

LANGUAGE MEANS AND WAYS OF FORMING EUPHEMISMS RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This scientific article examines the means and methods for the formation of euphemisms of the Russian and Uzbek languages. The classifications of foreign, Russian and Uzbek linguists served as an example.

Keywords. euphemism, ways of forming euphemisms, linguistic means, semantic shifts, onomatopoeia, apocopy, borrowings, initial abbreviation.

INTRODUCTION

Euphemisms by their nature are a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Linguists who study euphemisms explain some of its features and properties ambiguously, paying, as a rule, special attention to any one side of the issue. Approaches to the study of the phenomenon of euphemistic substitutions are diverse and numerous and depend directly on the aspect that is being studied and analyzed. In this article, we devote a special place to the study of linguistic means and methods of forming euphemisms of the Russian and Uzbek languages, based on the mentality of two different peoples and their national customs and traditions.

THE MAIN PART

The majority of linguists of both foreign, Russian and Uzbek linguistics (I. R. Galperin, B. Warren, K. Linfoot-Ham, J. Greenow and J. Kitredge, J. Lawrence, O. Espersen, J. Williams, A.M. Katsev, A. Zh. Omonturdiyev) distinguish the same ways of forming euphemisms. These are metaphor, metonymy, periphrasis and borrowed words, expanding this list in their own ways, which to some extent repeat each other. To a greater extent, the difference between classifications according to the method of education consists in terminology and the degree of detail.

A classification that is convenient for getting acquainted with euphemisms is presented by A.M. Katsev – it allows you to see the whole picture, since the groups into which all euphemisms are divided are wide and reflect only the general way of education. The linguist divides euphemisms into the following classes [2]:

1. semantic shifts (get a pink sheet in zn. "to be fired");
2. change of form: reduction (TB vm. tuberculosis);
3. borrowings: (intoxicated vm. drunk), including calcification (join the majority from Lat. *abire ad pluras* in zn. *die, kleptomaniac*-vm. having a predilection for theft. Inoyaz. from gr. *klepto*-I steal and *mania*-passion).

According to many linguists, one of the most detailed classifications belongs to B. Warren. It does not contradict other works, but it provides an opportunity to trace specific ways of forming euphemisms. This classification is presented below, somewhat supplemented by the American scientist K. Linfoot-Ham [16].

First of all, in our study, we will highlight the formal and semantic methods, then we will reveal each point in more detail [9].

Formal ways of forming euphemisms.

1. Word-forming means:

a) addition of words (so'z qo'shimchasi): merged and hyphenated-rus. outdated. euf. water closet with English. water-closet in zn. toilet, sex business, sex industry in zn. prostitution, loving, voluptuous in zn. excessively walking, correctional in zn. prison; Uzbek. euf. badanfurus (selling her body), yengiloyoq (frivolous), lab-labga band bo'lmoq (occupy each other's lips), yuzta-yuzta otmoq, yuz-yuz urmoq, yuz-yuz yutmoq, yuz-yuz qilmoq (overturn a hundred, overturn a hundred, hit a hundred, absorb a hundred, make a hundred), yuzta-yuzta qilmoq, yuzta-yuzta olmoq (drink a hundred, take a hundred, nasibasi-nasibasiga q'shilmok (get engaged), yulduzi-yulduziga to'qri kelmaslik (the stars did not converge), ontanasi yo'q (there are no parents in the orphan), urib-yurib keladigan (lascivious), hiyla-nayrang (sneak);

b) affixal word formation (derivation), the result of which are diminutives-rus. euf. sarafanchik in zn. nightgown, half in zn. spouse(a), sirotinotchka, sirotinushka, brooch from orphan, volosyanka, strawberry, kunka in zn. the direct name of the female reproductive organ, golubets, cheburashka, dasha, handsome, bunny, bunny, ottoman in zn.. homosexual; Uzbek. euf. g'uncha (bud in the meaning of innocent), qadrcha (memory in zn. an orphan), adasi, dadasi, otasi (so-called wife), baqrim (native), begim (my Beck), boyim (my treasure), jonim (my soul), AUA, o, OPA (the mother of my children), ahliyat (my life), yukli Bo lmoq (in Zn. c a burden);

C) onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia), that is an onomatopoeia or auditory metaphor Rus.EVF. to Sika in Val. pee, without la-la in zn. without lies, deception, poof in zn. fiction, knock-knock in zn. snitch; uzbek. euf. ttss in zn. pee;

d) the initial abbreviation (acronyms) "acronyms" - Russian, Uzbek. euf. AIDS "AIDS" instead of Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome " syndrome acquired immunodeficiency"); ITK (iteka) – vm. prison. please. from "correctional labor colony", a scourge, a homeless person used instead of a homeless beggar, "someone who does not have a permanent place of residence, a residence permit, certain occupations" [8]. Please. from "without a fixed place of residence" (an abbreviation adopted by the police as information about passport data). ZEK, ZEK – vm. a prisoner is a criminal. razg.

