SYNTAGMATICS OF OCCASIONAL PHRASEOLOGICAL DERIVATIVES

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Abstract: This article delves into the syntagmatics of occasional phraseological derivatives, exploring their formation, structure, and contextual usage in language. It highlights the interplay between linguistic norms, individual creativity, and communicative intentions in shaping these occasional expressions. Drawing from linguistic theories and examples, the study emphasizes the nuanced meanings and functional characteristics of occasional phraseological units compared to their conventional counterparts. The analysis also touches upon the role of context, creativity, and communicative strategies in the construction and interpretation of these linguistic constructs, shedding light on their dynamic nature within discourse.

Key words: Occasional phraseological derivatives, linguistic norms, individual creativity, communicative intentions, syntagmatics, linguistic context, idiomaticity, communicative strategies, discourse analysis, linguistic creativity.

INTRODUCTION. Normativity is based on linguistic systematicity and develops in objective processes of language development. In parallel, the process of individual language creation occurs, as a result of which occasionalisms arise (from the Latin occasio - occasion, occasion) - individual, individual neologisms (Valgina, 2003: 45). It should be noted that G. Paul tried to eliminate the discrepancy between the meaning manifested in the use of a word and the meaning of the word outside of use, putting forward the concepts of usual and occasional meanings: "By usual meaning we will understand the entire set of ideas that make up the content for a member of a given linguistic community of a given word, under the occasional meaning - those ideas that the speaker associates with this word at the moment of its utterance and which, as he believes, the listener will, in turn, associate with this word" (Paul, 1960: 94). The interaction of language and speech leads to the emergence of new communicative and pragmatic meanings, reflecting the author's picture of the world (Kovaleva, 1999: 181).Problems of semantic deviations arise from problems of non-standard construction of new stable organizations of words. The emotional and imaginative thinking of the writer expresses itself in an individual picture of the world, which is thus created by a specific linguistic personality. The communicative search carried out by the author has a pragmatic orientation, while creating a unique world, and the author always counts on "reading" it. The structure and semantics of a phraseological unit included in the text inevitably undergoes some changes, as the writer searches for new meanings in the phraseology to adequately embody the individual world and to influence the reader in order to cause him to have a certain reaction to the text. Since any innovation, when incorporated, must meet certain requirements, the author, when creating new units, must take into account how they will be perceived by the addressee (this means both the character of artistic communication and the collective addressee - the reader).

Unlike the actualization of lexemes, the actualization of phraseological units is a more complex process of interaction between the meaning of phraseological units and the semantics of

the context. There is a clear line between contextual and general linguistic meaning. If linguistic meaning is a dictionary meaning, that is, taken in abstraction from the entire set of conceivable situations of its use, then contextual meaning is determined by the context and depends on it. At the same time, contextual meanings are not completely arbitrary, they are largely determined by general linguistic factors, they rely on the resources and reserves of the general literary language (Budagov, 1967: 148).

With regard to occasional phraseological units, it is necessary to note their absolute dependence on the context. Their semantic complexity requires more detailed contextual explication by the author. At the same time, phrase production should be organized in such a way as to facilitate access to information for the speaker, simplify the ways of storing and accumulating information, as well as retrieving it from memory. Thus, distinguishing between the usual and occasional phraseological units in the text, we note that the linguistic phraseological context contributes to the realization of the basic meaning of phraseological units, and the speech phraseological context participates in the generation of new, unique meanings of phraseological units. As E. F. Arsentieva notes, in the English language, wordplay and the creative use of language have always been an integral part of the national culture, while phraseological units of the Russian language were considered as "the quintessence of many generations," which was reflected in the predominant use of "dictionary" forms (Arsentieva, 2003: 12).

