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SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF EUPHEMISMS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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Annotation

This article deals with the issues of semantic and structural analysis of euphemisms in non-sister English and Uzbek languages. The article also focuses on the linguistic and verbal aspects of euphemisms.

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqola evfemizmlarning qardosh bo'lmagan ingliz va o'zbek tillarida semantik va strukur tahlili masalalariga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, maqolada evfemizmlarning lisoniy va nutqiy jihatlariga ham e'tibor qaratiladi.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы семантического и структурного анализа эвфемизмов в несестринском английском и узбекском языках. В статье также рассматриваются лингвистические и вербальные аспекты эвфемизмов.

The development of society - the rise of the economy, politics and culture - has a certain effect on the development of language, requiring a high level of thinking, fine taste and ethical treatment in people. This process allows development of speech culture, the level of meaning of the means of speech, that is, the existing lexical units in the language, to determine the subtleties expressed in them. In this sense, existing euphemisms in language lead to the formation of new foundations for development of euphemistic speech. In linguistics, the phenomenon of euphemism has been the subject of study since the twentieth century, and it has been given different definitions, each of which determines the relationship to this phenomenon and the function of this phenomenon in language. Euphemisms perform such functions as "masking the truth" to soften concepts and words that are unpleasant to the speaker and listener. A. Hodjiev describes this phenomenon as follows: "An object - is an expression of a phenomenon in a much softer form: a rude, obscene word, a word that does not used in place of a phrase or taboo, the use of a phrase.

Early Thoughts on the Phenomenon of Euphemism in World Linguistics can be seen in the works of J.Vandries, L.A. Reformatsky. As A.A. Bulakhovsky quoted, he believes that the euphemistic units used under the taboo are related to ethnic development. He acknowledges that taboos are caused by various heresies and superstitions, and emphasizes that euphemisms serve to cover them up.





Modern linguists have set a clear task to systematically study euphemisms as a speech layer as a whole to reveal all speech potential and to highlight its semantic and structural features. In this regard, this article we will try to reveal the comparative structural-semantic analysis of euphemisms in English and Uzbek on the basis of examples from works of art.

Our observations allowed us to classify euphemistic speech as follows:

1. According to the degree of taboo of reality:

- a) unnamed, forbidden to say, euphemisms related to pornographic concepts. For example, the Uzbek and English euphemisms for the concept of "attraction" can be seen in the following examples: O'g'lim, bunaqa **behavo** qiz ekan, vaqtida bilib, o'zingizni chetga olganingiz yaxshi bo'libdi. (Mirmuhsin)
- Mahallamizda bitta **suyuqoyoq** chiqibdi-da. (Mirmuhsin)
- U kimsaning qulog'iga shivirlaydi xotining **halol emas**. (Abdulla Qahhor)
- Chunki u eriga **vafosizlik** qilgan, yomon **yo'llarga yurgan**. (R. Uzoqova)
- It's entirely populated by crooks stock- exchange jugglers, corrupt policeman and ladies of easy-virtue. (G. Lindsay)
- She was a light woman whom nobody respected. (G. Lindsay)

2. Euphemisms for fear, cold, bad news, or death.

- Beginning jasadi o'zi qurdirgan Mirzo Xumoyun maqbarasining o'ng qanotida **dafn etildi**. (P. Qodirov)
- Yoshim yigirma yettiga kirdi, hamon o'g'ilga zorman, bir emas, ikki o'g'ilni **qabrga qo'ydim**. (P. Qodirov)
- Marhumni hokiga **topshirib qaytdilar**. (N. Aminov)
- Patrick Henry has already **gone to his long home**: Samuel Adam was soon to follow. (Ch. Beard and M. Beard)
- He did not talk to them, they had already been told exactly what each of them was to do, and who was to do in case the first-choice man **kicked the bucket** or was otherwise out. (O. Henry)

3. Euphemistic phenomena related to concepts that can be called names but do not fit the culture of speech. This type of euphemism has a wide range of applications such as: a) in the speech of family members; (b) in dealings with business and public places; d) in the speaker's address, for example: the engineer uses words such as "sister", "sister" when referring to the cleaner (in this case, the words "sister" are a euphemistic word). In English, for example, it is used for "sanitation engineer", "custodian caretaker" (janitor) or "transparenting wall maintenance officer".





Let's turn to the types of euphemisms according to their semantic and grammatical formation. They are divided into the linguistic and speech euphemisms according to their semantic and grammatical formation. These types of euphemisms have some features of membership and generality, as well as some differences. The meaning of linguistic euphemisms - means by which a general concept expresses a figurative meaning in an incomprehensible whole in the real sense of the words in a compound. This aspect of the euphemism is related to events such as phrases, proverbs, and parables.

In English, a phrase meaning "disabled" is analyzed as follows: Woman you have gone too far! You are out of your senses! (D. Carter)

Linguistic euphemisms are lexical units that can be lexified. For example, euphemisms such as "to do slavery," "to perish," "to be a victim," and "to leave us," which express the notion of "dying," are linguistic euphemisms.

The verbal euphemism occurs mainly in the verbal context. At the heart of the term speech euphemism is the necessity, temporary taboo in the temporal speech it is a process. Therefore, it is possible to conditionally use the in terms original or absolute euphemism for linguistic euphemism and relative or temporary euphemism for verbal euphemism, because verbal euphemisms are used in the real sense of the word outside the context.

Euphemisms are divided into a) verbal; and b) nonverbal euphemisms according to the means of expression. In speech process, a particular situation requires that the reality taboo can be expressed through nonverbal means, but not in verbal speech. Nonverbal means of expressing euphemistic meaning are also natural and necessary methods and play an important role as a component in the speech process. Nonverbal euphemistic speech is usually could be as: a) Conciseness, thrift and language measure; b) it is based on the situational demand of context and speech situation. Nonverbal euphemistic expressions can also be studied under the units of implicative and kinetic euphemisms. The implicative euphemism is based more on context or written speech. This process focuses mainly on presupposition, ellipse, intonation, silence, and pause.

Verbal euphemism expresses the euphemistic meaning which use lexical-semantic movements and speech figures, whereas nonverbal express speech gestures facial expressions, gestures, mannerisms of the interlocutor, the speech situation and the tone associated with these processes, its elements is to work with prosodic means. It is important to note that these two means of speech are not completely isolated from each other.





In an implicit expression the structure of the sentence changes like: incompleteness, ellipticalization, as well as there will be changes in the content of the sentence.

In conclusion, we can note that semantic-structural analysis of euphemisms in the comparable English and Uzbek languages is characterized by similarities, commonalities and, in turn, differences. In general, no matter what language our euphemisms are used, they serve to appeal the speech.

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