



Use Of Euphemisms And Dysphemisms In Speech Process And Their Lexical-Semantic Signs

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ANNOTATION. In this article, the linguistic units used in the speech process are euphemisms and dysphemisms, their content types, lexical semantic signs of euphemisms and dysphemisms, their level of study in linguistics and their correct use in the speech process, to what extent they have a positive or negative effect on the speech process. "secret" and its role in speech culture are discussed.

KEY WORDS: euphemism, thematic classification, structural classification, word-euphemism, compound-euphemism, sentence-euphemism, dysphemism, slang, slang, thematic classification, structural classification, word-dyspheme, compound-dyspheme, sentence -dysphema

As we all know, the Uzbek language also has a number of linguistic resources and its possibilities are a wide language. Among the linguistic resources of the Uzbek language, we can cite expressions, synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, figurative expressions, taboos, slang and euphemisms, as well as euphemisms and dysphemisms. has a special place. In this article, we want to focus on the extent to which euphemisms and dysphemisms are used correctly in the formation of speech culture, or to what extent they can have a positive or negative effect on the speech process. Well, let's dwell a little on what kind of units are euphemisms and dysphemisms. Euphemisms and dysphemisms, which are a unique manifestation of the linguistic possibilities of the Uzbek language, clearly show the commonality of language and spirituality, language and spirit. Therefore, it is important to study euphemistic and



dysphemic means of expressing national mentality today, when the problem of national spirituality is globalized.

The emergence of euphemism is related to the development of human thinking and moral values. It is manifested not only as words, phrases or sentences used in place of units that are somewhat inconvenient to use in the speech process from the point of view of the person expressing the linguistic phenomenon, but also as a tendency to change the speech situation of a person in some sense. By using an acceptable word, the negative atmosphere that can arise as a result of the use of taboos prohibited by the speaker is mitigated. It is no exaggeration to say that forbidden words are equal to humanity.

The term euphemism is derived from the Greek language, and according to the analysis of most linguists, it is considered as the exchange of an inappropriate unit for an appropriate unit. A. A. Reformatsky defines "euphemisms as words that are allowed to be used instead of prohibited (tabulated) words." And in "Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary" "Euphemism is emotionally neutral words and expressions used in place of words and expressions that are rude and uncomfortable in the eyes of the speaker." is called

Euphemism is explained in the "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" republished in 2002 by A. Hojiyev: "Euphemism (Greek: euphemismos; eu - good, phemi - I speak) is an expression of something-event in a much softer form; use a non-obscene word or expression instead of a rude, indecent word, expression or taboo. For example, using the words "pregnant" and "heavy-legged" instead of "double".

Over time, a cultural way of life is being formed, at the same time, moral and official views are also strengthening, delicacy and speech culture are developing further. With the passage of time, linguistic units of each language have been thoroughly studied. In particular, euphemisms have been studied by several linguists in Uzbek linguistics, and different interpretations have emerged. The classification of euphemisms is as follows: did not escape the



attention of Uzbek linguists. In particular, N. Ismatullayev divides euphemisms into 5 large groups:

- 1) taboo-related euphemisms (names of poisonous insects; names of wild animals; names of diseases; husband and wife not saying each other's names; euphemisms found in women's language);
- 2) euphemisms related to heresy, heresy;
- 3) euphemisms that are used instead of words and phrases that have a rough meaning and are inconvenient to say;
- 4) slang euphemisms used for speech disorder, euphemism and religious purposes;
- 5) stylistic euphemisms.

Linguistic researcher A. Omonturdiyev classifies euphemisms in his research as follows:

- 1) euphemistic means related to family building;
- 2) euphemisms related to dirt;
- 3) euphemistic means related to intimate relationships;
- 4) euphemistic means related to appeal;
- 5) euphemism for the names of human parts and clothing related to them;
- 6) euphemisms related to physical defects;
- 7) euphemistic means related to food and its digestion;
- 8) euphemistic means related to negative human activity;
- 9) euphemistic means related to certain customs;
- 10) euphemistic means related to the concept of old age;
- 11) euphemisms related to death.

The classification of euphemisms serves to study its essence in depth, to observe and research it from different points of view, to clarify the structure of this phenomenon more clearly, and a diverse classification indicates the versatility of euphemisms and the fact that they are the product of a complex process.