Occasional transformation based on stable linguistic combinations of words, "plot dephraseologization" (Isaeva,1996:28) expands the author's phraseological composition and deepens its semantic arsenals, since additional speech meanings that arise in a linear chain are added to the linguistic and occasional meaning of units. In addition, as K.A. writes. Dolinin, "any violation of the norm prompts the reader to look for subtext" (Dolinin, 1985: 57). Subtext is usually defined as "a secondary, inaccessible to the surface layer of a literary text, which can elude the reader's attention at the first perception and begins to appear during repeated, even multiple readings" (Golyakova, 1999: 73). K.A. Dolinin distinguishes rePErential and communicative subtext. The communicative subtext is based on knowledge of the general principles and norms of speech communication. Having an idea of the natural correspondences between the parameters of a communicative situation, one can easily determine the emotional state of the participants in a speech act, their relationships, social and proPEssional status, etc. (Dolinin, 1983: 39).

The study of the processes of formation of occasional phraseological derivatives (in the absence of their lexical and phraseographic fixation), that is, occasional phrase formation carried out in comparison with usual phraseological units, is an urgent problem and helps to identify their functional characteristics in the text. Regarding the problems of implementing occasional derivatives in a text, let us pay attention to two interrelated aspects of this issue: the occasional use of phraseological units and occasional changes in the form and content of phraseological units.

Occasional use of phraseological units is a deviation from the norm, which is a stylistic device used in speech. The brightness of figurative expressions is erased from traditional long-term use, phraseological units "discolor", becoming cliches, and are easily subject to various innovations (Denisenko, 1990:283).

Occasional structures have freedom to vary components and their components (Narynskaya, 2003: 129). The separate design of phraseological units determines the nature of the innovations to which they are subject. In the occasional use of phraseological units, such techniques as replacement of components, wedging, double actualization, often complicated by lexical and syntactic changes, are allowed.

As for occasional changes in the form and content of the derivative, as noted by A.V. Kunin, a phraseological unit as part of occasional configurations becomes a "sign of a tertiary occasional nomination", since its meaning is determined by a phraseological unit in everyday use, which is a sign of a secondary indirect nomination. An occasionally transformed derivative conveys additional

information, including evaluative information, due to the increment of speech meaning in a particular context (Kunin, 1980: 150).

It seems interesting to analyze occasional derivatives in relation to their usual prototypes, which act as systemic linguistic phraseological units that are regularly reproduced in speech and have stable systemic relationships in the generally accepted meaning. Occasional phraseological units (hereinafter rePErred to as OP), like lexical occasionalisms, in contrast to language units, have a special speech status: they function only in single communicative acts, in the context where they are generated by the author. Occasional phraseological units, like usual ones, are characterized by idiomaticity and stability. The specificity of the idiomaticity/stability of OF is that these properties appear only in special individual contexts, which are unique due to the fact that they bear the stamp of individual creativity, as well as the figurative expressions that arise in them.

The research presented has drawn attention to the innovative use of language that transcends conventional phraseological boundaries, revealing how these occasional expressions enrich discourse and reflect the nuanced cognitive processes of speakers.

The study underscored the critical role of context in the formation and interpretation of occasional phraseological units. It demonstrated that these derivatives are not mere linguistic anomalies but are integral to the evolution of language, serving both communicative and artistic purposes. Through detailed analysis, the article showed how these units are employed by speakers to convey complex meanings and evoke specific reactions from their audience, thus expanding the expressive capabilities of the language.

Furthermore, the comparison of occasional phraseological units with their standard counterparts has revealed a fascinating tension between normativity and innovation. This tension is not only a linguistic concern but also a window into the cognitive and social mechanisms that drive language change. Occasional derivatives thus emerge as pivotal elements in the ongoing dialogue between language as a system and speech as an act of individual expression.

By delving into the complexities of phraseological innovation, this research contributes to our understanding of linguistic creativity and its implications for semantic development and pragmatic functionality in modern discourse. It invites further scholarly inquiry into the intricate relationships between established linguistic structures and their creative adaptations, which continue to shape the evolving landscape of human language. The insights gained from this study not only enrich the field of linguistics but also offer valuable perspectives for educators, writers, and communicators who seek to harness the power of language in diverse and contextually rich ways. The exploration of occasional phraseological derivatives stands as a testament to the vibrant and mutable nature of language, reflecting the perpetual interplay of tradition and innovation in our daily communication.

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