

## EUPHEMISMS IN UZBEKI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, PHENOMENON OF

### EUPHEMISM AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN SPEECH

Alieva Nargiza Nodirovna

Senior teacher of Kokand state pedagogical institute

Email: aliyevanargiza411@gmail.com

Phone number: +998900556519

Feruza Urakova Botirjonovna

Student of Kokan State Pedagogical Institute

Email: @urakovaferuza9gmail.com

Phone number: +998910574109.

#### ABSTRACT.

This article discusses the purpose, origin, and use of euphemism. Euphemism serves to avoid calling a negative reality, to mitigate the negative impact of such reality, to reduce and hide the negative impact of situations that affect a person's honor, cause discomfort, show disrespect, and contradict moral norms. Used to convey and express an unpleasant message in a softer form. This article analyzes the most effective and common methods of euphemisms in the target context, specific features of terminological changes, and the results of political euphemisms in Uzbek and English languages.

**Keywords:** phenomenon of euphemism, synonym, language layer, speech, idioms, artistic and conversational styles.

#### INTRODUCTION

Euphemism (Greek: yirpegsha - soft expression) - words that appear as synonyms of words and phrases that make the speaker feel uncomfortable, out of place or rude. The word euphemism is derived from the words "eu" - good, "phemi - speaking" and is used in spoken or written speech. Our euphemism is to refrain from speaking of negative reality, to serve to mitigate the negative impact of such reality, to reduce the negative impact of situations that affect human dignity, to cause discomfort to him, to show disrespect, to contradict moral norms or hidden reality. which cannot be expressed directly, hide them, hide them; used to convey and express an unpleasant message in a gentler, gentler way.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The use of euphemisms is also present in our daily life. For example: instead of saying the word "o'ldi", "olamdan o'tdi", "ko'z yumdi", "vafot etdi" ; instead of the word "qari", can say "yoshi ulg'aygan", "keksa". The use of euphemisms in the language was formed as a historical-ethnographic phenomenon in connection with the phenomenon of taboo. Euphemisms are related to the development of customs, cultural level, aesthetic taste and ethnic norms 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 have arisen due to the requirements of a specific speech situation, the meaning of which is often clarified through the text or can be found in works of art.

Euphemism is a process that takes place in the speech layer of the language - renaming is a phenomenon related to the formation of a series of stylistic semantics in the full sense characterized by It is the taste of the nation's ethics-aesthetics, national spirit, elegance and femininity and reflects the uniqueness of the culture of communication. Of euphemisms with the shades of meaning "elegant", "respectful", "exalted" its use in artistic, scientific, and colloquial ways is a proof of the wide possibilities of the language will give. In particular, there are about 300 euphemisms related to death in the Uzbek language. It is important that the option is found. And this is their different situation, text and time allows you to use the application-specific type, as well as leads to polished speech.

## **RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION**

Materials and methods: Political euphemisms in English are divided into different groups: number of words, as well as places of use (topics).

1. The first group is one word - euphemism. a) For example, a prisoner (imprisoned) -restricted liberty, execution of a sentence;

b) adjectives: disabled - refers to people with physical or mental disabilities. Disability is a term used to describe people with physical or mental disabilities); confiscated - private property confiscated by the state (confiscated - private property confiscated by the state);

2. A two-word euphemism.

a) For example, adjectives and nouns: nuclear intent

- policy of dealing with nuclear weapons (nuclear intent is a policy of dealing with nuclear weapons), means of protection - prison - imprisonment (means of protection

- prison - imprisonment); b) two nouns: taxes - taxpayers (to the state) (taxpayers to the state); c) noun and verb: money laundering - money used for illegal activities

is changed (the money in which the illegal activity is carried out is exchanged). (Money laundering is the realization of illegally obtained money).

The above sentence euphemism is a semantic one, although different words have variations

the meaning is the same. In the languages of all nations and peoples, based on their ethnic characteristics, there are euphemisms that are used instead of some taboo words.

## **CONCLUSION**

At the end of our article, we should say that euphemisms are still important in the human speech process as an important language tool that positively conveys some negative thoughts to the listener. The purpose of this article is to identify the most effective and common forms of political euphemisms structural forms of political euphemisms were analyzed in Uzbek and English languages in order to determine the specific features of terminological changes.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

1. Katsen A.M. Yazykovoe taboo and euphemism. L.LGPI, 1989.
2. Linguistic Czech encyclopedia of Czech language. Soviet encyclopedia. 1989.
3. Reformatsky A.A. Vvedenie v yazykoznanie, M.1967.

4. Khojiev A. Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms. Tashkent, Ukitchich, 1974.
5. Kodirova H.B. "Euphemism and dysphemism in the Uzbek language". Instructional manual. Tashkent. 2013. Samoskayte L. "21" century political euphemisms in English newspapers: Semantic and structural study"-MA paper. Vilnius 2011.
- 6.Keith, Allan; Burridge, Kate. Euphemism & Dysphemism: Language Used as Shield and Weapon, Oxford University Press, 1991. ISBN 0-7351-0288-0.
7. R.W.Holder: How Not to Say What You Mean: A Dictionary of Euphemisms, Oxford University Press,2003. ISBN 0-19-860762-8.