



Types of euphemisms used in everyday life

Ruzieva Nafisa Zarifovna
Bukhara Stare University

Abstract: *This article focuses on the analysis of euphemisms that are constantly used in everyday life and its evolution over time and its types. The researches and viewpoints of some linguists have been also discussed in the article.*

Key words: *euphemism, euphemisms by origin, euphemism-tabuism, historical euphemisms, functional euphemisms.*

Softening expressions of courtesy are common to all languages of the world. Euphemisms are used for softening words and combinations of words. They are resorted to by the speaker whenever he suggests that the subject of the conversation may offend, hurt or embarrass the interlocutor. The tougher the social control of speech and self-control by self-speaking speakers is, the more likely it is that euphemisms will emerge. However euphemisms in languages cannot be similar. There are many approaches to distinguish between the types of euphemism, and this article will focus on the types of euphemism based on the work of E. P. Senichkina, L. P. Ratshina, M. L. Kovshova. In general by euphemism, it should be considered the following main types of euphemism: euphemisms of tabuism, optional euphemisms, historical euphemisms, obsolete euphemisms, euphemisms by origin, linguistic (systemic, common language) euphemisms, occasional euphemisms, speech euphemisms, functional euphemisms.

Euphemism-tabuism dates back to antiquity, when direct naming was strictly forbidden by society due to a fidelist view of the world. The use of euphemism-tabuism from antiquity is not well understood or understood by modern speakers of the language. Often, the direct nominations that are replaced by this type of euphemism are not retained in the literary language.

Optional euphemisms are optional substitutes. Stigmatized direct names often used. makes the addressee feel uncomfortable. The non-mandatory is due to the fact that communication will also take place in the case of direct use. In the case of direct use. Names, however, modern parameterized communication. It is communication within a strictly defined social framework – assumes using of optional euphemisms. E. P. Senichkina writes that «It is the optional euphemisms that make up the bulk of substituted usage».

Historical euphemisms include words or expressions that once served as a substitute function or a replacement function, but at present their «euphemism» potential is not understood by the speakers of the language. These euphemisms are only relevant in terms of the history of the language, but their numbers increase day by day, because a consequence of the tendency of the phenomenon of a euphemism for dynamics - erasing the euphemistic meaning of a word and replacing it with another, new euphemism. Old euphemisms should also be considered for this occasion. The euphemisms are out of use, their euphemistic function. decreased but still recognized by native speakers.

Euphemisms by origin - they are words which, in the opinion of E. P. Senichkina, actually «are not euphemisms», but «the emergence, formation of these language units is due, inter alia, to a euphemistic function». Such words include medical terms, word borrowed from foreign languages, abbreviations, which are characterized by some meaninglessness for a common native speaker, the ability to cut off associative ties. Nominees related to linguistic or systematic euphemisms are understood by most speakers of the language as euphemistic words and receive in



dictionaries, though irregularly, the litter "euf." Reproduction and understanding of euphemisms of a given species is not a difficult problem. M. L. Kovshov also considers the so-called «speech» euphemisms to be close to language or - in its terminology - to general-language euphemisms are such euphemisms Individual contextual substitutions whose sustainability and reproducibility are limited to a narrow range of family or friendship communication. These two types of nominations are contrasted with occasional euphemisms formed by speech, but not quantifiable and described within the dictionary: such euphemisms are created «in case, sometimes unique, their use in speech».

Functional euphemisms are the smallest part of all euphemisms and linguistic units are most often included. The lexical nature of functional euphemisms is not meant to be a euphemism, but which, in certain contexts or through lexical combinations, regularly perform a euphemistic function, such units include indefinite pronouns.

Euphemisms are also distinguished by their degree of «mitigation», as E. P. Senichkina writes: «The degree of euphemisation does not concern historical euphemisms and euphemisms by origin. Euphemisation has nominees formed by speech and they are occasional euphemisms. Hence linguistic euphemisms are - substitute units with an average or minimum degree of euphemization. For the minimum degree of euphemization is characterized the acquisition of a euphemism in the process of using a negative assessment or connotation that is realized by modern native speaker.

Depending on the area in which the process is carried out the relaxed renaming - everyday (personal) and socio-political (social) will be distinguished between everyday and social euphemisms, or everyday and socio-political ones. The first describe the life of a person in his intimate, family sphere and sphere daily activities, the latter are created and used in a special speech situation, where the interlocutors are the state apparatus in the face of officials, on the one hand, and the population of this state, with another. Thus speaking of euphemization as one of the universal ongoing processes in modern languages and relying on the above, we can draw the following conclusion: one of the main characteristics of the lexicon under consideration can be considered a large a variety of types of euphemisms (the most comprehensive types are linguistic, speech, occasional), the presence of a degree of mitigation in most species (maximum, average, minimum), the significance of the style factor (euphemisms of different styles of speech), as well as the belonging of euphemisms to one of the two main areas of human life - everyday or socio-political.

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