SPECIFIC EUPHEMISMS AS LANGUAGE UNITS

Ruziyeva Nafisa Zarifovna
Bukhara State University
E-mail: nafisaruzieva1985@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Euphemia is a complex universal communicative phenomenon, in its structure being a diverse linguistic phenomenon that plays an important role in the history of the development of society. Euphemisms are "a reflection of moral and spiritual culture, value attitudes, peculiarities of thinking and worldview of an individual and an ethnocultural community

Keywords: Euphemisms, multidimensional phenomenon, essence, linguistic specificity, unpleasant meaning.

INTRODUCTION:

Euphemisms are traditionally defined as "emotionally neutral words or expressions used instead of synonymous words or expressions that seem indecent, rude or tactless to the speaker" (Arapova, 1990: 590), as well as "occasional individual-contextual substitutions of some words with others in order to distort or masking the true essence of what is designated "(Arapova, 1990: 590).

Euphemia is a universal, multidimensional phenomenon with its own cultural, social, historical, psychological and linguistic specificity, the study and analysis of which are the main tasks of this work.

In the linguistic bibliography, there are many definitions of euphemisms that reflect certain functions of the phenomenon. Some definitions give a broader description of a given linguistic phenomenon, while others, on the contrary, and are narrower. As a result of the analysis, it is possible to conditionally subdivide the studied definitions into three groups, according to the functions of euphemisms reflected in them, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the essence of this phenomenon. The definitions of the first group are characterized by the understanding of the softening of the rough and the unpleasant meaning as the only function of the euphemism. This group includes definitions:

— O.S. Akhmanova: "a path consisting in an indirect, covered, polite, relaxed designation of any object" (Akhmanova, 2007: 521);

— I.R. Halperin: "a word and phrases that appear in the language to designate concepts that already have names, but are considered for some reason unpleasant, rude, indecent or low" (Halperin, 1958: 164);

— C. Kaney: "the way in which an unpleasant, offensive or fearsome word is replaced by an indirect or milder term" (Kaney, 1960: 5);

— L.L. Nelyubin: "a word or expression serving under certain conditions to replace those designations that seem undesirable to the speaker, not quite polite or too harsh" (Nelyubin, 2003: 253);

— D.E. Rosenthal: "a softening designation of an object or phenomenon, a softer expression instead of a rude one" (Rosenthal, Telenkova, 1985).

The definitions of the second group also unite attention to the social motives of the use of euphemisms, these include the definitions:

An analysis of all the above definitions allows us to draw conclusions about the main functions of euphemisms. Here is given some of them:

1. Mitigation of the rude and unpleasant for the speaker, which involves the speaker's

assessment of the subject of speech as such, the direct designation of which is perceived by him as indecency, harshness or rudeness.

2. Mitigation of the rude and unpleasant for the interlocutor, which implies the dependence of the use of euphemism on the conditions of speech and context, as well as the social conditioning of ideas about what can act as a euphemism.

3. Disguise of reality, which presupposes the selection by the speaker of designations, not only softening certain unacceptable words or expressions, but also veiling, disguising the essence of the phenomenon.

As a result, the definition of a euphemism capable of fully reflecting the essence of this phenomenon must take into account all its functions. Euphemism is the replacement of any undesirable (rude or unlawful) word or expression with a more correct one, the purpose of which is to avoid directly naming what can cause negative feelings in communication participants, as well as to mask certain facts of reality. Euphemia is not quite clearly separated from other related linguistic phenomena, and the very concept of euphemism remains somewhat vague, covering numerous functions that are also inherent in other linguistic phenomena. In this regard, a large number of difficulties arise in determining the boundaries of the phenomenon of euphemia.

N.M. Potapova considers euphemisms as a protective psychological mechanism (Potapova, 2008: 138), highlighting the following features: — Semantic uncertainty; — Negative evaluativeness, aesthetic or stylistic coloration of the denotation, requiring improvement; — The ability to create positive or neutral connotations due to its use while maintaining the truth of the statement.

E.P. Senichkina identifies the main (universal, characteristic of all euphemistic substitutions) and essential (characteristic of most euphemisms) signs of euphemisms. All euphemisms have the following main features (Senichkina, 2008: 6):

— Designation of an unwanted denotation (the denotation of a euphemism refers to an object or phenomenon characterized by a negative assessment or negative connotation);

— Semantic ambiguity of the euphemism (allowing to mitigate the negative assessment of the denotation);

— Improvement of the character of the denotation (in comparison with the replaced expression or word) - "in order to become a euphemism, a new name must create associations in the minds of the speaker and listener with an object or phenomenon of a more positive assessment than the denotatum" (Katsev, 1989: 5);

— The formal nature of improving the denotation (the addressee can understand what the speaker is talking about).

