Approaches to Classifying Euphemisms

Gulnara Mavlonova Abdigani Kizi

Navoi Innovations University, Karmana, Navoiy, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article is written about the origin of taboos and euphemisms and their study by scientists. First, it is written about how and from which word the concepts of taboo and euphemism come from. Also, the article describes the work of researchers who approached the classification of euphemisms and their innovations in this field. information is given. It is possible to find out how the process of euphemization occurs in different countries of the world, how the phenomenon appeared in the history of linguistics. Scientists of different countries have classified the phenomenon of euphemization and we can see examples of their definitions of euphemism.

1 INTRODUCTION

Although the concept of "euphemism" may seem unfamiliar to us, in fact, we use this concept in our daily lives. As in all languages, this concept is mainly about words that are not used in public places, in texts, in the media, in situations where they cannot be used. . In such situations, both the speaker and the listener who uses euphemism understand the meaning hidden under the word. "Euphemism" comes from the Greek word, which is usually translated as "harmony". In linguistics, the phenomenon of euphemism is still lagging behind in terms of research. This concept has been interpreted differently by different scholars. When we talk about taboo, we need to remember what taboo is.

2 APPROACHES TO EUPHEMISM CLASSIFICATION

So what is taboo? How did it come about? A taboo is a prohibition of the actions and words of a certain group of people at a certain time and in a certain way. In short, a taboo is an unusable, forbidden language phenomenon. - Timothy (1992) This article analyses the concept of euphemism and taboo and provides detailed information about the scientists who tried to classify them in their scientific work and their work within the euphemizing phenomenon. Scientists who have studied the phenomenon of euphemism have tried to classify this phenomenon more deeply. Euphemisms and taboos are common ethnolinguistic phenomena in most languages of the world. We still don't have a source that shows when and how they came in. However, euphemism is such an ancient tool that its origins can be traced back to clans and tribes like language. As a result of human development, language is also changing, which causes the phenomenon of euphemism to become an important communication process. Scientists who lived in Anglo-American society divide euphemism into the following groups.

2.1 Euphemisms Are Inextricably Linked with Taboo Words

There are taboo words in the language that are related to human birth, aging process, illness and death. It is already forbidden to say taboo words related to this group. This is because such words, if spoken directly, may harm the listener or a third party. If such words are beautifully expressed and delivered with polite words, they will not offend the listener, unpleasant situations will be avoided. Below we will analyse some euphemisms related to death, illness, birth.

Table 1: Euphemisms related to death, illness and birth.

Euphemisms related to death	Euphemisms related to illness	Euphemisms related to birth
1. Passed away: to die 2. Gone to a Better Place: Died and gone to the afterlife or real life 3. No longer with us: dead 4. Gone to rest in peace: Being dead and calm 5. Gone: died	1. Under the weather: feeling a little unwell 2. Not feeling well: sick or ill 3. Struggle for life: suffering from a serious illness 4. Unclean: to feel sick or ill	1. Blessed day: The birth of a baby 2. The arrival of a new member: the birth of a new family member 3. Welcoming a new guest: the birth of a new family member 4. Bringing new life into the world: The act of giving birth 5. Bring joy: Often used to express joy at birth

2.2 Euphemisms for Politeness

A euphemism is usually used to say something that cannot be said or said. It is polite not to be offended, not to tell the truth directly when there is no third person around or during the conversation. and beautiful euphemisms can be used. For example:

- "Senior Citizen" instead of "Old Man": "Senior Citizen" is said to avoid offending an elderly person.
- You can use the phrase "disabled" instead of the word "disabled": This phrase usually refers to the disability of a disabled person, not a person with a disability.
- "Blind" instead of "blind": This expression is used to describe a blind person in a more sensitive and respectful way.
- "Chubby" instead of "Fat": This phrase is often used to avoid offending someone who is overweight.

2.3 Political Euphemisms

The term euphemism is widely used as a rhetorical tool in social activities, especially on the political front. Euphemisms appear almost every day. For example, a poor country can be called a developing country; it is appropriate if we use the word "developing country" instead of the word poor. Since ancient times, black people have been called African Americans, and Indians have been called real Americans.

