

## CHARACTERISTICS OF EUPHEMISM WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

**Alieva Nargiza Nodirovna**

*Senior teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute*

**Annotatsiya:** *Maqolada evfemizm nima ekanligi, shuningdek, uning kelib chiqishi va ishlatilishi haqidagi fikrlar ko'rib chiqilgan. So'zning evfemizm vazifasini bajarishi uchun uning talqini doimo tinglovchi uchun noaniq bo'lib kelgan. Maqolada shu holatlar keng yoritilgan va evfemizmlarning nutqdagi vazifasi haqida so'z olib borilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *evfemizm hodisasi, til qatlami, nutq, idiomalar, badiiy va so'zlashuv uslublari.*

**Аннотация:** *В статье рассматривается что такое эвфемизм а также его происхождение и употребление. Использование эвфемистических слов всегда было двусмысленным. В статье широко растворяются эти ситуации и анализируется функция эвфемизмов в речи.*

**Ключевые слова:** *феномен эвфемизма, языковой пласт, речь, идиомы, художественный и разговорный стиль речи.*

**Annotation:** *The article examines what euphemism is, as well as opinions about its origin and use. In order for a word to work as a euphemism, its interpretation must remain ambiguous to the listener. They interpret it literally or euphemistically. This article talks about the function of euphemism in speech.*

**Key words:** *phenomenon of euphemism, language layer, speech, idioms, artistic and conversational styles.*

Euphemisms (Greek - soft expression) serve to avoid naming a negative event, to mitigate the negative impact of such a reality, and to reduce the negative impact of such reality, which appear as synonyms of words and phrases that seem uncomfortable, inappropriate, or rude to the speaker. -touching the value, shameful, disrespectful, contrary to moral standards, is used to reduce the negative impact of secret events that cannot be told directly, to hide them, to convey and express an unpleasant message in a softer way.

For example, instead of saying that he died, he passed away, closed his eyes, died, and was satisfied; Instead of saying "gave birth", expressions such as "it became light" and "increased" are used.

The use of euphemism in the language was formed as a historical ethnographic phenomenon in connection with the phenomenon of taboo. Euphemism is related to the

development of traditions, cultural level, aesthetic taste and ethnic standards in nations. With the development of the language, its euphemistic layer also develops. New forms of euphemism appear on the basis of new standards of morality and worldview.

There are also euphemisms in the language that arise due to the requirements of a specific speech situation, and their meaning is often clarified through the text. For example, "Until we give it to the owner," said Ms. Nigor, "It seems that it will not pour" (A. Qadiri's work of Past Days), euphemisms from the point of view of speech etiquette are used instead of the phrase "give to the owner".

General information about literature sources; literature review. A euphemism is the substitution of a word or phrase that has a socially offensive or negative meaning. They can be replaced by different terms, for example, rude or obscene words. It is observed that the phenomenon of euphemism manifests itself at different language levels. Euphemisms, for other reasons, are usually used as substitutes: words that are accepted by society but expressed more mildly in society.

For example, a senior citizen (old). Rude and unpleasant words that can cause discomfort. Some of the euphemisms used in these situations can be used humorously to soften the reality they are replacing. For example, instead of the word "to disappear", the meaning of "to die" is used instead of the word "to die". Today, the word "to die" has this meaning and is a synonym of "to die". Thus, the use of euphemisms is related to many taboo topics of humanity.

Also, the so-called "politically correct" phrase introduced many euphemisms related to race or ethnicity, social, age, and even physical disability. also has its own characteristics. There are many examples of euphemisms. Some euphemisms are listed below, with replacement words in parentheses:

1. downsizing (layoffs)
2. golden age or old age (old age)
3. Person of color (black,yellow)
4. a person with different abilities (disability)
5. Blind (blind)
6. Armed conflict (war)
7. Sleep forever (Die)
8. Take the last ride (Die)

Results. Features of euphemisms. Euphemism cannot be replaced by another word that fully preserves the same cognitive, methodological, and social effects. This happens because there are almost no strict and absolute synonyms in English. Words can perform

the function of euphemism, if its interpretation is incomprehensible to the listener, it is interpreted literally or euphemistically.

When euphemisms are widely used, they can be identified depending on the context in which they are spoken, and their understanding depends on several factors, including the knowledge, social and beliefs of the interlocutors involved in the exchange of language. According to the modern English scholar Alcars, the euphemism has Latin roots and most of them entered the language after the Norman conquest of England in 1066, when Latin became the main language of the ruling classes and aristocracy (Allire, 2002). However, according to Enright, "euphemism is derived from the Greek language and means to speak correctly" (Euright, 2004).

Similarly, in the etymology dictionary, it is a Greek word consisting of two parts, *vir* "en" meaning "good" and "feme" meaning "to speak" (Online Etymology Dictionary, 2012 ). Euphemisms are defined differently by languages. Most linguists, speaking about the reasons for the appearance of euphemisms in the language, take into account norms. For example, Allas and Burridge refer to euphemisms as "deodorizing spray and perfume" (Allan & Burridge, 1991). William Lutz also focuses on moral reasoning and calls aufein theoretical ethics (Luz1987). Crespo Fernández emphasizes the importance of euphemisms in everyday speech and sees them as verbal acts" (Ferminder, 2005) Fairclough also states that "euphemism is an everyday, pervasive phenomenon that serves a specific, functional purpose in social discourse" considers (Faclough, 2005) At the same time, there are linguists who believe that euphemisms are a source of deceiving actions. According to Lacon, euphemisms can hide behind seemingly simple and understandable words.

Summary. It focuses on the development of euphemistic meaning, related events and language level, relationship. At the same time, he divides it into general and special speech euphemism according to the level of use, and studies the methods of expression. This classification study is about the euphemistic speech units of the Uzbek language

gives more practical information. Many years ago, in 1983, in the textbook "Uzbek Language Stylistics" published by a team of authors, some thought was given about euphemism and cacophemism (dysphemism).

Including all areas of professional speech - cattle breeder, hunter, farmer, journalist, diplomat, baker, doctor, matchmaker, weaver, tailor, blacksmith, artist, etc. in particular, to write down their euphemisms, to justify ephemology as a theoretically and practically independent field - a science originating from linguistics, to create programs and textbooks, dictionaries and dictionaries in order to solve the above issues in the doctoral dissertation "Euphemisms of Professional Speech".

The euphemisms characteristic of the herdsman's speech, in particular, the euphemisms that arose independently, dedicated to the ethnolinguistic description related to the life, lifestyle, outlook, customs, and rituals of the herdsmen. It can be concluded that in Uzbek linguistics, euphemism has been studied more widely than dysphemism, and until now, the above scholars have systematically studied the characteristics of euphemism as a speech layer. It is important to distinguish its relationship to interrelated phenomena, related tropes, linguistic and speech euphemisms. Euphemistic meaning categories are classified functionally and stylistically. In addition, the fact that this issue is still being debated among Uzbek linguists indicates that it needs to be studied in depth in various fields.

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