



In Particular of the Neologisms of the Author's Speech Which Appear in the Method of Composition

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Abstract: This article describes the neologisms of the new author's speech, their grammatical and semantic nature, the criteria and methods of their formation. Each theoretical idea is explained with excerpts from the work of art, and conclusions are drawn in its place.

Key words: compositional word formation, neologism, author neologism, compound noun, adjective, verb, adverb, compound word based on noun+noun and adjective+noun model.

It cannot be said that in Uzbek linguistics, there is a general opinion recognized by everyone about the composition of words. In this regard in the matter of word formation in the compound (composition) method, there are many things that need to be solved. Academician A. Hojiyev, in one of his earlier studies on Uzbek word formation, expressed the following opinion according to the formation of nouns and adjectives in a combined form (composition method): There are three different types of compound nouns. In these, the words *obod*, *tepa*, *poya* are used as formats. ... Compound nouns that do not have a structure consisting of a lexical base and a format made by the method of composition are more numerous" [1,103].

The same points are said about adjectives that have a certain form of word formation and those that do not have such a formation pattern. In the formation of compound adjectives, [kam+noun], [noun+color], [noun+adjective], [noun+bop], [noun+demand], [general+noun] are known. appears to have formed a word formation system[2,103-104]. As derivatives of these molds, it is rare, poor; brown, mossy, golden; dervish quality, crazy quality; *bizbop*, *qishbop*; caring and loving; universal, universal, etc. are cited. However, the functionality of these molds is currently limited. More precisely, these patterns were active in a certain period (during the 20th century), created dozens of speech derivatives, and today the activity of the pattern has slowed down considerably.

The analyzed patterns generate only a few pure speech pseudo-words.

A. Hojiyev's book "Uzbek language word formation system" rejects the formation of nouns, adjectives and adverbs in the composition method [2]. The source does not express an opinion about the possibility of combining words of other groups than verbs. On the contrary, it is emphasized that the formation of compound words, compound nouns, adjectives, and adverbs cannot meet the requirements of word formation [2,8-15]. It is true that new idioms in the combined form are not observed in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. However, nouns and adjectives are created in a purely verbal form, which has just been formed from the pattern of forming a compound word, which indicates that nouns and adjectives are also formed in a compound form.

It is known that the compound words in the dictionaries are counted as language units, which are covered by Uzbek dictionaries with annotated and unannotated. However, in fiction - the product of creativity of creators, there are also colloquial words that are not found in practical spelling and explanatory dictionaries. This can be evaluated by the development of compound words.

Observations show that the formation pattern of the new compound nouns and compound adjectives is often [noun+noun]. Words such as *kiyikso'qmoq*, *chaqmoqtuyoq*, *jayronko'z* (M. Yusuf), *telfonxat* (U. Azim), *qunduzqosh* (F. Afro'z), *daryodil* (M. Toir) are used as neologisms of the author in the works. This is an example of nouns and adjectives.

So, the noun and adjective group is becoming richer with compound words. In this case, it is necessary to emphasize the service of creators in word formation (creation of individual speech neologisms). For example:

1. The winds blow to Qo'shtegirmon,

Sweeps the sky *no matter what* poplar. (I. Mirza)

2. Poetry is an ancient great path,

This is Kiyikso'qmoq. This is kiyikso'qmoq. (M. Yusuf)

3. Dancing golden leaves,

Shitir-shitir yomg'irso'qmoqqa. (B. Fazliddin)

4. keep calling

Write telefonxat. (U. Azim)

In examples *speech artificial compound words in the form of [noun+noun]*, such as *nuqratan*, *kiyikso'qmoq*, *yomg'irso'qmoq*, *telefonxat*, are used. All these are individual speech neologisms in a very new compound form.

Observations have shown that M. Yusuf's work leads in form and content in the creation of compound words. In the creative heritage of the poet *Uzbekmomo*, *kiyiknigoh*, *kiyikiso'qmoq*, *to'yko'cha*, *sohibidil*, *oyqovoq*, *kulko'rpa*, *lodayonoq*, *tillabarmoq*, *suvsumbul*, *arslonpanja*, etc. are used appropriately in form and meaning. There is no sense of artificiality in the construction and use of these verses.