2.4 Professional Euphemisms

In order to decentralize the traditional "low-level occupation", some euphemisms related to the industry should be used in life, for example:

- A waiter or waitress is what people call a kitchen attendant.
- Seller of persons engaged in trade activities.

- Housewife, in place of the word household.
- Landscape architect - a person who conducts landscape activities.
- And the word plumber is called a pipe engineer.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The phenomena of taboo and euphemism have been fundamentally different from each other since ancient times. However, if we look at history, not only the concept of euphemism, but also the development of language is a process that has not been studied in depth. The study of taboos and euphemisms began only in the second half of the 19th century. Taboo and euphemism are two different concepts. In the field of linguistics, especially in ethnolinguistics, it is very important to know the difference between these concepts.

It should be noted here that taboo is a religious prohibition of certain actions to prevent the manifestation of hostility of supernatural forces among primitive peoples, and taboo is a certain prohibition to prevent the manifestation of hostility of supernatural forces among primitive peoples. It is no exaggeration to say that the movements are prohibited by religion. Usually, taboo words are created for socio-economic reasons. The idea of a natural connection between an object and its name, characteristic of the early stages of cultural development, gave rise to the identification of the object and the word, resulting in the belief in the magic of the word and the verbal taboo, meaning It is forbidden to use certain things and events: the names of gods, spirits and demons, death, disease, many animals, fire, the sun, the moon, parts of the human body, etc. Taboos are forbidden words, which, as a rule, have their own strict territorial, social and temporal boundaries. There are also prohibited words in the modern language, which include: physiological

processes, words denoting body parts, prohibition of swearing, places where people live during war, hiding military units, etc. At this point the question may arise, what is the purpose of the taboo? Kate Burridge, a scholar of taboos and euphemisms, in her book explores the concept of linguistic taboos and how to beautify or change language to avoid taboo topics and convey words beautifully. Burridge researched the taboo words of different countries and explained how to avoid taboo words and express them beautifully. The author gave detailed information about the taboo in the book. – Allan et al., (2006)

In this book, the author also touched on the fact that the taboo language is a social phenomenon and the cultural consequences of this concept. Based on the above, it can be said that the purpose of the taboo is not the concept itself, but the exclusion of the use of the original word. A word or phrase that replaces Z is called a euphemism. The well-known scientist T. Wenzel defined euphemism as follows. Euphemism (from the Greek. uni-good and femi-deyman) is a word or phrase that replaces an impolite or sincere word. Early forms of euphemism arose out of superstition and superstition. 'Euphemism is the replacement of words that are very rude or not used in speech. Initially, this was a taboo process. When it comes to euphemization, L.P, Krisin, V.I.Jelvis, N.A.Evseeva and others have considered this phenomenon diachronically and synchronically. In the works of V.P.Moskvin, E.I.Sheygal, T.L.Pavlenko, A.A.Andreeva and others, various methods of forming the euphemism process were studied. The work of V.V.Xlinova was reviewed in connection with the study of the field of euphemism assessment; Yu.D. Apresian writes about euphemism as a form of negative evaluation of "limited rebuke". N.V.Tishina studied euphemisms as a complex linguistic, social and cognitive phenomenon and analyzed them in his works. They are trying to organize the classification of euphemisms. Another researcher, E.P.Senichkina, studied the formal features of defining negative signs of euphemisms and improving them from the point of view of denotation. E.P.Senichkina writes: "These are euphemisms that make up the bulk of discretionary use." E.P Senichkina studied the various classifications available in science and examined euphemisms morphologically. In the process of research, the researcher proposes a lexical-semantic classification of euphemisms, in turn, this thematic classification should be read as a thematic classification. The researcher studied the types of euphemism from a modern point of view and describes as follows: "We can use input-modal

components as signals of the euphemistic situation: to put it mildly, to put it mildly A sign of a euphemistic situation in oral speech is a special lowering of the tone. - Senichkina (2006)

