

EUPHEMISMS AND THEIR CONTENT

Navruzova Muyassar Gaybullaevna

Bukhara state university

Associate Professor of the Department of Primary Education,

Faculty of Sports Activity and Pedagogy,

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, PhD

Abstract. In the work, attention was paid to various aspects: researches were studied on the topic of medical euphemisms in general and euphemisms of medical origin in particular; we presented an analysis of lexical features of medical vocabulary outside the professional sphere.

Keywords: euphemism, medical terminology, lexical features, medical euphemisms, thematic groups, medical speech, cultural communication.

Introduction. Medical linguistic units are non-separable parts of medical terminology. The study of medical euphemism as a medical linguistic unit is an vital linguistic problem, since in recent decades the process of euphemisms formation has been going ahead in a high rate. Euphemism is a complex linguistic, social and cognitive phenomenon. They are not only lexical and morphological terms, but also they have comparative, linguocultural, sociolinguistic, semantic and functional-pragmatic aspects. Researches devoted to the development of euphemization are available in lexicology, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics. The lexico-morphological point of view let us to illuminate the problem of euphemism formation, to build different types of euphemism models.

Introduction. To date medical terminology is represented by a complex system, a set of medical and paramedical terms that have developed as a result of the centuries-old development of world medicine and medical science, which is developing dynamically to this day. In the last decades of the XX and early XXI centuries. in the medical field, there is a simultaneous process of unification of

disciplines that existed separately, and division, differentiation of specialties into highly specialized ones. A medical term is a linguistic unit that preserves the general lexical features of natural language units in a medical terminological database (macrosystem), which is a collection of collective knowledge of conventional and complementary (unconventional) medicine (microsystems). Complementary medicine in most countries is considered partly as traditional, partly as modern traditional, but not having proper scientific confirmation, but not being an antagonist of science. Provided an integrative medical approach, doctors combine the conventional, i.e. usual, medical practice with methods and means of complementary and alternative medicine. The up-to-date word stock of the medical language is extremely diverse. Its evolution is medical terminology, which is its organizing structural component "due to its special organization and cognitive potential".

Euphemisms are inseparable parts of medical terminology. The scientific literature has given different explanations of this phenomenon, which suggests that euphemisms are multidimensional, of a changing environment. The lexical-grammatical arrangement of euphemism is various, it has the features of emotional colorlessness, methodological neutrality and changeability. In the dictionary edited by A.A. Evgeneva, euphemism is defined as "a word or phrase used instead of an expression that is considered unsuitable or inopportune for a particular reason." - avoidance of obscene words, softened expression) a neutral word or expression that seems rude, indecent, disgraceful, shameless to the speaker, synonymous with the idea he wants to precise. For example, old age in place of old age; to deviate from the truth instead of lying; to be held in place of delay; flesh instead of obesity.

Materials and methods. In the Uzbek linguistics there are also number of scientific works on the subject of euphemism. N.Ismatullaev was the first researcher to give the explanation the quality of the evolutionist groups. On the basis of the observation and analysis of the medical euphemisms in Uzbek, it can be stated that the medical evidences are used as "frightening", "abusive" and "speechless" instead

of improper expressions; which enhances medical speech and unpleasant news is made neutral.

Combining the classification of euphemistic units listed above with the names of the above mentioned names, the disease, the psychological, the mental and physical consequences, the effects of the crime and the consequences, the impoverishment and deprivation, sexual relations, etc. thematic groups. Thematic classification of euphemistic units based on English materials is reflected in the R.H. Holder's research. The scientist formed a series of analytical podcasts, which has been described as a field of semantic fields including a more detailed classification of these categories. In particular, it violates national and ethnic origin, ethnicity, religion, alcoholism, war, national conflicts, games, murderers, sex offenders, suicide, pregnancy and child abduction, legal and social norms of burial (prostitution, aggression, theft and etc.). In addition, researchers from the English language department emphasize the problems, such as, abortion, bankruptcy, unwanted sexual harassment, unemployment and corruption. Emphasizing the euphemistic units along with the researches of scientists, we have come to the conclusion that among all of classifications thematic ones are more essential. The classification of these descriptions indicate its diversity.

A. Katsev distinguishes euphemisms into 10 thematic groups. There is also a terrific esthetic descent of ontological characteristics. Social media is characterized by the essence of euphemisms. It is done on the basis of the word's belonging to a certain group. L.P. Krisin divides the subject and scope of euphemistic units into groups such as of physiological processes and situations, (1) sexuality (2) intercourse (3) diseases and death (4). The subject groups outlined above are related to individual issues and the social groups are of separate group. In this context, euphemistic units representing inter-human relationships, relationships with society and power are of social importance.

According to E.H. Malgina, a Russian linguist studying the medical euphemisms based on Russian materials, medical euphemisms are analyzed in two

ways: 1) descriptive themes of names change; 2) the linguistic aggregation of the ephemeral groups; the appearance and formation of euphemistic units; The sign of the carcasses / echochemisms of analyzed euphemistic units, their diacrates.