Euphemistic units are a diverse phenomenon, which allows them to be classified differently based on each sign. After all, the euphemisms specific to



the speech of each person are considered a whole consisting of a mixture of linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and only summarizing the results obtained on the basis of these factors allows to determine the individual essence of each euphemism, as well as the individual essence of the euphemisms specific to the person's idiolect, of course. Euphemism is a process that takes place in the speech layer of the language - a phenomenon related to renaming, and is characterized by the formation of a series of stylistic semantics in the full sense. 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 meaning of "pretentious", "respectful", "respectful", "exalted" indicates the wide potential of the language. This makes it possible to use them in a variety of situations, texts and times, and also leads to the refinement of speech.

All processes, events, persons that occur in human life have "euphemistic expressions used in place of primary names, they are used as functional-semantic synonyms of names in the language." In particular, it is worth noting that Uzbek speech has a large number of such "untouchable" expressions, the variability of the connotative level, and the uniqueness of humor and sarcasm.

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 standard.

Although the phenomenon of dysphemism, which is considered the opposite of euphemism, has existed since ancient times, unlike euphemism, it has been little studied. As mentioned above, it is important to look for the reason for this in the norms of cultural communication. Because they are considered as a unity that cannot be given from the point of view of manners in the literary literature and in the environment of cultural communication.

Dysphemism is briefly explained in the dictionary known as "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by OS Akhmanova. "Dysphemism (cacophemism) isp. dysphemismo. Trope. replacing the name of an object or event in a specific text with a relatively rude, vulgar expression. Opposite: Euphemism..."



Only after the Second World War, when various vices (drug addiction, prostitution, theft, orphanhood) increased, dysphemism began to gain a sufficient place among euphemistic units at the level of speech and became a source of linguistic research.

While D. Lawrence and other researchers support freedom of speech and openness, their beneficial aspects are emphasized. For example, it is recognized that the more an unpleasant concept is obscured, the more interesting it is, that the more attention is paid to evil, the more it is forbidden, and that the effect can be the opposite.

The classification of dysphemism was carried out only in some works in the field of linguistics. For example, in English, dysphemism is lexically- semantically classified as follows:

- dysphemisms indicating death, illness, physical and spiritual defects;
- dysphemisms related to a wide range of criminal groups;
- dysphemisms related to human defects;
- dysphemic names belonging to the nation;
- dysphemisms related to god, devil (devil), church rituals. 1

It should be said that, like euphemism, it has thematic groups, lexical-semantic directions, and types according to socio-historical origin.

Since dysphemisms are related to euphemisms, their classification is based on certain factors, as in the classification of euphemisms.

There are few units with dysphemic meaning, and in this respect, the range of its thematic groups is mainly limited to the means of expressing the concepts of swearing, insult, cursing, sarcasm, mockery.

Dysphemic units are ironically based and are also characterized by the inclusion of quotation marks in the publication. For example, "Umbrella grace" could be a euphemistic device without quotation marks. Euphemism involves creating a positive attitude or softening a negative attitude in the speaker's mind. This relationship is the basis for distinguishing between dysphemism and euphemism.



Some dysphemic meaning in literary speech is expressed through the whole sentence. Such dysphemic units can be recognized as a dysphemic unit in the case of a sentence: let the house burn down, the devil is covered with ali, the tickled fairy is not dead, the dog has touched.

There are quite a few proverbs that leave a negative impression in speech culture. For example, "Does a crow peck at a crow's eye?" there will be questions like; How did his gentlemen understand this phrase? (A. Qod. "Scorpion from the Altar")

Both phenomena are the product of migration, speech process. Some of them are linguistic units and are among the literary standards. Linguistic units loaded with such euphemistic meaning also require renaming euphemistic or dysphemic meaning. When the characteristic of euphemism or dysphemism becomes obsolete, the subjective attitude towards the meaning becomes weaker. So, over time, new units appear, and the old ones fill the synonymous, homonymous, polysemic series at the linguistic level. Also, the range of implicit euphemism, euphemisms created by shortening and changing a word or phrase, expressed by replacing a word from another language, gesture, non-verbal euphemism or dysphemism is expanding. Their stylistic and grammatical classifications appear and dictionaries are created. So, this phenomenon continues to develop in relation to space and time.

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