In general, compound words are formed continuously in our language. In particular, new creations have an important place in the Uzbek literature of the period of independence. Let's look at the examples: *yulduzgul* (*Pick a star flower in the sky.* (I. Mirza), *ko'ngilshoh* (*He who does not think of his friend/ What is great about happy king.* B. Fazliddin), *chaqmoqtuyoq* (*Lightning hoof from my family/ They wanted to separate.* M. Yusuf), *billurtan* (*Snow is a crystal angel.* U. Azim), *Odamtoshlar* (Z. Mirzayeva).

From the analyzed examples, it can be seen that the creators did not deviate from the meaningful-logical, grammatical ways of combining words (language norms) that are important for the legality of the language when creating compound words.

Below we observe authorship neologisms in the form of compound words:

Compound nouns in the form noun+noun. M. Yusuf's poetry takes the lead in creating author neologisms in the combined form. Let's look at some examples:

I remember the old Uzbekmomo song,

I remember smallpox laughing.

The personal noun *Uzbekmomo* in the poem is a generalized image of Uzbek women in the past. " has had a meaning expression.

Poetry is an ancient great path,

It's a *kiyikso'qmoq*, it's a *kiyikso'qmoq*,

The poet compares the difficulty of the path of poetry and the fact that not everyone can follow it to a deer. This figurative image found in its place performed a complete task.

My love, you are fine, my dear,

Jayronko'zim, my heart left for the mountains.

In this verse, the neologism of the individual speech of the *jayronko* 'z has been used as an adjective for the word love.

Looking for a mate in the net

The quail fell silent.

By persuading Suvsumbul with his promise,

The one who played was taken away, the tributary is sadness.

Another example:

One day to our house

Relatives paid.

From my *chaqmoqtuyoq*

They wanted to separate.

The fact that Uzbekmomo, kiyikso'qmoq, jayronko'z, suvsumbul, chaqmoqtuyoq in the analyzed examples do not have their own expression in dictionaries[3] can be a proof that they can be neologisms of the author. The same point applies to the following examples.

In I.Mirzo's poetry, there are relatively many new creations in the composition method. Including:

You are my *hazrattog'im*san

You are my mercy, you are my place of worship

You are my mother, holy Motherland!

You are the only one, holy Motherland!

Comparing the homeland to paradise, a garden, a place of worship is a vivid example of a traditional (uzual) simile. However, the poet is not satisfied with such comparisons and describes the homeland as "*hazrattog'im*" and true artistry is provided.

In the following example, I.Mirza uses the authorial neologism of traveller, creating a humorous expression:

It's true that I hummed like *yo'Ichivindek*

It is true that I am getting old in my forties.

Another example of a noun + noun:

Dancing golden leaves

To the rustling *yomg'irgo'shiqqa* . (B. Fazliddin)

Compound adjectives in the form noun+noun.

All are *alpsifat*

All are *polvonlar*. (U.Azim) The compound adjective used in this example has a new color and is not found in any dictionary.

In the works of F.Afuz, there are authorial adjectives in the form of noun+noun. The creator created compound words such as *zadadil* and *qunduzqosh*:

Zadadil roams the deserted hills.

As we observe the poetry of Bekzod Fazliddin, in it, dream girl (The Armonqiz's eyes got worse/ Whose condition improved after reading my poem), *nurchehra* (If you don't line up, it's okay, it barks on your way/ Just wait for a *nurchehra*), *odamshoir* (Still I will light up your face/ After becoming a human poet), *gulqalam* (Feelings hold a pencil in my hand/ Moments that make my heart

break), *ko'ngilshoh* (He who does not think of his friend/ What is *ko'ngilshoh* great?), *o'yduyno* (If you think about it, *o'yduyno's* thoughts will never end/ Long-armed worries will never end) etc.

So, individual speech neologisms in the combined form are usually formed on the basis of noun+noun pattern and are characterized by the expression of subjectivity and sign-characteristic meaning. Individual speech neologisms created in accordance with language standards serve to enrich the lexical layer and are characterized by the fact that they play an important role in creating unique expressions and images.

Literature

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