2. Grammatical means.

In the Russian and Uzbek languages, euphemisms are distinguished by a great structural diversity in terms of grammar. As euphemisms can be used:

a) individual words

- nouns: rus. euf. bakish, gratitude-vm. bribes and compensation received by officials-Uzbek. euf. sovg'a (gift, also used in the meaning of a bribe);

- adjectives: rus. euf. alcove and alcove-vm. love, associated with sexual life. outdated. inoyaz. fr. alkove from Arabic. alquobbah-vault, crypt [3], peren. (Alcove-a recess in the wall of the room for a bed; niche[10]) - Uzbek. euf. bebosh (irresponsible, headless), uomop (bad) calling an excessively walking man;

- verbs: rus. euf. lay, apply, fill-Uzbek. euf. bo'shatmoq (empty), jo'natmoq (send, send), ko'tarmoq (raise), in the meaning of alcohol consumption;

- pronouns of some categories (personal, demonstrative, indefinite): Rus. euf. this, that, she-Uzbek. euf.: anavi, boyagi, shuni, haligi (this, this thing, this) replacing the names of alcoholic beverages.

b) phrases, phraseological phrases, sentences:

- free phrases: Russian. euf. toilet item, underwear - Uzbek. euf. ichki kiyim, ich ko'ylak, ichki lozim are used in the meaning of underwear;

- phraseological phrases: Russian. euf. gifts of Bacchus, green snake, entertainment drink, living water, liquid volute, evil water – Uzbek. euf. bir qultum zahar (a sip of poison), shayton suvi (devil's water) replacing the names of alcoholic beverages; rus. euf. Alyosha with a cold – Uzbek. euf. aqli qusr (mentally retarded) calling a person with mental retardation; rus. euf. balzac age instead of the age of an aging woman – Uzbek. euf. yoshi oltmishdan oshmoq (over the age of sixty) calling the advanced age of a person; rus. an unopened bud, a veil of chastity – Uzbek. euf. bahorni ko'rmagan checak (a flower that has not yet seen spring), yovvoyi qush (a wild bird), ko'ngil to'lmoq (a confidence in purity), nodir buyum (a rarity), opasi o'magan (not even kissed by her mother), ochilmagan g'uncha (an unopened bud), toza gul (a pure flower), eg ko'rmagan (dosl. I haven't seen my husband yet, unmarried) are used instead of denoting a girl's virginity;

- suggestions: He went to places not so remote-instead of going to prison, to go to exile (to go) to go (to go) - Siyosiy idora olib ketdi bu odam (This person left for political views); rus. euf. He tried on a wooden caftan-Uzbek. euf. To'rt oyoqli cho'bin otga minmoq. (ride on a wooden horse) calling the death of a person.

Regarding the linguistic means and methods of euphemization, the views of linguists are generally different, however, we can say that they do not so much contradict as complement each other.

According to J. Lawrence [17] all quite numerous ways effeminacy represent the implementation of two main ways: creating allegorical expression; the use of carefully chosen words of a substitute.

H Caney identifies the following methods of effeminacy [15]: the deliberate omission in the speech of the offending term; change the form of words-a taboo replacing words-a taboo more General term; translation of the term is unacceptable in a foreign language.

Polish linguist S. Vidlak [1] lists among the ways of forming euphemisms (our examples):

- borrowings from other languages (foreign words may seem more noble and less shocking, for example: the currently fashionable underwear, called thongs, through the Old German strang "rope, rope" also goes back to this wonderful Latin word, Rus. euf. vaginal of foreign language origin). vaginal < lat. vagina - the vagina; rus.euf. Don Juan, Don Juan, Don Guan; Uzbek.euf. Don Juan in the name of an excessively walking man; boy-friend (boyfriend, boy-friend) is borrowed from the English language boy friend in the name of a lover; Russian. euf. yaz. euf. adultery in a foreign language. fr. adultere < lat. adulter – unfaithful, depraved;

- partial antonym (litotes) - Russian. euf. rather difficult instead of difficult; Uzbek. euf. bir kam yuz (missing one to a hundred) instead of bir kam (missing one);

- full antonym (antiphrase) - for example, Rus. euf. easy instead of difficult or truth instead of lie, pronounced in the appropriate tone, with the appropriate gesture and in the appropriate context, curly, curly, shaggy, chubaty, fluffy, gunyavy-vm. bald; Uzbek. euf. juda kup (very much) instead of yetishmaydi (not enough, not enough) in relation to the designation of a madman, jingalak (curly) – vm. kal (bald);

- metaphorization – for example, in Russian, instead of the keeper of a brothel – the mother superior, and prostitutes-nuns, the shepherd-the devil; Uzbek. g'uncha (bud) in zn. virginity, gul yetim (lonely flower) in zn. orphan, etc.

