain within a certain work.

It is known that the creator does not aim for "his creation" - the product of creation to take a fixed place in the vocabulary layer of the speakers of this language, to be established in the vocabulary of this language. He creates the word as a product of necessity according to the requirements of a specific situation. Through his new words, he tries to draw the reader's attention and share aesthetic pleasure with him. This is one of the main goals of literature, particularly poetry.

In the poetry of Usman Azim, in particular, the words created by the author's speech based on the model [noun+-dosh], [noun+-goh], [noun+kash], [noun+kor], [noun+zor], [noun+dosh] were observed quantitatively. Let us consider some examples:

-dosh affix. It is observed that words such as taqdirdosh, bogdosh etc. are formed through this noun-forming affix:

Destiny, we had a hard time, after all, it's just the two of us.

It is with an iron trace, with an iron trace. ("I open my chest")

*Goodbye, I have now reached the goal,
Kindergartners, then follow the road.*

("The Last Song of a Tree")

The color of the stage artist was flowing,

For the tenth time he said: "Are you sad, man?" ("Sofior's monologue")

In this example, the words such as toydosh, bogdosh, sakhandosh, was created in the form of comrade, blood relative, compatriot etc., and it was created due to the need to express closeness and agreement.

-kor affix: What is in the sky - everything is clear,

There is a world beyond this world.

Beyond infinity is infinity.

Only one is an ice-breaker, one is a fire-fighter.

I picked up a piece of the picture from the ground,

He would take a look at me.

("Epic about a fragment of a photograph")

In these examples, the unusually created музкор, оловкор, аламкор speech-making words - figurative expressions attract the reader and expand his imagination about a certain reality.

-goh affix:

Although I burned in the fights

*Thank you without a conscience,
Draw my faith.
Imongoh is a white heart. ("Maqsud Sheikhzade")*

*The heart is never half full of anger,
I am inside the dark room.*

-zor affix: This affix is a somewhat active noun-former. Through this form, the talented creator U. Azim creates a noisy individual speech neologism:

*Let's go
The city is noisy.
It's confusing to put your head down.*

*-aki affix: You live in this street is my favorite stanza
I read in memory - a note in my heart.*

*-chan affix: If it is from four walls, they will be quiet,
Your testing eyes are staring at me
So far I have met in the photo -
Navoi, Nadira, Gulkhani, Mashrab.*

*-kash affix: When I donate,
My dreamy countryman,
put a crown on my head
You saw me, Sultan. ("Mo'min Mirza's Last Spoon")*

In addition to these, the poet's work also includes mukhlisbachcha (Hyran yuguradi mukhlisbachchacha), qiblanamo (Qiblanamom, show me the way!), betimsol (Betimsol baho) telbavash (Kay babavash khechdi sabrdan/ Maybe the ghost of Osman Nasir).

Consequently, in the poetry of Usman Azim, the neologisms of the author's speech with constructed affixes are superior in number and quantity to other types of constructed words. Each of them is important in terms of its uniqueness.

2.2. Neologisms of the author's speech made by the method of composition in Usman Azim's poetry

It is known that the compound words in the dictionaries are considered language units, which are covered by the existing annotated and unannotated dictionaries. However, in fiction - the creative product of creators, there are also colloquial words that are not found in practical spelling and explanatory dictionaries, that is, neologisms of the author's speech. This can be determined by the progress and development of the group of compound words. In the poetry of Usman Azim, there are new words created by the method of affixation, as well as words that are formed by the method of composition. Let us consider these examples:

A compound noun in the form of a noun + a noun:

Don't be afraid the snow is melting

Open little by little. ("Boychechak") The word oychechak in the poetic example is considered a compound word formed on the basis of the model of the word boychechak.

The following example:

keep calling

Write a phone number.

A compound adjective in the form of a noun + a noun:

All are adjectives

All are wrestlers. The compound adjective alpine used in this example has a novelty color and is not found in any dictionary.

Is every wise man,

Heart, iron wrist,

From the impact of conspiracies
Will it fall into oblivion? ("Momin Mirza's last song")
One more example: Snow is a crystal angel.
Common+ compound noun with the form of a noun:
 Just a general cry:
 - Wow!
Khush+ compound noun with the form of a noun:
 The people began to disperse:
- Very well, our king.
- This is bravery!
- Here we are. (U. Azim)
Ot+ compound noun with the form of a verb:
 God knew Chervan
 Storekeeper Hal is a moneymaker. ("Winter's Tale")

So, individual speech neologisms in the combined form of Usman Azim's poetry are usually formed on the basis of the [noun+noun], [noun+adjective] model, and they reveal subjectivity and sign-property meaning expressions.

From the analyzed examples, it can be seen that the creator created compound words in accordance with the methods of meaningful-logical, grammatical combination of words (language norms) that are important for the legality of the language.

