

## The Role of Occasional Combinations in The Expressive Syntax of Different Systematic Languages

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 08 June 2023 Revised: 21 Sept 2023 Accepted: 10 Dec 2023	<p><i>This article is devoted to the study of word-formation occasionalisms. This allows us to make a certain contribution to solving the problem of the writer's idiosyncrasy. The study of individual formations, in our opinion, will allow understanding more deeply and clearly what the power of what influence he had on the development of the language. The relevance of the topic is also explained by the need for further study of the language, taking into account individual originality and establishing the principles of word creation of the writer, the motives for creation of new words.</i></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Occasionalisms, Expressive Syntax, Structural, Different Systematic Languages</p>
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### 1. Introduction

Living speech is always expressively colored, the speaker strives for expressiveness, one way or another reflecting his emotional state, mood, internal self-sufficiency or dissatisfaction, approval or disapproval of what is happening, as a result of which they are given a wide variety of value, figurative-associative, playful, comic and other characteristics. the surrounding world and the subject of speech himself. The English language has a wide range of means for realizing this natural need of the speaker, for representing a wide variety of expressive states and characteristics". One of these means is occasional words as a means of expressivizing the text. T.B. Radbil, calling occasionalisms "word-formation anomalies," believes that "the study of various kinds of violations and deviations from the known patterns of language functioning allows us to better understand both the nature of the object itself and the level of knowledge about it". The emergence of occasionalisms marks an important stage in the comprehension of objective reality, representing the pinnacle of the process of updating the cognitive-discursive potential of the Russian language, the stage of discursive mastery of nominated objects and phenomena of reality, their features significant for human life. The emergence of author's nominations is a unique result of the cognitive-discursive development and interpretation of reality. In recent years, interest in the anthropocentric side of language has especially increased in linguistics. The possibilities of creative individual use of language material to increase the expressiveness of communication are being actively studied. Occasional new formations should be considered a special means of expressivizing a text, since they are anthropocentric in nature. The creation of new words in a newspaper text can also serve as an illustration of the peculiarities of word-formation processes in a language. It is in the newspaper that many of the most important trends in the development of the modern English literary language arise and are determined. However, this is not the only role of neoplasms in media speech. Like everything new, such units attract the reader's attention and influence the recipient's subconscious. "The appearance of new formations, as a rule, is contextually justified: they contain some additional (compared to the common literary word) semantic or stylistic shades of meaning"

### 2. Materials And Methods

The material for the analysis was that an important task of modern linguistics is to determine the specifics of expressiveness in the linguistic culture of the 21st century. The expressiveness of the text allows it to influence the recipient and reflects the peculiarities of the addresser's consciousness. In the modern situation of social development, the importance of expressiveness as a linguocultural category is difficult to overestimate. Scientists note "the diversity and complexity of the phenomenon of expressiveness. The phenomenon of expressiveness of linguistic units of different levels is an

outstanding product of human existence and consciousness; without it, our speech would be monotonous and monotonous. Consequently, the study of methods and means of expressiveness will always remain relevant and in demand”.

Occasionalisms are quite actively used as a means of expressivizing language. Occasionalisms in this work are understood as new expressive words with an inherent inherent expressiveness that manifests itself in the context, created in the process of speech, existing only in a certain context that gave rise to them and not recorded in lexicographic sources. Word creation is understood in this study as one of the types of implementation of language (word-formation) games. As the study has shown, in a word-formation game, its pragmatic conditioning comes to the fore, which contributes to the achievement of a certain aesthetic effect. Occasional words are expressive speech units. The expressiveness of occasional words has an inherent, inherent character, because is determined by the structure and semantics of occasionalism. Inherent expressiveness is complemented by adherent expressiveness, which manifests itself during the functioning of occasionalisms in context.

The analysis of occasionalisms based on the material of Nizhny Novgorod newspapers allows us to talk about the activity of various word-formation methods in the creation of new formations with inherent expressiveness. They are actively used as usual methods by which occasionalisms of a standard structure are formed (lexemes created on the model of word-formation types and created with non-systemic deviations from the conditions of the word-formation type) and occasionalisms of non-standard structure, created with systemic deviations from the conditions of the word-formation type. The most productive conventional word-formation methods are prefixation, suffixation and addition. Expressiveness in such cases is created due to the semantic-stylistic properties of the generating lexeme and the nature of the denotation nominated by occasionalism, the evaluation of affixes, and the expressiveness of the word-formation model itself. The emergence of additional expressiveness of new formations is facilitated by violations of non-systemic, stylistic restrictions in the compatibility of morphemes

### **3. Results and Discussion**

The most striking means of expressivization should be recognized as occasionalisms of atypical structure, the creation of which involves actual occasional word-formation methods and techniques. The most productive occasional method of word-formation play is hybridization. Neoplasms created by replacement derivation are also actively formed. This paper presents a classification of occasionalisms according to the degree of standardization/non-standardization of their structure and, as a consequence, according to the degree of their expressiveness. The manifestation of inherent expressiveness is associated with a violation of language (word-formation) norms. Occasional words created according to the model of word-formation types show less expressiveness; occasional words of a non-typical structure (participating in the formation of adherent expression of the text) show greater expressiveness. The adherent expressiveness of occasional words depends on their lexical and contextual environment, as well as on discursive factors (background and cultural knowledge of the recipient).

