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**ТАЪЛИМ ВА  
ИННОВАЦИОН  
ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР**

**ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И  
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ  
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ**

**EDUCATION AND  
INNOVATIVE  
RESEARCH**

**ТАЪЛИМ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР  
ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ  
EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH**



Муассис: Бухоро давлат университети Фан ва таълим МЧЖ	<b>07.00.00 – ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ</b>	
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## CLASSIFICATION AND FUNCTIONS OF EUPHEMISMS

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*Abstract: This article is devoted to the classification and functions of euphemisms, their types. In addition, it was discussed the types of euphemisms which are used for unachieved students to make teachers' speech more polite. The article proves once again that euphemisms are used in all spheres of our life.*

*Key words: euphemisms, personal and social euphemisms, abbreviation of euphemisms.*

## EVFEMIZMLARNING TASNIFI VA VAZIFALARI

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*Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola evfemizmlarning tasnifi, vazifalari va ularning turlariga bag'ishlangan. Bundan tashqari, o'qituvchi nutqini odobli qilish maqsadida o'zlashtirishi past bo'lgan o'quvchilarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan evfemizm turlari haqida so'z yuritilgan. Maqolada ko'rsatilgan firklar va mulohazalarda evfemizmlar hayotimizning barcha jabhalarida qo'llanilayotganini yana bir bor isbotlaydi.*

*Tayanch so'zlar: evfemizmlar, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy evfemizmlar, evfemizmlarning qisqartmalari.*

## КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ И ФУНКЦИИ ЭВФЕМИЗМОВ

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*Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена классификации и функциям эвфемизмов, их видам. Кроме того, обсуждались виды эвфемизмов, которые используются для неуспевающих учеников, чтобы сделать речь учителей более вежливой. Статья еще раз доказывает, что эвфемизмы используются во всех сферах нашей жизни.*

*Ключевые слова: эвфемизмы, личные и социальные эвфемизмы, сокращение эвфемизмов.*

**Introduction:** No matter how mysterious and unfamiliar the term “euphemism” sounds to us, in fact, each of us uses such words almost every day. «Euphemism» in English, and in other languages, is a word or descriptive expression that is neutral in meaning and emotional coloring, which is usually used in texts and public statements in order to replace other words and expressions that are considered unacceptable or inappropriate. Of course, both the speaker and the listener are well aware of what is hidden behind the euphemisms, otherwise the meaning of their use disappears. Therefore, «euphemism» comes from the Greek words, which are generally translated as «harmony.» Euphemism is still a little studied phenomenon of language. Although linguistic prohibitions and the substitutes for taboo words they cause have been the subject of science for two centuries, many aspects of the problem of euphemism have not been sufficiently considered. Meanwhile, euphemisms make up a significant percentage of the English vocabulary. Nowadays, people tend to express their thoughts directly and frankly. On the other hand, objects and phenomena of a certain circle regularly receive indirect names. One thing is

indisputable - euphemisms, among other indirect names, play a certain role in the speech of modern Englishmen.

Literature review: Currently, there is a significant number of research works, the object of study of which were the processes of euphemization. The beginning of the study of euphemism was laid by such prominent scientists as I.R. Galperin, B.A. Larin, G. Paul. Such scientists as V.I. Zobotkina, A.M. Katsev, G.G. Kuzhim, B. Cooper, L.P. Krysin, V.P. Moskvina, E.I. Sheigal, as well as foreign researchers - J. Neaman, H. Rawson, K. Silver, R.V. Holder and others.

Research methodology: In short, the use of euphemisms in speech often depends on the values, etiquette norms, and sociocultural speech norms established in a particular society. Euphemisms are a linguistic and socio-cultural phenomenon with a long history in terms of origin. The study of euphemisms overcomes the difficulties and misunderstandings that arise in the process of intercultural communication and ensures the success and effectiveness of communication.