2.3. Neologisms of the author's speech in double and repeated form in Usman Azim's poetry

Not only in fiction, but also in different styles of literary language, the emergence of words of this form is slow. New formations (reduplication) of these forms are more often observed in the composition of adverbs. The composition of such words, which first appear in oral speech and then expand the scope of their use, is updated in the composition of fiction, that is, artists also have a decent service. In the poetry of Usman Azim, new pairs and repeated words were observed as follows:

1. The tanti-mards of the people do not run away,
Even if it comes, the troubles of hell.
2. In the eyes of people
Young system-system.

4. Phraseological (idiomatic) neologisms of the author's speech in Usman Azim's poetry.

In sources related to neologisms, the term "phraseological neologism" is also widely used [5,154]. In our opinion, it is more correct to call this term "idiomatic speech neologisms". Because this term has a broader scope. This term can be interpreted not only as a phraseological phrase with a literary meaning, but also any stable units with the integrity of content and form (including an idiom, a paraphrase, a proverb, an aphorism, etc.).

New forms of expressions (reworked, new units included, shortened content, etc. For example: If you keep silent for three more days, you will become as weak as a mullah riding a bicycle. S.Ahmad) are widely observed in literature [9,36].

Phrases of the author's speech and figurative expressions are also observed in Usman Azim's poetry. In the poem "Speech about an ant", we can see that the poet used the figurative expression "stone of insects" in relation to the ant and created a reasonable idiomatic unity. We observed:

Spring sun over your head
It spreads a silk thread.
Insects are a stone,
You don't care about spring.

Metaphors of the author's speech usually arise for subjective reasons. Individual speech metaphors created in accordance with language standards can provide imagery and expressiveness in the text, and can also serve to enrich our vocabulary with various expressions. Individual metaphors created by the artist with the purpose of expressing his artistic intention in the work of art have a high aesthetic value. Neologisms created by the creator, metaphors (individual metaphors) serving for individual artistry in the work can also be one of the individual poetic tools, such as periphrasis, oxymoron, revitalization, etc.

Observations have shown that individual speech metaphors as a form of metaphor are usually found in two types: a) individual metaphors formed directly without similes; b) individual metaphors created by means of similes. Another important evidence is that we observe that many individual metaphors arise as epithets (as the use of a word in the noun group to express a sign).

The purpose of any analogy is to clarify concepts that are more complex to imagine. In this case, a certain thing-event, sign-property, action and situation are presented to the reader with unique and beautiful expressions.

Individual metaphors have an important place in poetry, because the noble artistic meaning is the manifestation of individuality, its fundamental basis. As proof of this, the talented poet Usman Azim used about 80 adjectives for the word world, most of which are individual metaphors. Among them, "dear world, insignificant world, generous world, beautiful world, false world, lying world, bright world, narrow world" are considered a traditional simile (inherent connotation), which is included in the semantic structure of the word, "a dull world, a world without roads, a poor world, a world without harmony, a blind world, a puddle world, a world without a sky, a ruined world, a poor world, a poor world, cancer world, yellow world, magic world, cold world, iron world, four corners world, long sound world, fairy world, heartless world, layered world, blood-stained world, strange world, foreign world, angry world" is considered individual metaphors of Usman Azim, speech metaphors (adherent connotation). It seems that the speech connotation is original, "sophisticated", provides artistry, affects in one reading, attracts attention and is characteristic in inviting the reader.

It is known that the creator does not aim for "his creation" - the product of creation to take a fixed place in the vocabulary layer of the speakers of this language, to be established in the vocabulary of this language. He creates the word as a product of necessity according to the requirements of a specific situation. Through his new words, he tries to draw the reader's attention and share aesthetic pleasure with him. This is one of the main goals of literature, especially poetry.

The new epithets (speech connotation) in the examples given above are occasional and may give the reader the impression that the artist is given to sophistication. But the inspired creator does not always adapt to the existing shifts in the vocabulary layer.

Metaphors of the author's speech can also be observed in the following expressions in the poetry of Usman Azim:

1. Snow is a crystal angel. ("Snow")
2. The name of this world is not laughing,
This is a world of money. ("Old Song")
3. My beloved, who has come down from the throne of love,
I am inside the dark room. ("The Throne of Holiness")
4. Draw my faith.
A believer's heart is white. ("Heart")

In these examples, snow is a crystal angel, puldunyo world, dark room, religious heart can be evaluated as individual metaphors.

3 Conclusion

It seems that the new creations in Usman Azim's work helped to expand the expressive possibilities of speech. The poet effectively used polysemantic words, and they contributed to a certain extent to the expansion of the possibility of meaning. These creations gave the text a unique sonority and musicality, beauty and nationalism. In general, in Usman Azim's work, individual metaphors have a special place in ensuring the effectiveness of feelings and the depth of images.

Accordingly, neologisms of the author's speech are considered to be a completely new speech (derivative) meaning of the word in terms of form and content, and are of particular importance in the emergence of artistic, that is, poetic speech. As a result, beautiful expressions and impressive verses appear.

In fact, in the words of the talented poet Usman Azim, who is the center of our research, "words have a rich sound". These rich, vivid colors appear in the text, or rather, they appear due to the work of a talented artist. It will be the same truth, if we say that this idea is characteristic of the work of the poet Usman Azim.

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