



Characteristics of Occasional Word Making in Modern English

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Annotation: The article deals with specific types of nonce word formation in modern English. This article is about occasional words in modern English manufacturing properties are analyzed, and our idea in coining occasional words follows the principles of informativeness, economy and expressiveness. In the next decade, literature, using the available tools, both in terms of content, and the text to the realistic peak of reflecting reality in terms of language structure achieved Today's fiction brings to the judgment of the reader subjects previously forbidden by censorship, while using language techniques that not only create an image or setting, but also attract the reader with their complexity, conspicuous coarseness, and even romantic status. The research material is taken from the books by H.Fielding.

Keywords: Occasional, occasionalism, absorption, permeability, instability, substandard, word formation, expressiveness, axiological, informativeness, sarcasm and laughter, stereotypes

Introduction

The language structure of the work of art reflects the characters' "life", nationality, age, gender, social status, educational level, individual characteristics, etc. all aspects are encouraged to be included. In this way, the author immerses the reader in the real environment of his story and creates a landscape of his characters that matches the original. Accordingly, the authors of those works, whose genre is based on the reflection of current realities, are to some extent in the position of observers and researchers of the current state of the language. In such works, the processes taking place in this period and in this layer of the language are recorded. And, without a doubt, the most demanded for such works is the substandard layer - the main means of communication between speakers of one or another language. Realistic reflection of individual characteristics with the help of language characters helps to attract various colloquial, colloquial, slang and invective units to literature. the most demanded for such works is the substandard layer - the main means of communication between speakers of one or another language. Realistic reflection of individual characteristics with the help of language characters helps to attract various colloquial, colloquial, slang and invective units to literature. the most demanded for such works is the substandard layer - the main means of communication between speakers of one or another language. Realistic reflection of individual characteristics with the help of language characters helps to attract various colloquial, colloquial, slang and invective units to literature.

The main part: Absorption, permeability, instability of the substandard layer does not allow to determine the boundaries of groups and levels of substandard uniformly. The problem of stratification of this layer lexicon is several decades old is of interest to researchers during This article suggests without setting before us the task of analyzing all the definitions, the author, following in the footsteps of Soudek, we begin to explain the broad understanding of the term



"substandard lexical subsystem of the language", which is defined as "a stylistically reduced lexical layer related to the colloquial-spoken language of the current language without distinguishing between territorial, social and functional lexical subgroups" [1, p. 30]. The freedom of the act of communication, the strictness of the standard grammatical structures. This system of language is different from freedom in relation to the established limitation creates a word that differentiates it from its functional substructures. The studied linguistic layer is characterized by redundancy, synonymic variation and is characterized by expressiveness, its "uniqueness of mentality, lower psychological characteristics and emotional state of the behavior of social groups of the population characterized by the social, educational level and the age characteristic of a large group of young people characterized by boasting, denial of influential people, sarcasm and laughter at generally accepted stereotypes reflects" [page 88]. Undoubtedly, authorial occasionalisms found in literary texts are present broad as 'authentic', 'living' substandard occasionalisms of colloquial language are not considered in the sense. However, in the present artistic prose for us by the authors we were interested in the research of such new derivatives as indicators of certain linguistic trends, after all, it is occasionalisms - transient new derivatives, momentary words - that gain the opportunity to live more than one opinion in a real communication situation. It is thanks to occasional units that the opportunity to experiment with elements of different levels of the language appears, clearly demonstrating all the potential wealth of expressive word formation.

"Occasionalism, however, as a fact of speech, is determined by the language system, which manifests and develops the semantic, word-forming and grammatical capabilities of this system, and predicts the directions of its development" [3, 4]. The main driving factor in the creation of occasionalism is in front of the speaker that it is considered a requirement of the time to solve the communicative task that is in it due to [5, p. 132], images, thoughts, ideas that have no ready-made analog in short periods of time a word capable of reflecting feelings, concepts as clearly as possible there is a need to create. Or there is a lack of time (desire, opportunity) to choose a ready-made language unit, while creating occasionalism is the most economical way of expression. The illogicality of this idea is not illogical in this particular case: it is more economical to create a new unit than it is, provided that less energy is expended in developing a new unit than in searching for an adequate word or descriptive sentence.

