



Stylistic Forms Of Euphemisms

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Abstract. In this article, the importance of the concepts of "euphemism" and "linguistics concept" in linguistics, the existence of euphemisms in connection with people's social life, national customs, mentality, and the fact that these two concepts are ethnolinguistic terms composed of cultural and linguistic sources are considered. In the lexicon of the Uzbek and English languages, there is talk about the place of these adjectives.

Key words: linguistics, special attention, scientific approaches, the phenomenon of euphemism, stylistics, linguo-stylistic, lexicographical features, lexical-phraseological, universal, differential.

Introduction. In world linguistics, special attention is paid to the issues of interpreting linguistic phenomena within the framework of new scientific approaches, studying the linguistic-cultural, pragmalinguistic, semantic-structural features of the text and course. This, in particular, allows the scientific evaluation of the theories on the linguistic systematization of the functional laws of the euphemism phenomenon, which is considered important in ensuring the communicative integrity of the journalistic discourse, from a scientific point of view.

In world linguistics, the phenomenon of euphemism is studied in different languages, and their morphological, structural-semantic, linguo-stylistic, lexicographical features, lexical-phraseological, universal, differential, descriptive classification features of the units belonging to this category are being elaborated. It is used to mark the value and prospects of innovative development.

Euphemism occurs at different levels of language:

- at the phonetic level - shortening of words;
- at the grammatical level - use of moods, words or adverbs expressing incomplete action;



•at the lexical and semantic level - use of foreign words, metaphor, metonymy, meiosis, hyperbole or words related to broad semantics.

The classification of euphemism tools was developed by a number of scientists [Kulman, 1978; Varbot, 1979; Katsev, 1987, 1988; Borisenko, 1988; Strijenko, 1988; Neaman, Silver 1990; Hoffmann, 1996, Levinson, 2000; Zollner, 1997; Zvereva, 2017; Ismatullayev, 1964; Omonturdiyev, 2006; Mirtojiyev, 2010; Hakimova, 2021; Fayziyeva, 2023]. Obviously, the problem of the formation of euphemisms is very important, so many scholars are interested in what happens to the original denotation and context when using a certain euphemism.

Literature review

In the works of Moskvina, the methods of formation of euphemisms are fully classified. The author offers four methods of euphemization:

1. euphemisms based on ambiguous speech - metonymic naming, metaphor and metaphorical pronoun, antiphrase, paronymic substitution;
2. euphemisms based on uncertainty - pronominalization, replacing a word with the name of a corresponding general concept, antonomasia, ellipsis, artificial bookishness
3. euphemisms based on incorrect speech - "point transfer", synecdoche, meiosis;
4. euphemisms expressing the direct sign of the object - book words and phrases (in particular, terms), foreign words [Moskvina, 2001: 58-70].

In this study, we will focus on some examples of the formation of euphemisms. First, we will consider what parts of speech euphemisms can represent.

a) lexico-grammatical tool

Units belonging to different vocabulary groups can be used as euphemisms: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun.

Research methodology

Often, the semantics of euphemisms specific to nouns are vague and generalized. For example, the use of "state of emergency" instead of the word "war" and "native American" instead of the English word "black" creates semantic ambiguity due to the decrease in accuracy [Krysin, 2004; Nefedova, 1998; Sheigal, 1997].

L.P.Krysin calls these euphemisms "naming with general content" [Krysin, 1996]. I.A. According to Sternin, the use of a hyperonym in the function of



euphemism, from the point of view of semantic analysis, avoids too much precision in naming the denotation [Sternin, 1979].

Adjectives can also be used as euphemisms: "thief" - "crooked", "blind" - "impaired", "fat" - "chubby" ", in English "glorious" - "drunk man", "old" - "eldery".

Verbs, as well as verb combinations, can serve as euphemisms. For example, "stay late" - "get caught", "kill" - "pacify", the English phrase "to limit activities" means to start a military operation.