In written speech, the fall in pitch is given in a descriptive way (at the same time he lowered his voice or coughed and whispered and others. "To find out if a euphemism has been used, the researcher explains: "We recommend using a linguistic tool to make sure that this language unit is a euphemism. It is recommended to use this linguistic unit in relation to an interlocutor with a high social status. If the other party does not get offended or change his position during the speech, it is possible to know that euphemism was used. may be unique. It is distinguished from other language devices by the degree of "softness":

"The process of euphemization has nothing to do with historical words and events, they are a linguistic phenomenon that appeared along with the development of speech and is still happening today. Therefore, in linguistics, euphemisms are substitute language units that occupy a minimal place. Phrases used by speakers of the modern language, expressing bad, rude words in the modern language and expressing them in a gentle way, are divided into the following groups.

- Expressive euphemisms with a specific pattern in the language and a certain origin.
- The identity of a person or thing is unknown, also.
- Historical euphemisms and dysphemisms. - Ruzieva (2020)

V. P. Moskin studies the process of euphemization and divides it into the following groups:

- Based on vague speech.
- On the basis of intentional ambiguity.
- Based on a false statement.
- When defining the object directly (terminology, use of foreign words).

He also identified three main difficulties in hiding meaning in euphemisms: e.g., a watering can instead of an insect - first class; a louse instead of an insect - secondary; KGB instead of corpses - third level. Different methods of encryption are also studied - simple (for example, old instead of old) and combined. Among the studied classifications, the most accurate is the thematic classification of euphemisms developed by L.P.Krysin, which divides euphemisms into four main ones, united by a topic or field:

- Some physiological processes and conditions.

- Some parts of the body related to the "bottom".
- Relations between the sexes.
- Sickness and death. - L.P. Krysin (1994)

Romanova N.N, Filippov A.V.E defined euphemisms as follows: "Euphemism is an expression to soften rude and obscene words."
- Wednesday: Often discusses other people's problems (gossip);
- He does not consider learning to be the main task of his life (he does not want to learn);
- Does not overburden himself with other people's concerns (is not inclined to help people).
- Does not always speak his mind (tends to lie).
- In all these examples there is a softening of the negativity expressed, but at the same time there is often a humorous tone.

Let's consider the following classifications made by R.Holder. During the study of euphemisms, the researcher divides them into 60 lexical-semantic groups. It can be seen from these classifications that the denotative content of euphemisms is diverse and prolific.

Another researcher who created a dictionary of euphemisms studied euphemisms semantically and distinguished two prohibited areas in the process of their classification.
1. Universal primitive taboo areas of the forbidden:
- Ethical and moral euphemisms.
- Change old names.
2. Traditionally prohibited areas:
- Prestigious euphemisms.
- Euphemisms of etiquette.
- Ideological euphemisms

Euphemism is used in a situation that does not correspond to the culture of speech. For example, in order not to offend the listener, saying "overweight" instead of "fat", saying "ear thief" instead of "skinny" will not offend either the second party or the third party. The phenomenon of euphemism was studied by B.A.Larin, A.M.Katsev, N. S.Boschaeva, L.Vartyushkina, G.G.Kujim and other linguists were classified in different ways and examples were given in linguistics. For example, L. V. Artyushkina studied the exchange and semantic type of euphemism, while N. S. Boschaeva studied its pragmatic origin. G.G. Kudjim explained euphemism as a "meliorating" tool of language.

4 CONCLUSIONS

As long as there is language, euphemisms live in language like other living things. Language and human life are an inseparable phenomenon, that is, as long as there is a person, as long as there is a language, humanity cannot be imagined without language. Each word that appears is a separate asset. euphemism is used to hide inappropriate and unacceptable words. Euphemism is always at our service to cover up the indecent, indecent, inappropriate situations in the people. As you can see, taboo and euphemism are closely related. Progress When and how to use these phenomena is decided by humanity, it is used by linguists and scientists. Euphemisms do not have to be used in an inappropriate or inappropriate situation but should have a nice effect on the listener. euphemisms serve.

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