L.P. Krysin subdivided the spheres of functioning of euphemisms into personal ones, relating to the life and personality of the speaker, addressee and third parties, and social ones, relating to a person's relations with other people and society, with power:

Personal: • some physiological processes and states (pie-eyed-drunk); • certain parts of the body - for example, bottom - the back of the body; • relationships between the sexes - for example, to go out with-to meet someone; • illness and death (other side-death)

Social:

- Politics (eg find Cook County to be involved in electoral fraud);
- Repressive actions of the authorities;
- State and military secrets;
- Activities of the army, intelligence, police, criminal investigation department and some other authorities (paddy wagon - police vehicle);
- The sphere of distribution and service, education (for example, verbally deficient - unable to read);
- Relations between different national and social groups and religion (eg West Briton is a casual reference to an Irish Protestant educated in England);
- Some types of professions.

We have presented this classification in the following scheme. The linguist Beatrice Warren proposed the most detailed classification of methods for the formation of euphemisms. She divided all euphemisms into two groups according to the method of formation like following:

The first way is to change the word or the form of the word;

The second way is to change the value.

The first group includes such ways of forming euphemisms as

Compounding - for example, apron-string-hold- about a man using his wife's property (living in a house owned by his wife).

Onomatopoeia

Forming a new word using suffixes

An abbreviation - for example, BO-sweat smell, comes from a phrase used in a soap advertisement that was supposed to help with a situation called body odour. Another example of NINA is the abbreviation seen earlier in advertisements, which meant, "No Irish need apply". The Americans were reluctant to hire the Irish and made a similar postscript in the advertisements. Currently, the media pays much attention to the phenomenon of political correctness, which has become a way of life in many Western countries and in the United States.

What is political correctness? Political correctness seeks not just to soften the true meaning of what is happening but to protect the oppressed. By means of

language, they try to correct real or perceived discrimination. One of the main linguistic means of achieving this goal is euphemism. It provides the speaker with the optimal speech strategy of behavior in conflict situations. Political correctness affects such issues as the protection of the rights of women, national minorities, the disabled and the elderly. Along with these issues, political correctness tries to remove negative attitudes towards people engaged in certain activities. Basically, we are talking about raising the status of unpopular or low-prestige professions. In our country, political correctness is not as common as in Western countries, but in the Russian language there are similarities with the English-speaking phenomenon.

The emergence of political correctness in the Russian language and culture was facilitated by Russia's involvement in the processes of globalization, the development of modern technologies, and some other factors. At present in Russian, as well as in English, there are quite a lot of cases of euphemistic replacement of the names of physically difficult and low-prestige professions.

Analysis and discussion of results: Now we have considered euphemisms related to the field of education. The source of this material was a dictionary of euphemisms «How Not to Say What You Mean», the author of this dictionary is R. Holder. This dictionary contains a huge number of euphemisms on various topics. We have identified about 50 euphemisms relating to the field of education. These words and phrases refer both to the abilities of children and to various aspects of the life of school and university education. All these euphemisms belong to the social group, as they relate to the sphere of education. We tried to divide these euphemisms into thematic subgroups and came to the following conclusions. Most of these phrases used to describe the weak abilities of children or those who violate discipline, for example, overactive - naughty, limited - having limited abilities or intelligence. Their number was 20 out of 49 phrases. In the next place in terms of frequency, there are phrases that mean the exclusion of a student from a school or university.

For example: send down-exclude from the university, ship-dismiss from work, sometimes used in the meaning of «exclude from the university». One of the main qualities of the British nation is politeness and restraint, which cannot exist without euphemisms. In the course of this work, we determined that euphemism is the replacement of an offensive word with a more polite one. We also determined that euphemisms have many functions, but the most important of them is to avoid insults and make communication comfortable for both parties.

We also learned that all euphemisms divided into two large groups: personal and social. Personal euphemisms affect some physiological processes and conditions; mean certain parts or relationships between the sexes. They also include phrases related to illness and death. Social euphemisms are associated with politics, the activities of the army and other authorities. Personal euphemisms also concern the relationship between different national and social groups.

There are two subgroups of ways to form euphemisms in English: the first way is to change the word or form of the word; the second way is to change the value.

Conclusion: Euphemisms, like everything else in the language, live and are in constant development. The life of language and man exist in close relationship. It is the person who determines the place where each particular euphemism should exist. Obscene, inappropriate and indecent - these are the habitats of euphemisms. All these concepts are subjectively determined only by man. Therefore, euphemism is not so much a linguistic concept as a cultural one. Euphemisms do not necessarily replace only obscene words and expressions, but also those words that are not customary to speak in a given situation.

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