

INVESTIGATION THE PHENOMEN OF EVFEMISM

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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.

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

INTRODUCTION

Euphemisms (Greek: yeirpegsha - soft expression) are words that appear as synonyms of words and phrases that seem uncomfortable, inappropriate or rude to the speaker, they serve to avoid naming a negative reality, to soften the negative impact of such a reality, and to touch a person's dignity. , to reduce the negative impact of situations that are embarrassing, disrespectful, contrary to moral standards, or secret realities that cannot be stated directly, to hide and cover them; it is used to convey and express an unpleasant message in a gentler, gentler way. For example, instead of saying he died, he passed away, he closed his eyes, he died; instead of saying he gave birth, using phrases like "he was relieved" 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 customs, cultural level, aesthetic taste and ethnic norms in peoples. 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, the meaning of which is often clarified through the text. For example, in the sentence "Until we hand over the land to the owner," said Mrs. Nigor, "it seems that it will not be poured" (A. Qadiri), from the point of view of speech etiquette, euphemisms in the form of handing over to the owner are used instead of the expression to give to the land. Euphemism is widely used in scientific and formal styles.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A euphemism is a substitution used for a word or expression that is socially offensive or in bad taste. They can substitute different kinds of terms, for example, with words that may be vulgar,

eschatological, or obscene. It is observed that the phenomenon of euphemism is manifested at different language levels. Euphemisms, for other reasons, are usually used to replace: To express that something is socially accepted or liked by society. For example, 'Senior Citizen' (old).

DISCUSSION

Harsh and unpleasant words that can cause discomfort. Some of the euphemisms used in these situations can be used in a funny way to soften the reality they are replacing, for example, "stretch a leg" (to die) or simply "where the cucumber is bitter" (ass) to provoke laughter. Profanity or bad-sounding words. For example, "hump", "wow", "hump". Sometimes, over time, a euphemism can come to have the same meaning as the original word. For example, the word "extinction" used the meaning "disappear" instead of "die". Today, the word "to perish" has this meaning and is synonymous with "to die". The use of euphemisms thus deals with the great taboo subjects of mankind. Also, the so-called "politically correct" phrase has introduced many euphemisms related to race or ethnicity, social, age, and even physical disability into the discourse. Examples of euphemisms Some euphemisms are listed below, with the word it replaces in parentheses:

1. Downsizing (layoffs) Golden age or old age (old age)
2. Pass (Die) Person of Color (Black)
3. A person with different abilities (disability)
4. Blind (blind) Prison facility (prison)
5. Armed conflict (war)
6. Residential care for the elderly (elderly)
7. Voluntary termination of pregnancy (abortion)
8. Drunk Crazy (crazy)
9. Sleep forever (Die)
10. Collateral damage (civilian deaths)
11. Tipple spit Viral member (penis)
12. Take the Last Ride (Die)

RESULTS

Features of euphemisms Euphemism cannot be replaced by any other word in a way that fully preserves the same cognitive, methodological and social effects. This happens because there are almost no strict and absolute synonyms in Spanish. A word can act as a euphemism, if its interpretation is unclear on the part of the listener, he interprets it literally or euphemistically. When a euphemism is widely used, it is more like a synonym than a euphemism. Euphemisms can only be defined in the context in which they are uttered, and their understanding depends on several factors, including the knowledge, social practices, and beliefs of the interlocutors involved in the linguistic exchange.

CONCLUSION

Focuses on the evolution of euphemistic meaning, related phenomena, and relation to language level. At the same time, he divides it into general and specific speech euphemism according to the level of use, and studies the methods of expression. This research of a classification nature provides more

practical information about the euphemistic units of speech of the Uzbek language. Before that, in the study guide "Uzbek Language Stylistics" published in 1983 by the team of authors, there was some thought about euphemism and cacophemism (dysphemism). Raising to the status of horse, including all branches of professional speech - cattle breeder, hunter, farmer, lawyer, journalist, diplomat, baker, doctor, wrestler, matchmaker, weaver, tailor, blacksmith, artist, artist, etc. research, in particular, recording of their euphemisms, establishing euphemology as a theoretically and practically independent field - a science that grew out of linguistics, creating programs and textbooks, dictionaries, etc. in order to solve the above issues in the doctoral dissertation "Professional speech euphemisms" dedicated to the ethnolinguistic description of the euphemisms characteristic of herdsmen's speech, in particular with the life, way of life, worldview, customs, traditions, and rituals of herdsmen. researched the euphemisms that arose independently. It seems that euphemism has been studied more widely than dysphemism in Uzbek linguistics, and until today, the above-mentioned scientists have systematically studied the features of euphemism as a speech layer. It is important that its relation to related phenomena, related tropes, its place on the language level, linguistic and speech euphemisms are distinguished, and euphemistic meaning categories are classified functionally and stylistically. In addition, the fact that the same issue is still being debated among Uzbek linguists indicates that it should be studied in depth in various fields.

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