

The Issue of Studying Euphemisms in Uzbek and English Languages

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Abstract:

In today's globalized society, there is an increased need to replace inappropriate words with more polite words, euphemisms. Because people need to use softer alternatives to express themselves in order to prevent their speech from being harsh or offensive. This article describes the history of the study of Uzbek and English euphemisms and the approaches of scholars to euphemism.

Keywords: euphemism, dysphemism, speech culture, stylistics, positive coloring.

The emergence of euphemisms is related to the development of human thinking and moral values. It is manifested not only as a linguistic phenomenon (a word, phrase or sentence used in place of units that are inconvenient from the point of view of the speaker), but also as a human tendency to change the speech situation in some way. By using an acceptable word, the negative atmosphere that can arise as a result of the use of forbidden (taboo) units by the speaker is mitigated. It is no exaggeration to say that the forbidden words are equal to the beginning of mankind. The term euphemism is derived from the Greek language and, according to most authors, is considered as the exchange of an inappropriate unit for an appropriate unit. A.A. Reformatsky defines "Euphemisms as words that are allowed to be used instead of prohibited (tabulated) words." "Euphemisms are emotionally neutral words and expressions used in the context of words and expressions that are and uncomfortable in the eyes of the speaker" is called A. Hajiyev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms", republished in 2002, explains euphemism as follows: "Euphemism (Greek: euphemism; eu is good, phemi to speak) is the expression of an event in a much softer form; using a non – vulgar, non – sinking word, expression instead of a rude, rude word, phrase, and taboo". In the work "Античные теории языка знания и стиля" published under the editorship of O.M. Freydenbarg, it is reported that the concept of "euphemism" was also mentioned by Democritus, Payon and Aristotle they knew, used in them and still use it. "At first, euphemisms

appeared in English in the 12th -15th centuries, and in the 14th century, French culture began to become a tradition, which was also reflected in the language.

There is also the view of “finds”. Researching the example of euphemistic units of Chaucer’s verse, R.Byrchfild, a scientist who studied the history of the English language, admits that euphemism is very convenient methodological tool of poetry.

R.Burchfield notes that Chaucer was the first to give a euphemistic form of intimate relationship in his work. And Shakespeare, violating this direction, expressing his characters with emotional units, uses euphemism only as a means of enhancing the stylistic color.

By the middle of the 16th century, the attempt to improve speech culture intensified, and the struggle against not using the names of God, human private parts and events related to it was started, and this also began to be reflected in Shakespeare’s work. The struggle continued into the 18th century, when S.Richardson’s “Pamella” used the euphemistic form of some sensitive situations in a very cultured way. By the century, a different cultural way of life was formed, men had to be busy with production, and women had to give their voices to their spouses and family. Ethical and official censorship is increasing, delicacy and speech culture are developing. Thomas Baudelaire, who re-edited the expressions found in Shakespeare’s works “not polite families and cannot be read aloud” gained great fame at the same time. He edited the 10-volume collection of the writer’s works. By the 20 century, the euphemism of not only human parts, but also the names of animals and insects, diseases, and things is on the rise. Because during the World War, human trafficking, orphanhood, and prostitution are developing, so euphemisms and argotisms are also increasing.

Their spiritual characteristics begin to take root in time and space, in connection with human behavior and condition. The phenomenon of euphemism was noted in general linguistics at the beginning of the 20 century by linguistics such as J. Vandries, L.A. Bulakhovsky in the literature related to the field, and their opinion studies and researches the euphemistic foundations of Uzbek speech.

Linguists have expressed different opinions about euphemism. H.Shamsiddinov expresses his opinion about the euphemistic functional semantic synonyms of words, while A.E.Mamatov in his doctoral work focuses on euphemistic and dysphemism formation of phraseology. Also, in some works related to artistic language, attention is paid to the euphemistic meaning of language units. For example, the scientist Z.Kholmonova, who specially studied the “Boburnoma” lexicon, expressed some opinions about the euphemisms used in it. In the monograph “Semasiology of the Uzbek language” by the linguist M.Mirtojiyev, a special place was allocated to euphemisms. A.Hojiyev’s 1985 in “Linguistic Terms Dictionary”, Sh.Gulyamova studied the gender characteristics of Uzbek euphemisms and the lexical-semantic classification of euphemisms related to gender “In the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the lexical semantic and grammatical lexicographical features of the word have been clarified²³. Therefore, up to now, the above-mentioned scholars have studied euphemism in the Uzbek and English languages more widely than dysphemism. “Lib, its relation to related phenomena, related types, its place in the language level, linguistic and speech euphemisms are different, euphemisms.

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