

OCCASIONALISMS IN LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN AND SCIENCE FICTION

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This work is devoted to the study of English occasionalisms and author's neologisms.

The actuality of this work is related to the object of research itself - an occasional word. In the presence of a large number of works devoted to the study of occasionalisms, the occasional word has not yet been adequately studied as a phenomenon that reflects the dynamics of the language, its form and meaningful potencies, and enables one to see the language in action. In addition, the occasional word is of interest and as a phenomenon directly related to the peculiarities of perception and understanding of new information. Occasional word, being not a linguistic, but a verbal phenomenon, undoubtedly belongs to the so-called untranslatable region, which has recently become increasingly in the focus of attention of translation studies.

The aim of the work is to determine the role of occasionalisms as means of expressiveness, to compare them with neologisms.

Material and methods. The material of this study are occasionalisms in children's books and science fiction in English, and the material of study are the features of the use of occasionalisms in books for children and science fiction. The definition of the role of occasionalisms helped to show their importance and importance as a means of expressiveness in modern English.

Findings and their discussion. Occasionalisms (from Latin occasional is) are speech phenomena that arise under the influence of the context, the situation of verbal communication for the implementation of some actual communicative task, mainly to express the meaning necessary in this case [1]. They are created on the basis of productive / unproductive models from the material available in the structure of the language, contrary to the established literary norm. Occasionalisms are created deliberately (in this they differ from spontaneously abnormal violations of the norm - speech errors), are always "tied" to a certain context, situations, understandable against the background of this context, the situation and the model or single sample, which served as the basis for their creation. Occasionalisms have increased expressiveness because of their unusualness against the backdrop of canonical, normative formations. They, as a rule, are expressively painted (with the exception of Occasionalisms in the field of terminological vocabulary). Occasionalisms are formed mainly in colloquial speech, they are used in the literary liter, in publicism. They can arise with a language game in colloquial, artistic and public speech, treat poetic liberties in verse speech. Occasional words are most often found in colloquial speech, in

children's speech, "in domestic conversations," in private letters, in comic poems, Occasional words are also created in poetry and in prose [2].

Occasional word is explored as a multifaceted phenomenon, which, firstly, is associated with the interaction of language and speech. On the one hand, the occasional word is a product of speech activity, on the other hand, it is the language system that makes it possible to create occasionalisms for certain models and is that contrasting background on which the occasionality stands out. Secondly, the occasional word is an important style-building tool in the language system [3].

Occasionalisms have always been created by authors of children's literature. Occasionalisms not only show how it is possible to use the word-forming abilities of the language, but also develop the child's imagination and imagination [4].

On the one hand, they are defined as a special type of neologism; on the other hand, they are often considered alien to the natural language and almost never enter into its vocabulary. Thus, occasionalisms do not depend on other words. Therefore, it is necessary to compare them with conventional neologisms in terms of:

- a) the relationship between the word and its meaning;
- b) use in context;
- c) motivation;
- d) word combination;
- e) place in the lexical system of language;

Conclusion. In the course of the study it was found that the significance of occasionalisms is closely related to the book context, and their inclusion in the language dictionary is very rare. A comparison of occasionalisms in the literature for children with science fiction has shown that the latter are closer to general neologisms than those created in books for children because they do not have any stylistic consequences and their only difference from general neologisms is that they call concepts and objects that are not in the real world.

Occasionalisms can be called eternal neologisms, because they remain always new words, unlike neologisms, but only if they have not entered the language and have not become common words.

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4. Kostina E.V. Author's new formations in the language of Russian children's literature: functional and derivational aspects / E.V. Kostina. – Orel, 2007.