Measurement and indefinite quantitative expressions have a high frequency of use as euphemisms. For example, a little, a little, a little. Euphemisms from the adverbial vocabulary are also often used in English: "little or hardly" and "littlemeaningful, promise little good". These constructions negate the positive denotation, but are not accepted as direct nouns.

The name of any negative object or event can be euphemistically changed to the pronouns "he", "this", "that". In English, the pronouns "it", "this", "that", "he", "something" can be used instead of any words and phrases. Most often, euphemisms are adjective + noun, verb + noun, ot + ot is expressed as an adjective. For example, in Uzbek - "sensitive questions", in English - "asensitive topic", "sensitive questions".

Also, in the expression of euphemisms, there is a linguistic unit such as graphic euphemism, which often consists of a combination of one or two letters to express swear words. However, linguists rarely mention this type of euphemism [Macaulay, 1994; Sannikov, 1999; Toroptseva, 2003]. V. Z. Sannikov believes that euphemisms formed with the help of graphic means are "an uninteresting type of euphemism" [Sannikov, 1999: 465].

Phraseologisms are also actively used as euphemisms. In order for a phraseological unit to fulfill its phemistic function, it should have a neutral or positive color [Senichkina, 2006: 34-38]. For example, the English phrases "to calloffthebets", "to stand before one's Maker", "to talk to the old gentleman" express the meaning of "to die".

b) syntactic tools

This type of device includes, first of all, the change of expressions, the use of ellipses (in particular, the use of transitive verbs without an object and the active verb construction being turned into passive by dropping the subject of action: "give" "to give"), in order to confirm an unacceptable factor, a positive construction with a negative device with a similar meaning (the possibility of



euphemisms using syntactic ellipsis V.P. Moskvina, Ye.P. Senichkina and Ye.I. noted in the works of Sheygal [Moskvina, 1999; Senichkina, 2006; Sheygal, 2000].

In media texts, in order to reduce the level of unrest and anxiety that is growing in society in the context of certain political or social processes, authors often use the method of changing phrases). change. For example, "limited use of nuclear weapons." The phrase "use of nuclear weapons" itself has a very negative meaning, but the inclusion of the phrase "limited" in the composition helps the communicator to show the situation in the society as dangerous at a sensitive level and reduce the level of anxiety.

c) word formation

The formation of euphemism using negative words expresses the self-esteem of the addressee. From a psychological point of view, the use of a word that is an antonym of negation and the meaning of the word has a less negative effect on the listener. In English, "not" means negative. For example, using the word "not clever" instead of "mindless" or "not quite healthy" instead of "ill" conveys a less negative attitude towards the addressee. In the Uzbek language, the auxiliaries "not", "no", "can't" are used to express negation.

Sanitation (cleaning toilets and sewers with a special machine) is useful for freedom. However, it cannot be said that doing this work is pleasant [https://www.bbc.com/]. However, it is pleasant to do this work, it is not a shame. In this text, the author could have used the word "obnoxious" instead of the phrase "can not be said... is pleasant". However, the author used its antonym and negative auxiliary in order to reduce the negative impact on the reader.

Sometimes the use of abbreviations can also create a euphemistic meaning. For example, "ASBO children" in English is used for children from poor families who are prone to minor crimes. "ASBO" is an abbreviation of "antisocial behavior orders" [Oxford Advanced Learner's English Dictionary]. Also, in English, the abbreviation "WC" is used for the word "toilet". In Uzbek, MIB (mandatory enforcement bureau), DXX (state security service) are examples.

H.Rawson, the author of A Dictionary of Euphemisms and other Doublespeak, explains the active use of abbreviations as euphemisms and emphasizes that when words are shortened, their negative meaning decreases [Rawson, 1995]. In other words, an abbreviation hides the true state of things, and eases the communicative effect. Sometimes euphemisms are expressed by compound words. For example, "fat" - "overweight", "hungry" - "undernourished".



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