

FORMATION OF NEW LEXICAL MEANING AS  
A RESULT OF EUPHEMISM

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The article talks about the skill of discovering new lexical meanings by means of euphemism in the novel "The Past Days" by Abdulla Qadiri, the great writer of Uzbek literature, the owner of the unique poetic thought who left an indelible mark in the history of our literature. .

**Key words:** Abdulla Qadiri, "The past days", euphemism, lameness, throat meeting, lift up, get out of the world, call for death, pay for salt, calm down, tie the head, make relevant, arrow, burden, companion, according to.

Abdulla Qadiri, the outstanding writer of the new Uzbek literature of the 20th century, the founder of the Uzbek novel, used euphemistic units widely in his works, especially in the novel "O'tkan kunlar", where the pure love of Otabek and Kumush was sung.

The term euphemism is derived from the Greek language and is the exchange of an inappropriate unit for an appropriate unit. In Uzbek linguistics, this term was established in 1963-64 by N. Ismatullayev's dissertation entitled "Euphemisms in Modern Uzbek", and the scientist expressed his opinions about the phenomenon in his articles published in those years. He touches on the history of the emergence of euphemism and emphasizes that it is connected with taboo. Also, he comments on the views of various linguists regarding the classification of euphemism, and in his work offers a classification according to the reasons for its creation. It is the ethical-aesthetic taste, national spirit, manners and femininity of the nation, and reflects the uniqueness of the culture of behavior. The use of euphemisms in artistic, scientific, colloquial ways with the meanings "pretentious", "respectful", "respectful", "exalted" indicates the wide potential of the language. The skill of wide application of euphemism in artistic style is of particular importance in Abdulla Qadiri's work. New lexical meanings are formed as a result of euphemism in the units used in the novel of days gone by.

The verb "to limp" is defined in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek literary language as "to walk with a limp, to walk with a limp due to the shortness of one leg, disability or illness." Yusufbek Haji, the hero of "Otkan Kunlar" said, "Why does your mind become weak when it comes to everything?" Through this sentence, the lexeme of limping has the meaning of "deficiency, shortness". In fact, the writer could have used the lexeme "not enough" instead of the word "lame", but the meaning would not

have been reflected so beautifully.

"I don't have any food in Otabek, even for a minute, and with this throat meeting, which lasted for several hours, he certainly won't be able to perform well." Abdullah Qadiri's skill in using words the combination of throat assembly in this sentence, which is more widely manifested, cannot fail to attract our attention. A meeting is a meeting dedicated to the discussion of an issue. The author expresses the simple process of eating through a subtle combination, the throat assembly, and creates a euphemistic unity.

"After Otabek married the girl, our Hamid jumped on the thorn and decided to lift Otabek and Mirzakarim from there and managed to drag them to the gallows with incredible tricks. "lying".

"A blessing was read for Azizbek to either perish or rise."

"As soon as the army reaches Toshkan, we will be outside and you will be inside, and we will raise Mosulmanqul."

In the first sentence, the euphemism to remove is to kill, and in the second and third sentences, this unit means to dethrone.

"The world's desire is always short, and sometimes one is fed up with the misery of this lack and leaves the world" <sup>7</sup>

In this sentence, taken from the language of Hamid, the hero of "Gone Days", the lexeme of leaving the world is used instead of the word die. In fact, instead of this unit, we often come across euphemistic units such as to leave the world, to turn a blind eye, but the author expressed the lexeme of leaving the world in a new way. It is significant that about 300 variants of death-related euphemisms have been found in the Uzbek language. This makes it possible to use them in a variety of situations, texts and times, and also leads to the refinement of speech. The author expresses the euphemisms of the concept of "dying" in different situations and forms from the hero or his own language in the literary work.

"I will kill myself to get rid of this day, this sorrow." Abdulla Qadiri also uses the lexeme "I call death" in the same sense in the novel "O'tkan kunlar".

"Thus, Ottaboy, who is your own person, forgot about your salt fee." Salt is a chemical element used in food. In this sentence, the lexeme salt is used as a euphemistic unit and has a new lexical meaning. The euphemism in the compound form of salt is used in the sense of goodness.

"- If you don't calm down, - said Khushroi, - others will calm you down." To calm down means to get rid of noise. Abdulla Qadiri uses this unit as a soft form of the word to kill, i.e. as a euphemism, and a new meaning is assigned to this word.

"If we do not marry Otabek from Tashkent and tie his head, we will not be able to get rid of him running to Margilan every day."

"We don't know if your gentlemen will approve of this work or not, but we wanted

to extend Otabek from Tashkent without getting permission from the gentlemen, so we took some steps to that end."

In these sentences, the lexemes of tying one's head and tying one's head are used in the sense of marrying. To bind is actually a bond, to tie a knot, to make a joint; has the meaning of attaching. In the second sentence, in Yusufbek Haji's letter to Mirzakarim Gutidar, the author uses the lexeme taalluqdor to express his purpose politely.

