

Occasional Units In Uzbek Poetry: A Lingvo-Cognitive Analysis

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Abstract: This study investigates occasional units in Uzbek poetry from a lingvo-cognitive perspective. Occasional units are one-time artistic constructs created by poets beyond the normative morphological and lexical possibilities of the language. The research examines their morphological, semantic, and syntactic properties, as well as the visual and emotional effects they evoke in readers. Examples are drawn from the poems of Usmon Azim and Guljamol Asqarova. The findings demonstrate that occasional units enrich the poem's aesthetic, semantic, and cognitive depth, providing readers with vivid imagery and psychological engagement.

Keywords: Occasional unit, lingvo-cognitive analysis, poetry, morphological derivation, metaphor.

Introduction: The creation of new artistic units that extend beyond the normative boundaries of language has been a long-standing feature of Uzbek poetry. Such units, often termed occasional units, allow poets to express subjective emotions, inner psychological states, and unique worldviews. The lingvo-cognitive approach provides a framework to analyze the semantic, morphological, and syntactic properties of these units and to uncover their psychological and cognitive effects on readers [1]

The aim of this study is to conduct a lingvo-cognitive analysis of occasional units in Uzbek poetry, identifying their morphological, semantic, and syntactic characteristics and examining the emotional and imaginative effects they generate in readers.

Theoretical background

Occasional units are regarded as one-time poetic constructions. They are often formed through morphological derivation, including the use of prefixes and suffixes, and diverge from standard lexical units.

Lingvo-cognitive analysis examines language from a cognitive psychological perspective, focusing on the visual, emotional, and psychological representations activated in readers (Fauconnier & Turner, 2002). This approach allows researchers to interpret occasional units in terms of internal psychological processes,

emotional resonance, and metaphorical imagery.

METHODS

The analysis focuses on occasional units identified in selected poems, based on morphological derivation, prefix-suffix combinations, and specific verb-adjective formations. The following criteria guided the analysis:

1. Morphological derivation: Formation of new units through affixation or compounding.
2. Semantic and metaphorical properties: Analysis of meaning and figurative layers.
3. Syntactic properties: Examination of word order, inversion, and process expression.
4. Lingvo-cognitive effects: Assessment of visual, emotional, and psychological representations elicited in readers. [2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Morphological Derivation and Occasional Units

Occasional units in the poems often emerge through suffixal and prefixal derivation. In Usmon Azim's poem "Ishq yo'llari xatarlidir", several suffixal derivations can be observed:

Endi bizga ishq yo'llari xatarlidir,
Ma'yuslidir, og'riqlidir, kadarlidir,
Ibtidomiz intihodan xabarlidir,

Quvonchi oz, g'ami o'lim qadarlidir.

Umr – daryo, har mavji bir ajdarlidir.

Najotsiz ishq dami odam yutarlidir.

Ki, sevgining yo'li mudom saharlidir.[3]

Here, the poet adds the suffix -li to words (ma'yus, qadar, ajdar, sahar, xabar, yutar) that do not normally accept it, creating poetic, non-normative forms (ma'yuslidir, qadarlidir, ajdarlidir, xabarlidir, yutarlidir, saharlidir). These forms convey:

- Ma'yuslidir: Long-lasting, oppressive melancholy.
- Qadarlidir: Fate and life's inherent uncertainty, producing dramatic tension.
- Xabarlidir: Continuous alertness and awareness of events.
- Ajdarlidir: Life-threatening challenges, strength, and dramatic imagery.
- Yutarlidir: Ongoing processes and unpredictability in life.
- Saharlidir: Hope, renewal, and temporal continuity, metaphoric of new beginnings.

In "Sevgimiz o'ldimi?", prefixal derivations appear:

Sevgimiz o'ldimi? - libosingiz ko'k,

Ko'nglingiz – begulxan, ko'zingiz –becho'g'.

Bizdan borish yo'qdir,

sizdan-kelish yo'q –

Kelishsiz dunyoda beg'am, azizim,

Nega ko'zlaringiz benam, azizim[4].

- Begulxan (be + gulxan) emphasizes absence of love through metaphorical fire imagery.
- Becho'g' (be + cho'g') conveys emotional coldness.
- Benam (be + nam) portrays indifference or detachment.

Guljamol Asqarova's poem "Umidlandim" features noun-to-verb derivation:

Umidlandim ko'p umidlandim;

Bejizga hech kirmamish tikan. [5]

- Umidlandim: Converts the noun umid into a verb, expressing prolonged psychological effort and hope.
- Kirmamish: Adds subjective nuance, indicating delayed realization and bittersweet reflection.

The analysis indicates that occasional units enhance visual and emotional imagery, expand semantic scope, create metaphorical depth, and evoke psychological empathy in readers, enriching both the aesthetic and

cognitive dimensions of poetry.

CONCLUSION

Occasional units function as instruments for expressing the poet's inner world, emotions, and cognitive representations. They provide readers with not only vivid visual imagery but also psychological and lingvo-cognitive experiences, thus enhancing the aesthetic and interpretive depth of poetry.

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