



## A LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF EUPHEMISM IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Aliyeva Nargiza Nodirovna<sup>1</sup>, Imomov Elyor Abdikarimovich<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Euphemisms and taboo words are vitally important in a discourse as well as in a speech as the euphemism is a type of device. The aim of the article is to illustrate the importance of euphemisms in a literal text. Moreover, it shows the linguistic and cultural similarities and differences between euphemisms and taboos in English and Uzbek languages. Taboo and euphemism are the same stylistic tropes as they can create a good atmosphere in a text or speech by hiding rudeness and harshness in a speech. So the following article has been researched.

**Keywords:** euphemism, stylistic trope, dysphemism, linguistics, culture, linguoculturology, taboo.

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<sup>1</sup>senior teacher of Kokand state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup>teacher of Kokand state pedagogical institute

**Email:** <sup>1</sup>aliyevanargiza411@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>elyorjon878@gmail.com

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## 1. Introduction

Language is the mirror of the nation, and therefore we can say that the development and progress of the language depends on the development of the nation. A language is constantly changing and evolving, because the language is used by a changing people. If a language stops developing, it ends. When the language ends, the nation that owns it also disappears. Therefore, we can say that the language and its development determine the development of the state. Euphemisms are also called "taboo" in linguistics, and they help to make speech more beautiful, to express rude words in an interesting and convenient way. Euphemisms give colorful meaning to the text it does not matter whether it is literal, publicity, or oral. To overcome rudeness, euphemisms and taboos are helpful in a text.

### Literature Review

The study of taboos and euphemisms in Turkic languages, the number of dedicated scientific works is limited. However, taboos and euphemisms are used by many Turkic peoples, especially Kazakh, studied by Turkmen, Altai, Azerbaijani, Uzbek and Russian linguists. Among them are S. Altayev, N. Ismatullayev, N. M. Jabbarov, V. B. Darbakova we can cite linguists. Turkish linguists K. Demirci, Linguists such as A. Güngör, U. Söylemez are relatively few in Turkish linguistics engaged in the study of learned taboos and euphemisms. Taboos and euphemisms have been studied by a number of scholars around the world, including J.J. Varbot, I.S. Cohn, L. Blumfeld, KK Shahjuri, A. The works by Ismatullayev, N.M. Jabbarov, N.A. Yayimova and many other historical and modern scientists have made remarkable scientific works in this field. A. Omonturdiyev claimed about euphemism, "Euphemism as a research topic of stylistics is one of the topics that should be studied more deeply"[7.22]; according to J. Vandries: "Euphemism is a more polite and only a more cultural form" [8.175]. L. A. Bulakhovsky gave his opinion as, "A euphemism is something that evokes a bad opinion or changing the original name of the event and the evil forces through the word about them call to speak without creating "Danger", ... before everyone "Prevention of danger is the "getting" formula" [8.175]

### Materials and Methods

Euphemism is a mild expression of harsh or harsh words and phrases. Euphemism is used to fix all kinds of misconceptions, myths, and religious beliefs. phenomena of the surrounding world, with the name of a clearly defined object the result of lexical prohibitions in affixation, what causes

human sarcastic expressions means to apply. In other words; it's a shame to say, it's scary to hear, something that is considered dangerous, unpleasant, that causes bad feelings in a person, the event is soft, gentle, pleasant, caressing, harmless, beautiful meaning expressive words and expressions (euphemism) are used interchangeably. Taboo was first used in ancient history by the English captain J. Cook in 1777, and the term comes from the Polynesian language, ta - to indicate, mark; pu means distracting, distracting. Regarding to the term "euphemism", it originated from the Greek word "euphemia" that refers to the usage of "words of good omen"; the term is a compound of "eu" which means "good, well"; "pheme" which means "prophetic speech, rumor, talk". So, the term "euphemism" referred to the good words with the meaning to "to keep a holy silence" The speaker expresses his opinion through language and speech units. In this process from the direct meaning of the basics concrete, objects, reality, the environment of human activity and people attitude is reflected in speech. But these are alleviating the situation, rough communication, not description, but the correct uses of words culture, speakers are important in expressing their own respect and others. In our speech, there are only units related to topics and environment volume of sheep. The speaker is simply one or another rude in choosing such meanings not only softening the words or phrases, but hiding the original meaning, comes disguised, and thus the intimate relationship between the speakers continues to improve.