Calling the part by the whole and calling the whole by the part also exist in the euphemism. For example, it is known that the word hoof is used in relation to animals. However, in the works of art, this word is used in a euphemistic form, and we can see a softer form of the concept of "only child": "The only thing that remains behind us is Otabek"

Bullet compensation; thick leather stuck under the heel of the shoe; heel Abdulla Qadiri uses this word in the sense of the heart in the novel "The Past Days" and gives it a new meaning: it is clear that it is female from okchang" <sup>14</sup>

We can find expressions related to the fetus: pregnancy, pregnancy, heavy legs, double forms. In the novel, the euphemism of pregnancy is used in relation to this situation: "In the third year of my marriage, Happiness became pregnancy"<sup>15</sup>

Cargo Weight that needs to be lifted and transported from one place to another. The author gives this lexeme a new lexical meaning by means of euphemism.

In Otabek's conversation with Kumush in "Otkan Kunlar", he expresses the expression "companion", "someone", "companion" in different colors, homonymic-polysemic character. Below, we refer to the word game using the companion unit from the Otabek and Kumush debate:

What do you mean by that?

- I mean, I have a companion - don't be afraid of me...

Otabek didn't understand again...

- Your companion...

"My companion?" - said Kumush, - my companion is someone's imagination, someone's opinion. So, is there a better girlfriend? Sometimes this companion is sweeter than sleep.

Otabek understood the companion and kissed Kumush on the cheek:

"But I don't believe you."

- Why don't you believe?

- Why, you... you were alone at night... you slept fitfully...

Kumush put his hand on Otabek's shoulder:

"It was right that I slept without a companion at that time," he said, "because I completely lost hope in others, and my companion always gave me only despair and only increased my terror." But in those days, sleep was a very sweet thing for me, I

saw people only in my sleep and looked for sleep during the day. Now, my friend, it's a dream again... What else do you say? At first, Adib gives the word "companion" for Otabek as a euphemistic expression of the imagination about another person, and for Kumush about Otabek. During the text, Otabek realizes the euphemistic meaning of the word. And Kumush again uses the word "someone" as a euphemism for Otabek himself. The word companion actually refers to a person. Otabek realizes that it is said about him based on the fact that it is used in the possessive form. In this place, the internal culture and attitude of an Uzbek woman is revealed. Even in a situation where it is possible to say it openly, Kumush does not cross the border of Andisha. It seems that all three words form a beautiful balance in this passage.

Euphemistic speech is the highest form of thinking, the "cream" of human intelligence, a polished, "veiled", simplified, softened figurative expression of reality. The meaning of the transitions is very complex, and it is always realized in the speech process in the stylistic's activities related to the use of words, the choice of phrases, the purpose, the taste, - says A. Omonturdiyev, "The euphemism of the Uzbek language foundations" in the work. In the first part of Abdulla Qadiri's "Otkan Kunlar" we can see that the word suitable is used in many places in the conversations of Hamid, Rahmat and Otabek about marriage. Each use has a meaning. In some places, a rough word is softened for the sake of meaning, and in another, on the contrary, a rough word is replaced by another. The writer's skill in choosing words is that he does not look for colorful words to express the idea of "fitting the character". He uses the word appropriate, feeling that there are concepts such as "understands me", "likes me" as in this context. The demand for ethics in the speech process motivates the emergence of such a euphemistic phenomenon. In the example of a single word, by assigning the euphemistic "responsibility" to it, the writer not only paints the spiritual image of the people in the discussion, but also uses this word for his attitude. The disputants do not openly express their opinions, each of them measures "relevance" with their own "yardstick", understands and interprets it in their own way. Only this word expresses meanings that cannot be clearly stated to a certain extent, such as "to satisfy", "to serve", "not to return one's opinion", to serve one's needs. Although the writer gives Hamid the status of a negative character, he "puts" only veiled words in his mouth, and he does not see him, regardless of who and what kind of person he is, without national sentiments and sentiments. , does not show the student naked. In this, one can be sure how much priority the writer gave to national idiom and femininity. The purpose of the writer here is to use the word "appropriate" alone and always achieves a decorative and impressive appearance of the concepts "appropriate" and "worthy". This euphemism, like other euphemisms, is aimed at making a positive impression on a person and not saying unpleasant words openly. Also, the writer refrains from inappropriate comments. Because an inappropriate return causes a speech "clumsiness". In the

second example, the word combination according to the tab in one sentence comes in the form of the compound word - in accordance. If the word combination is understood in its meaning in the text, then the compound word in the second sentence, which means "the person in the taste of the chosen one", enriches the idea. With this, it is as if he is saying to the listener that "you should like her too", but in order not to arouse unpleasantness in his memory, he explains in a softer way: "There is no need to agree with your wife or not," Hamid said. objecting, - the name "husband" is enough for wives... but, as the nephew said, if it corresponds to the husband called wife.

Above, we notice that the sentence "to agree" gives the concept of "to agree". Comments such as "pleasing the wife" and "the wife's approval of the husband" are hidden behind subtle euphemisms, preventing indecency and violation of speech etiquette. Worldview and cultural level are moving to the language.

Therefore, as a result of the development of the language, new forms of euphemisms, expressions that are more comfortable for the speaker and the listener appear in place of many words and phrases that have become the norm. Abdulla Qadiri, a sensitive and, therefore, "stingy" writer, uses a single word as a euphemism to express concepts of various meanings, and surprisingly, it attracts and pulls people instead of boring them. It is important to observe something or reality

separates, generalizes, identifies spatial-temporal connections and gives different shades. Gradually, we witness that this style is used in several places of literary works.

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