

REFLECTION OF OCCASIONAL MEANING IN THE TEXT

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Annotation:In this article, the content of the occasional meaning and its importance in the texts will be covered based on examples.

Key words:occasional meaning, pragmatic meaning, lexeme, text

The analysis of the activity of individual paremies within one episode showed that repeated units perform the function of semantic isolation and convey important information necessary to interpret the content and derive the moral of the series, and help to reveal its main theme. In the story arc consisting of several episodes combined with one plot, it is possible to observe the creation of a group cluster that performs the task of firstly organizing the structure of the sentence and, secondly, the task of semantically separating the most important information.

Our analysis showed that paremic units are actively used in English portrait interviews; proverbs (simple combinations) appear regularly and occasionally in the speech of the journalist himself and his respondents. In many interview portraits, the important role of paremies was noted both at the structural and content level of the sentence, so paremies serve as a structural structure of speech, and this function is accompanied by other functions. At the typical structural level of conversational speech, paremies are used in appropriate pairs (both as questions and answers). They can also serve as markers for communication as additional positional elements. As elements of a mutual common cognitive base for the interlocutors, paremies are effective in this type of words and perform a phatic function in speech; 2) evaluative words, which allow communicators to express their attitude to the topic of discussion and therefore perform the function of emotional isolation; 3) comments expressing the essence of what was said. In such cases, a paremia serves as a summary or semantic selection of important information.

Many modern linguistic approaches have been conducted to study the formation of occasionalism, their performance characteristics in the text of various genres, their word formation and stylistic features. Occasional meaning is an artificial meaning that is not specific to the meaning of the word. It has an individual character and is understood only in context. The following dialogue taken from «Ichak uzar hangomalar» has a little casual meaning:

The husband, who is in a great mood, is begging his wife:

- *Clean my suit.*
- *I cleaned it.*
- *Clean my pants.*
- *I cleaned it.*
- *Clean my shoes.*
- *Lye, do your shoes have pockets?*

It is not difficult to understand that the meaning of the word "to clean" in the above text is causing laughter. In fact, this meaning is not in the content of the lexeme to clean, it is a lexical application discovered by the author of the work for methodological purposes. Such lexical use (occasional meaning) we also meet in the example of the lexeme flower: flower literal ("flower of a plant") and figurative ("flower of young men") lexeme is known that there are meanings of "girl's flower", they are a derivative of this lexeme meanings (lexical meanings) are counted, because these meanings of the word flower has a stable place in the semantic structure of this lexeme:

Shoh qiz, shakarqiz, qizlarning guli,

Qoshlaringni ko'rsatgil, men uning quli. («Doxunda»)

But the metaphorical use of the flower lexeme is unique, including unusual for scientists, and in the following verses of the famous writer Oibek, this word is used in the same sense, which means that it has an occasional meaning in its content. no color is given: *All the flowers of science and art, Gathered for conversation.*

As a result of the analysis of the working process of paremias in the singing of popular songs in English, it was concluded that these language units allow to realize their main features and reveal the themes of musical works (love and social). If the main function of the active use of proverbs and wise words (entertainment) and the purpose of this type of speech is related to the effect on the listener's emotional sphere, then it can be understood that the most common way of semantic and emotional separation is cognitive-discursive functions. Less often, paremias are used in the inferential function of thought, cognitive economy, phatic and euphemistic functions.

As in other types of mass media, the role of paremias at the structural and content levels was noted in pop singing. According to our observations, paremias are used both in the main elements of the singing structure (titles, epigraph, polygraphs, etc.), and in spontaneous places (in various parts of the text, improvisational part, etc.). The use of specific (unfamiliar) paremias in general parodies causes a negative effect on the clarity of the idea in attracting the attention of a large number of listeners. Thus, paremias are involved only with the chorus (sometimes with other repetitive structural elements of the song) as a kind of "interpretive keys". In this case, we saw that the active modification of paremias in song titles was used according to the requirements of the natural state and the content or compositional features of the musical work. The most common transformation technique in them is synthesis and traditional unity, which is the use of stable image elements in speech.

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