Dependence on context and speech conditions in the use of euphemisms: Speech the stricter the social control of the situation, the more euphemisms appear the more likely it is to come out; and vice versa, the control of the speech situation weakness and involuntary loudness of speech, (family members and friends in communication with) euphemisms prefer "open (direct)" meaning or euphemism. Euphemisms as euphemisms in some circumstances is evaluated differently in another situation. [9.139]

### Euphemisms are represented by the following language units:

- a. Designating words
- b. Nouns that have a common enough meaning
- c. Indefinite or demonstrative pronouns
- d. Words and terms related to another language
- e. Abbreviations related to state secrets

## 2. Research And Discussion

Linguistics and culture are essential part of a nation as mentioned above, so there is a new term that consisted of both terms linguistics and culture. Linguoculturology studies the languages and

similarities and differences between languages. Researching English and Uzbek language, several similarities and differences according to culture and traditions of these countries have been found. Studying linguoculturologically, several examples can be given in both Uzbek and English languages, like:

In Uzbek:

Chayon (scorpion) – kajdum or gajdum

Ilon (snake) arg'amchi, arqon (rope)

Ayiq (Bear) - polvon, asalxo'r (strong, honey-lover,)

Bo'ri (wolf) – joinder, o'rmon shifokori (a doctor of forest)

Qizamiq (measles) – gul, chechak (flower)

Vabo (Cholera) – o'yin (game)

Jinni (insane) – pari (angel), xola (aunt), momo

O'ldi (dead) – vafot did, olamdan ko'z yumdi (closed his eyes), in English kick the bucket and many other examples can be given.

In addition, euphemisms representing prohibition, secrecy, death, disease, etc occurs. For example, in Uzbek language instead of the word "died" (o'ldi), "went to his ancestor" (ajdodlari oldiga yo'l oldi), "He gave his heart to God" (yuragini Xudoga topshirdi) and "He commanded to live long" (abadiy hayotga ketdi) are used. [6.36]The main reasons for the emergence of euphemisms in a developed society are the usage of rude or shameful words and phrases that are against the rules of etiquette. So, speakers replace "You're cheating" with "You're knitting"; Doctors often refer to Latin disease terms or they use special medical terms instead of "cancer", "tuberculosis" instead of the disease, he says that it will lead to death instead of tbc, "may die". Sometimes, words with less negative connotations than words like swearing and slang is used in a text. Although in most cases from euphemisms or the meaning of the text in the use of euphemisms, regardless of which word is used instead significantly softens the negative meaning of harsh words in the texts. In the Uzbek language, the phrase "rightfully rested in exchange for one's services". The words "to leave" and "to retire" are somewhat similar to the word "to retire". It is said more politely, because if the word "pension" is spoken in front of the person in question if he uses it, it causes a little discomfort for the person. A distinct euphemism type of situations: "This dress makes you look older" is the speaker in this situation the person avoided using the word "old".

**Uzbek linguist N. Ismatullayev wrote six euphemisms in his candidate thesis has shown that it is used in the function. They are:**

1. In place of the names of threatening objects;
2. Unpleasant and offensive words are in place of the name;
3. Instead of words that are considered obscene;

4. Instead of sloppy words that cause panic;
5. Instead of masking the expressed concept;
6. Denoting the organization and specializations is unremarkable instead of the words that give their meanings.

The given classification differs by small parts even if they do, they all reveal the common cause of the euphemism – handling tries to avoid conflicts that arise during.

### 3. Conclusion

To conclude, So, based on the classification of euphemisms, according to their social nature, the followings can be divided into types of euphemism:

- 1) Common euphemisms of the national literary language;
  - 2) Class and professional euphemisms;
  - 3) Family - household euphemisms.
- I. Taboo-based euphemisms: a) when naming mythological concepts used euphemisms. b) poisonous insects, snakes, etc. euphemisms used for animal names) predator euphemisms used for animal names. e) disease euphemisms used for names. f) euphemisms used in relation to male and female relationships. g) in women's language euphemisms.
- II. Euphemisms based on big secrets.
- III. It is used instead of rude words that are considered a crime in society euphemisms.

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