Euphemism is not only a trope consisting in the implicit expression of a negative assessment, but also an element of the structure of the language that plays an important role in its historical development, since euphemization is a continuous process of changing the names of various objects and phenomena, as well as replacing some names with others based on a constant evaluation and re-evaluation by a person of forms of expression, proceeding from the desire to build communication in the most successful way. Speaking about the importance of taking into account the socio-cultural background against which the need to use euphemisms arises, L.P. Krysin highlights the following essential points in the euphemization process (Krysin, 1994: 28-49):

The speaker's assessment of the subject of speech as such, the direct designation of which can be qualified in a given social environment or by a specific addressee as rudeness, harshness, indecency, etc. (this

applies to certain objects, objects, realities, spheres of human activity and relations);

Selection by the speaker of such designations that not only soften certain seemingly rude words and expressions, but mask, veil the essence of the phenomenon (cf .: neoplasm instead of tumor, pediculosis instead of lice);

The dependence of the use of euphemism on the context and conditions of speech: the stricter the social control of the speech situation and the self-control of the speakers of their own speech, the more likely the appearance of euphemisms; and vice versa, in poorly controlled speech situations and with high speech automatism, direct designations are preferred - dysphemisms; (Ruzieva, 2021: 1600)

Social conditioning of ideas about what may be a euphemism. Among the factors that determine the conditions for the use of euphemisms, the following can be distinguished:

— The factor of context (contributing or hindering the euphemistic function of a linguistic unit): the same euphemism behaves differently in different conditions of the context, that is, it does not realize its euphemistic potential to the same extent (Katsev, 1989: 41);

— Factor of ease / determinism of communication: the stricter the control of the speech situation and self-control of the speaker over his own speech, the more likely the appearance of euphemisms, and, on the contrary, with weak control and high automatism of speech (communication in an informal setting), euphemisms may be preferred to "direct" designations or dysphemism (Krysin, 1994: 30);

— Style factor: there is a stylistic fixation of euphemism for a certain style of speech, euphemisms of scientific, official business, journalistic style, fiction, colloquial and everyday style, extra-literary vocabulary are distinguished (Senichkina, 2008: 32), "the euphemistic vocabulary represents all three main styles : sublime, neutral and reduced "(Katsev, 1989: 37-38);

— The factor of social determinism: some euphemisms are inherent in urban general colloquial speech, others are used in the speech of rural residents, etc. (Senichkina, 2008: 32);

— The factor of social relativity: "What in one environment is regarded as a euphemism, in another environment may receive different evaluations" (Krysin, 1994: 389);

— Factor of the speaker's speech culture: the dependence of the appearance of euphemisms in speech on what type of speech culture the speaker is;

— Time factor: "euphemia is a universal both in time and space" (Katsev, 1989: 30), that is, the functioning of a linguistic unit as a euphemism is determined by time frames, and words used as euphemisms do not remain so permanently, there is a contamination, "dysphemization" of euphemisms. B.A. Larin speaks of the fragility of euphemisms: an essential condition for the effectiveness of a euphemism is the presence of an unacceptable equivalent, and as soon as this implied expression goes out of use, the euphemism loses its ennobling properties, passing into the category of direct names, and then requires a new replacement (Ruzieva, 2021: e-conference Globe).

In this regard, A. M. Katsev distinguishes: erased euphemisms (which have almost lost their euphemistic function and are still used only by virtue of tradition); true euphemisms (productive at this historical stage, with great euphemistic potential); true euphemisms with an additional stylistic effect (euphemisms combined with irony and humor) (Katsev, 1989: 41).

REFERENCES:

1) Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка - М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, 1958

2) Кацев А.М. Языковое табу и эвфемия. - Л.: ЛГПИ, 1989

3) Крысин Л.П. Социолингвистические аспекты изучения современного русского языка. - М.: Наука, 1989

4) Мухамедьянова Г.Н. Эвфемия в общественно-политической лексике: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. - Уфа, 2005

5) Потапова Н.М. Эвфемизмы в языке и речи: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. - М., 2008

6) Zarifovna, Ruzieva Nafisa. "The viewpoint to the study of euphemisms in different languages and epochs." ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL 11.2 (2021): 1600-1605.

7) Zarifovna, Ruziyeva Nafisa. "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING EUPHEMISMS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS OF SOCIETY." E-Conference Globe. 2021.

DICTIONARIES:

8) Розенталь Д.Э., Теленкова М.А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терминов - М., 1985, Изд. "Просвещение"

9) Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов - М.: КомКнига, 2007.