

THE USAGE OF EUPHEMISMS IN COMMUNICATION

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Abstract: The given article deals with the study about origins of English and Uzbek euphemisms in spoken language. We try to define some similarities and differences of euphemisms both languages with examples and definitions, which is being used over the countries.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена изучению происхождения эвфемизмов английского и узбекского языков в разговорной речи. Мы пытаемся определить некоторые сходства и различия эвфемизмов обоих языков с примерами и определениями, которые используются в разных странах.

Keywords: Euphemisms, communication, political euphemisms, euphemisms as a means of circulation speech, culture, gender relations

Ключевые слова: эвфемизмы, политические эвфемизмы, эвфемизмы как средства обращения в узбекской речи, культура, гендерные отношения.

INTRODUCTION

Verbal communication plays an important role in any society. Since language is the primary means of human communication, it is immediately present in society responds to all changes. In the political sphere, the desired of social life

As in the field, communication plays a very important role. In political discourse, politicians, to attract public attention, to support a single political force in society is important.

However, political the text of the indicators is effective, a hidden moment, and directs society in the right direction the tendency to think is very important. That is why politicians are an unpleasant community from lexical units that hide events and adorn clarity apply. These lexical units are called euphemisms.

MAIN BODY

The use of euphemisms exists in everyday life and the main purpose of euphemisms is to shed more light on the event is to take the essence of what happened. Euphemisms are specific property is displayed by type of tool. The Origin of Euphemism

The tradition of using indirect expressions has long mythological roots. Euphemism arose because of the designation of totems as a linguistic taboo, the prohibition of pronouncing the names of gods; a kind of Aesopian language built on allegory and secret writing. Euphemistic phrases are also associated with old verbal superstitions, i.e. the fear of pronouncing the names of dangerous events (diseases, negative concepts according to religious belief) out loud so as not to cause them. Hence,

euphemism is a methodological tool created by the culture of the people's worldview. It is well-known that human speech is based on moral norms. Moral and other words and phrases instead of words that are culturally forbidden use euphemisms (Greek euphemeo - meaning "I speak well, softly") called Euphemisms are the expression of language as a much softer form of expression of an object-event serves to enrich the visual capabilities. Also socio-stylistic differences are reflected in the types of euphemisms and their modes of expression reaches .

The essence of ephemerism can be revealed by three criteria:

1. Evaluate the word and recognize that its purpose is sharp, immoral can be obtained.
2. Gently and politely, dropping out all the phrases given choose to speak.
3. The context of the use of euphemisms and their use in the context of speechaddiction: the state of speech and the ability to control one's speech, euphemisms are more likely to occur and, conversely, in poorly controlled speech conditions and with high speech automation (family communication, with friends, etc.), euphemisms may be preferable to "direct" nephrophytes.

Thus, the main goal in return for speech is to avoid communicative conflicts and should not create a sense of communicative discomfort in the audience.

Materials and Methods: English political euphemisms to different groups is divided into: the number of words, as well as the places of use (topics).

1. The first group is one word - euphemism.

- a) For example, a prisoner (imprisoned) -restricted liberty, execution of a sentence;
- b) Qualities: Disabled - refers to people with physical or mental disabilities term (Disability is a term used to describe people with physical or mental disabilities); confiscated - private property confiscated by the state (confiscated - private property confiscated by the state);

2. A two-word euphemism.

- a) For example, adjectives and nouns: nuclear intention -nuclear intent is a policy of dealing withnuclear weapons, means of protection - prison - imprisonment); b) two horses: taxes - taxpayers (to the state) (taxpayers to the state); c) horse and verb: money laundering - illegal activitymoney is changed (the money in which the illegal activity is carried out isexchanged). (Money laundering is the making of money that has been made illegally)The means of communication are the beginning of human relationships,the worldview of the people and the verbal demands of each period, to the psyche of that period adapts.

These tools are language ethics, knowledge level, speech reflected in the culture. This is the process of motivation, the means of appeal can be said to cause euphemisms for appeals.

Euphemistic terms or references in Uzbek language are as follows:

- a) appeals of husband and wife to each other and close relatives;

b) names denoting kinship;

(c) in connection with supplications to gods, prophets, saints and priests can be used a lot.

Examples of euphemisms:

Use of the word "unclean" instead of "jinn";

representatives of occupations associated with increasing risk (pilots, parachutists, miners, etc.) avoid the word "last" and use "extreme" instead.

A speaker's assessment of a subject in terms of politeness / obscenity, rudeness / etiquette is usually focused on specific areas of human activity (or the relationship between them). From the following, B.A. Larin, we highlight the traditional areas:

1) some physiological processes and conditions; see clear your nose! - blow your nose instead !; bowel emptying; discomfort (menstruation); She is expecting a baby (instead: She is pregnant), etc. ;

2) certain parts of the body associated with the "bottom of the body"; such types of objects are such that their indirect, euphemistic definition in everyday speech is less appropriate by many, such as the definition of genitals;

3) gender relations; see: being in close, intimate relationship, intimate relationship, physical intimacy; use of verbs to meet, befriend, walk (with someone) in conversation; We had nothing to do with it (meaning physical intimacy), etc. ;

4) illness and death: "sick", "sick" instead of "sick", "feeling bad"; "He's totally bad" - about a desperate patient, "he left us" instead of "dead," "he's gone"; "death" instead of "death"; "Fatal outcome" is used as a medical euphemism for "too direct" to replace "death" and so on. The themes of death and burial, if these events are relevant (or coincide with the time of the speech, or if a shorter time is set aside), speak almost exclusively using euphemisms. Let us compare "dead" and obsolete, ordinary people to "end," "deceased," "gone," "no longer with us"; "submit to the ground" (but not for burial!); the actions of the institutions engaged in the organization of funerals are characterized in the official language by the services of ceremonial ceremonies, which are vague in nature and euphemistic in nature. Let us also compare in the speech of the physicians: "to lose the patient," i.e., to allow the patient to die, "not to fight the disease"; "kids leave" (meaning "to die").

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, It should be said that, based on the above, we can see that there is a great deal of euphemisms difference and similarities between Uzbek and English. In the main part, We have given examples of type of English euphemisms. It seems that there are similarities on the field both of languages. Euphemisms do not always remain in the possession of one social group. Some of them migrate to other languages, and sometimes become clear in the literary language of the nation. There are hundreds of words of euphemisms, which have become legitimate

members of the English language. Euphemisms belongs rather to formal type of communication and suppose that euphemisms plays an important role in spoken in-group interaction.

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