E.H.Malgina analyzes euphemisms used in the speech of physicists of the 19th-20th centuries and finds out that there are eight subject groups. These are the "frauds" of a physician (1), death concepts (2), fatal illnesses (3), severe patients (4), "shameful" illnesses (5), sexual organism concepts (6) physiological processes related to reproductive organs (7), and physiological and mental deficiencies (8). Coming from above-mentioned linguistic analysis, there is a difference of function in the field of medical speech humorous expression of information, informing to explain the denotative and connotative meaning;

Results. The first researcher of euphemism in Uzbek linguistics, N.Ismatullaev, was the author of a series of classifications to learn:

I. Taboo based euphemisms:

1. The euphemisms that are used to name mythological concepts ;
2. Euphemisms used for poisonous insects, animals and snakes, etc;
3. Euphemisms used for;
4. Euphemisms used for diseases;
5. Euphemisms for the relationship of men and women;
6. Euphemisms of women;

II. Euphemisms based on irrationality.

- 1) Euphemism related to women's ill-treatment (pregnancy, menstrual cycle);
- 2) Euphemism used in expressing family relationships;
- 3) death - related euphemism;
- 4) Sex-related euphemisms;
- 5) Euphemism applied to human organs;
- 6) dress-related euphemism;
- 7) euphemism in the language of doctor and medicine;
- 8) Euphemism applied to toilets, baths and other places.

III. Dialectical euphemisms used in colloquial and religious purposes.

IV. Methodical euphemisms.

V. Euphemisms used in the diplomatic language.

N. Ismatullaev points out that euphemism is used in six functions:

1) the name of the object threatening;

2) in the face of an unpleasant and frustrating word;

3) in the words of a deceitful word;

4) as an alternative of a frightening statement;

5) on behalf of concealing the notion;

6) as a substitute of the word which does not have an outline of organization and specialty.

Discussion. As can be seen from the foregoing points, the materials studied by different scholars show the diversity of thematic classifications of medical euphemism. We analyze the Uzbek-language medical records used in periodicals; groups they are included; To avoid the illness and illusions caused by the illness, many people resort to words of wisdom or proverbs. The appearance and utilization of medical euphemism in language is accompanied by progress in this process.

The guilty verdicts of the community are the disease names that are considered rude. These illnesses are characterized by euphemisms as they are contrary to publicity and ambiguity. Below we will analyze the texts involved in such units: "AIDS (title). When the patient's immune system was examined, it was found that the number of lymphocytes decreased dramatically. Disease-related symptoms are called "Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome" - AIDS. Dangers of AIDS are classified as "dangerous group" by a group of populations. This "dangerous group" includes drug addicts, sexually explicit sex workers, sexually transmitted diseases. This group of the population is more vulnerable to AIDS because of its behavioral disorder in the community, and the risk of spreading the disease is high. As it turned out, there was no reason for the immune system in these patients. They were young homosexuals. This terrible disease has also led many celebrities to life. AIDS virus

is present in blood, sperm, intestinal separation, breast milk, and tears. (Shifo-info, 2017.No. 17, p. 12) ". The outbreak of this disease, as discussed above, is the result of moral disturbances; it is clear that the illness of this disease is a dirty lifestyle. Therefore, these people are kept secret from the society, even if they are included in the list. In medical speech, the disease was replaced by its own name, in all other places, with the euphemism of the unit: it is a terrible disease.

Medical units belonging to the group of "physiological processes involving reproductive organs" are also found in Turkish. For example: Climax is a process that is characterized by the age-related retardation of the reproductive system during the lifetime of women. This process is also referred to as menopause. In this period, women have limited childbearing, characterized by a complete or short-term menstrual cycle ("Hamshira", 2016. 2, p. 18-19). The term "climax" in this article is understood as the use of menopause in the speech of the medical personnel, and the use of a combination of childbearing ability is a matter of evaporation.

N.Ismatullayev differentiates "taboo-based evolutionism" and introduces the "Euphemisms applied to relationships between men and women" in this group. Here are the following texts: If the misery on the bed would come back, then the man's desire exceeded his potential ... I had a wedding in December last year. During this time, we have never been together ... The urologist-andrologist diagnosed my husband with acute inflammation, varicose veins and weaknesses. In addition, my husband is very nervous, positive about emotions ... It is understood that the fear of sexual intercourse in men is weak or eroded by erection (sexual excitement). ("Shifo-info", 2018, No. 5, p. 43-45). In this section, the term impotence is defined as the number of illnesses in the bed, weaknesses of the bed, weakness; Units that have not been replaced with sex have been used.

N.Ismatullaev believes that the functions of euphemistic units are the same as those used mask of the notion that such units are unpleasant and frustrating. The highlighted units are used both in the speech of the medical personnel and in the folklore, and are of euphemistic importance. They are dyspeptic. The purpose of

using these units comes from the general purpose of the use of euphemistic units (using the concepts used in conjunction with the notion that it is unpleasant and irritable).

Conclusion. Based on the observation and analysis of the medical euphemisms in Uzbek are used as "frightening", "abusive" and "speechless" instead of improper expressions; which enhances medical speech, and bad news is brought in neutral.

As a conclusion, comprehensive study of the medical vocabulary opens up new perspectives both for identifying the semantic, derivational and etymological features of this layer of vocabulary, which has an ethno marked medical component of meaning. Furthermore, comprehensive and multifaceted disclosure of the linguistic nature and specific characteristics of lexical realities that stood in the origins of the development of modern scientific medical terminology. All this, ultimately, contributes to the knowledge of this vocabulary branch in the formation of a specialized linguistic picture of the world.

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