Based on the study of card index materials, the conclusion is substantiated that expression, including evaluativeness and emotionality, explicates them to create a certain pragmatic effect. At the same time, the explicitness/implicitness of functional-discursive factors for creating expression varies depending on the contextual conditioning of occasional units. Most often, the expressiveness of occasionalisms and the text in which they function is created through the interaction of several factors. A study of occasionalisms using the example of Nizhny Novgorod regional media showed that new formations can not only reflect the modern interests of society, key concepts, update the background knowledge of the recipient, but also reveal various problems of society and imperfections, and be a means of speech aggression. In general, the regarding the structural-semantic specificity and functional features of occasional new formations in regional media correlate with the conclusions obtained by other authors as a result of studying the processes of word creation based on the material of central publications.

As a result of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn. The development of language as a living organism presupposes the emergence of various new formations in its composition, among which neologisms and occasionalisms stand out. The main differences between neologisms and occasional words in linguistics are most often called: 1) the word's belonging to language or speech (occasional words belong to speech, neologisms belong to language);

2) word-formation derivatives (occasional words are always derivative, while derivativeness is not a mandatory property of neologisms: they can be created using word-formation means of the English

language, but they can also be non-derivative words); 3) compliance with the laws of the language system, since when creating occasionalisms, word-formation laws are violated; 4) dependence on context, since occasional words are attached to a specific context or to a specific speech situation, and are often simply incomprehensible outside the context that gave rise to them.

Particular criteria for distinguishing the terms “neologism” and “occasional” word include creativity/reproducibility, inclusion in the dictionary, individual affiliation in dictionaries, individual affiliation, novelty, expressiveness, purpose of creation, etc. Occasional formations represent an important component of idiosyncrasy and serve as a vivid artistic means of revealing the author's intention. The use of occasionalisms in the writer's prose can be caused both by the previously mentioned general reasons for creating these units in the text, and by special goals: to create a certain emotional mood in the reader; diversify the ways of expressing the author's thoughts; strengthen the stylistic properties of occasional formations; individualize the author's speech; find an economical and at the same time capacious form of creating an image; increase the information content of the author's thoughts.

New formations in prose can be created by different methods of word production. The predominant derivatives are related to methods such as:

- suffixation:
- prefixation
- addition:
- fusion (the most common fusions are with the first component of itself):

The tenacious vitality of man is most visible in the incredible power of dispersion and self-stunning; peering with participation at..., their mental self-flagellation... I was finally convinced... that all this is one of the forms of the same pride;

- substantivization: Then there was a society of dissatisfied people, that is, retired, removed, sent to retirement; now there is a society of independents.

#### 4. Conclusion

The range of words motivating the author's innovations is very wide, but book vocabulary dominates among them. A distinctive feature of style is the use of words formed on the basis of foreign language vocabulary. Neologisms represent different types of tropes. Metaphors and hyperboles are especially frequent here. It is distinguished by the breadth of its historical and cultural background, the wealth of allusions and reminiscences, and the use of various images of world literature. In this context, new formations perform a special – intertextual – function. They serve as a means of reference to works of English and foreign art, are motivated by the names of writers, artists, literary heroes, historical figures, and are formed on the basis of mythonyms; Occasionalisms are multifunctional: they act in the proper nominative, compressive and intertextual functions, serve to create an artistic image, replenish the composition of tropes, and are used as a way of generalizing what is depicted. New developments reveal the derivational potential of language and reflect the features of the writer's style, his inherent dynamism, freedom of comparison, richness of associations, “the ability for minute, unexpected convergences of dissimilar objects.” Thus, studying the occasional word creation allows us to get closer to understanding the writer's artistic world. Occasionalisms become not only a striking sign of his idiosyncrasy, but also demonstrate the word-formation and expressive capabilities of the English language as a whole, the knowledge of the patterns of development of which is an urgent problem in linguistics. Studying the word creation and the word formation system as a whole in the English language course, we came to the conclusion that the word formation system of the English language is distinguished by exceptional richness and diversity. Particularly significant, is the work in the grade on the topic which allows not only to expand the knowledge of readers about the possibilities of the word-formation system of the English language, but also to create conditions for working with a literary text, to reveal the creative beginning of the high school student's personality, since occasionalisms develop etymological, word-formation thinking in the reader, and imply the ability to penetrate the internal form of a word. To improve these skills, we have developed a set of exercises aimed at studying occasional formations and their functioning in the context of the works of English writers.

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