The economy of occasionalisms is often related to the methods of production - most occasionalisms are formed from ready-made bases that exist in the language is considered and made on the basis of analogy with ready-made templates. Such occasionalisms consist of so-called potential words [3, p. 8]. Potential units are decoded with minimal energy expenditure due to the fact that new derivatives are based on word formation. "The field of content of grounded words can be described by the field of meaning of the units that are primary for them. This means that the semantic definition of the artificial word is not only complex in terms of its composition, but also partially predetermined by the grounding unit, because it necessarily includes it" [6, p. 9]. The freedom of the communication act and the organic connection with the consituation (harmony), as well as "expressivity" strictly grammatical movement of word-forming patterns determines from the regulation and the area of unusual word formation (i.e. to form words that are not reinforced by conventions of word usage) strengthens, makes the field of expressive word formation important, this expands word formation according to the requirements of the attitude act



of the situation" [2, Page 110]: "Conversation was getting snootier and snootier and more and more showy-offy" [4,44], where "showy-offy" is an adjective, probably derived from "show-off", which is on the other hand, it is made from the verb «to show off» (according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary) in a conversational way, in colloquial speech there is a more acceptable variant of show-offy from the point of view of forming adjectives, but the author uses a non-standard, but more expressive variant with the suffix -ys in each component.

Phrases with stems that do not imply further derivation. Deliberate creation by analogy with codified patterns of word formation using suffixes often leads to an ironic effect with clearly expressed expressive connotations: «A ludicrous *beknickerbockered butler* was banging a *cherub shaped hammer*

on a bronze flower-decked lectern" [Ibid., p. 319], here *beknickerbockered* (wearing pants) – the verb is formed from the verb using the preposition *be-* quality, a certain bookish sign attached to this prefix is somewhat funny gives connotation. But in this case ready-made structures are semi-conscious deliberately developing a unit different from the one used in the case we observe that it is done and understood. Power consumption to the recipient justified by the effect shown by the unit - the author of the inadequate situation tries to show his snobbery, exuberance and pomposity.

A really substandard way of forming words - formation by infix method the occasionalism is extremely expressive and effective: «The world is full of lunatics and madmen and I've got to go see Miss Saifuckinggontonight» [Ibid., r. 103] (here "Miss Saigon" is the name of the famous musical). In this case, using invective new word creation, the author ignores Bridge's absence of a partner and invites several family couples to make the character's negative reaction to the idea of going to the musical, which is ingrained in his mother's mind, unmistakable.

Also occasional derivations of complex words or sentences creation should also be noted: "As wescrunched across the gravel, Rebecca – snooker-ballbottomed in jeans in the manner of Ralph Lauren ad –was playing with a dog, sunlight dappling every hair among an array of Saab and BMW convertibles" [Ibid., p. 80]. So complicated derivatives are not only a mixture of meaning elements, but also, without a doubt, their own expressive and axiological in nature. In speech, a compound similar to this is formed words at once, to the speaker's need to convey a concise, and effective thought answering appears "with respect": ""He's here," I whispered keeping my teeth and mouth clenched in the same position so Mark would not lipread. - "What?" – “E's 'ere,' I hissed clenched-teethedlysa [Ibid., r. 15], where «clenched-teethedly» (from *toclench teeth*) – clenched teeth - (very bright and funny) was created to depict occasionalism, but because of its difficult pronunciation, this occasionalism in English language is unlikely to enter the vocabulary.

The composition of the emotional-evaluative meaning of the occasional reduplicative, perhaps considering the specific nature of the meaning as phonosemantic characteristics can be taken and consist of the determining part of the meaning: ""Ho!" he said as I walked in. "Ho! Hahahahaha! What've we got in the bag, then? [Ibid., p. 275].

Conclusion: As can be seen from this example, the formation of reduplicatives in many cases not to some spiritual realities, but to the general harmony of the product, one based on



efficiency, ease of articulation. Reduplicative forms the formal shell constituting the content of the reduplicative due to its richness to the multiplanarity of the content summarizing the sound symbolism of its elements is achieved.

Examples of productive types of word formation (affixation, interplay of words addition, conversion) as well as substandard English patterns, e.g. of onomatopoeia and occasional word formation using reduplication patterns it is necessary to pay attention to the unlimited icons. Economical, informative and expressiveness is the basis of the creation of occasionalisms in spoken language are major linguistic factors.

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