



TYPES AND USAGE OF EUPHEMISMS IN EVERYDAY LIFE SETTINGS AS A FORM OF PROVERBS

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Abstract:

Over the past decades, the problem of euphemization speech was constantly in the focus of attention of researchers in Europe and America, as evidenced by numerous dictionaries euphemisms of the English language, published in the USA and Great Britain. Various aspects of euphemia are currently being found in the studies of Uzbek linguists as well.

Keywords: euphemism, taboo words, gender differentiation, female, male, English language.

Despite the differences in the interpretation of the very concept of euphemism, most scientists point to the connection of euphemism with the phenomenon of taboo and define euphemism as a replacement for a taboo word acceptable. As taboo words are considered the words with high level of prohibition, optional euphemisms can replace units with a low level of taboo [1, p. 41–44].

One of the most numerous groups of euphemisms-tabuisms in the modern English language includes euphemisms of the thematic group “names related to the toilet, administration of natural needs.

In many English euphemisms of a sensitive topic, gender differentiation can be traced. First of all, the euphemisms used to designate the men's and women's toilets are contrasted with gender. Sexual membership in them can be expressed using:

- 1) pairs of nouns women / men, female / male, ladies / gentlemen, girls / boys, and more polite ladies/gentlemen are used as part of British gentlemen; the more functional female/male are used to name toilets in office and industrial buildings; girls / boys - as part of American humorous euphemisms;
- 2) possessive pronouns hers [her] - women's toilet and his [him] - men's toilet;
- 3) female and male proper names: Jane - women's toilet and John [john] - men's toilet.

Activities that masquerade as "going to the toilet" subdivided into traditionally female and male. To the first the group includes, for example, powder one's nose, plant a daisy / rose / pea, pluck / pull a daisy / rose / pea. These euphemisms are typical for women speeches and serve as a playful excuse to go to the toilet. In playful euphemisms of male speech go for a walk (with a spade), shoot a dog, shoot a lion are voiced by male lessons.

Euphemisms expressing a polite request to go to the toilet leave the room, leave the class are used in the speech of schoolchildren. In the speech of adults, they acquire a playful shade.



In the use of euphemisms on a delicate topic, there is also a contrast in age. In children's speech and in conversation with children use metaphors that are based on a comparison of the processes of dispensing natural needs with the performance of certain work: big jobs - little jobs.

Euphemisms of children's speech include onomatopoeic euphemisms based on phonetic similitude sounds accompanying physiological processes. A characteristic technique is the formation of children's euphemisms: combination of onomatopoeia with reduplication. For example, boom-boom, ca-ca, pee-pee. In the speech of adults these names carry a playful connotation.[2, p 206]

The regional euphemisms of the English language are contrasted as British, American and Australian euphemisms.

For example, as a playful excuse to leave the house to go to the toilet, male speech uses various regional euphemisms: shoot a dog (American), shoot a lion (British), to kill a snake (Australian).

There are differences in the thematic microgroup "toilet" in the use of British and American euphemisms. Yes, for British euphemistic names of the toilet are characterized by the use of gentelisms, for example, ladies' room, gentlemen's room. This term is often used in English literature as a synonym for euphemism characterized by stylistic overstatement used language units. Gentelisms are widely used both in book and colloquial speech, occupying the niche of "polite euphemisms" in them. For American euphemisms, the use of neutral logical paraphrases is more characteristic: women's room, men's room and playful paraphrases: little boys' room, little girl's room.

British and American euphemisms are characterized by a different set of ergonyms and toponyms [3, p 151].

Among the British euphemisms for a delicate subject are indirect names of the toilet using ergonyms: house of commons, house of lords. The use of toponyms (geographical names) is often in indirect designations of diarrhea, such a common disease among tourists traveling to countries with an unusual cuisine for them. So, this or that reference to Mexico as a popular vacation spot for Americans can be traced in many American euphemisms, indirectly denoting unpleasant disease: Aztec hop, Mexican two-step/fox-trot. In British euphemisms, we find references to the most popular travel destinations for the English: the Middle East, Europe.

In the dictionaries of euphemisms of modern English, there are separate euphemisms of South African English. Interesting examples of South African euphemisms for the apartheid toilet theme are presented in the dictionary of H. Rawson [4, p. 247]. The lexicographer indicates that for the name toilets at that time used a whole range of euphemisms.

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