L. P. Krysin identifies the following as means of euphemization [4]:

- determinant words with "diffuse" semantics (some, certain, corresponding, proper);

- nouns with a fairly general meaning, used to name quite specific objects and actions (action, product, object, product, product, material), as well as indefinite or demonstrative pronouns (something, this) and pronominal turns like this is a case, one place;

- foreign words and terms used as designations that are more suitable due to their lower intelligibility to most native speakers – for veiling the essence of the phenomenon than the native vocabulary (pediculosis instead of lice, price liberalization instead of price increases, confrontation instead of confrontation);

- words denoting a weakly expressed degree of property or incompleteness of action, used not in their dictionary meaning, but as a euphemism (he does not hear it instead of deaf, he limps instead of lame);

- some verb forms with the prefix under - – (to drive up, approach, give a ride, and others), perceived by some speakers (mainly native speakers of the vernacular) as more polite, softening the direct attitude to the addressee;

- abbreviations (VM instead of capital punishment) SS instead of Top Secret)

One of the most comprehensive classifications was proposed by V. P. Moskvina [6], highlighting 13 ways of linguistic expression of euphemization of speech:

1) metonymic nomination (to do with a handkerchief instead of blowing your nose);

2) metaphorical nomination (to die instead of to die);

3) using synecdoche;

4) pronominalization (go somewhere instead of the toilet);

- 5) a paronymic replacement (I went to Riga instead of throwing up, burping);
- 6) the use of book words and expressions, in particular, terms (fatal outcome instead of death).
- 7) the use of foreign words (a prostitute instead of a prostitute);
- 8) transfer "from genus to species" (an insect instead of a louse, a cockroach);
- 9) paraphrasing (competent authorities instead of the FSB);
- 10) antonomasia (evil instead of devils, aesculapius is a doctor);
- 11) transfer from view to view (assign instead of steal);
- 12) the use of the meiosis trope (drunk instead of drunk, leaves much to be desired instead of bad);
- 13) ellipsis (to put in the meaning to give a bribe).

If we turn to the theory of E. Partridge [19], where he identifies the following ways of forming euphemisms (our examples):

- by redirecting thoughts in the desired direction (Rus. euf. candy-bouquet period-Uzbek. euf. Layli bo'lib qolmoq-instead of the love of young people before marriage);
- using an extremely vague phrase (Rus. euf. to separate – Uzbek. euf. hayoti buzilmoq, hayoti izdan chiqmoq (to destroy life) instead of divorce);
- by mentioning a very general concomitant circumstance (Rus. euf. remove-Uzbek. euf. boshini tanidan judo qilmoq instead of committing murder);
- using words or expressions whose meaning is mysterious or evasive (Rus. euf. beznosaya, the fifth act – Uzbek. euf. elchisi kelmoq (before the ambassador came) instead of directly denoting death);

- deliberate downplaying of the unpleasant effect (Rus. euf. find the last shelter-Uzbek. euf. abadiy o'rin olmoq (dosl. take an eternal place) are directly related to the funeral;

- using negative litota (Rus. euf. to walk-uzb. bir kecha yotmoq (to sleep through the night) instead of the direct designation to engage in sexual relations; Russian. cock, bunny-Uzbek. kuyovto'ra (groom) related to the designation of persons of non-traditional orientation);

- deliberate omission (Rus. euf. on sto-Uzbek. euf. yuz, yuz-yuz (sto, on sto) related to alcohol consumption);

- using units of another language (most often – Latinisms) (in Russian and Uzbek, the euphemism lupus is used – vm. lupus, tuberculosis of the skin. foreign language from the Latin lupus-wolf [9];

the abbreviation unacceptable words or expressions (in both Russian and Uzbek languages use a euphemism-con con – VM. spoken inmate offender [4]; IUT (Itau) – VM. the prison was reduced from the "corrective labour institution"; PKT – VM. prison cell, shortened from "cell-type" social euphemism [8].

John. Nieman K. and silver as a criterion for its classification of the ways of effeminacy take the main semantic processes by which they are formed euphemisms. The following methods of euphemization are presented in their classification [18]:

- borrowings from other languages: rus. euf. alcove and alcove-vm. love, associated with sexual life. outdated. inoyaz. fr. alkove from Arabic. alquobbah-vault, crypt, peren. (Alcove – a recess in the wall of the room for a bed; a niche [12]). yaz. euf. "alcove adventures"; Rus. euf. alphonse, Uzbek. euf. alphons – a lover who is on the maintenance of a woman. inoyaz. Alphonse – the name of the main action. the faces of the comedy by A. Dumas (son) – "Monsieur Alphonse" (1870) [11];

Russian. euf. actor, Uzbek. euf. aktyor (actor) – vm. pretender, hypocrite; "acting" - vm. The word "actor" appeared in the Russian language in the Peter the Great era (since the beginning of the XVIII century), and in the Uzbek language already through interethnic communication. The word is borrowed from French, where *acteur* goes back to the Latin *actor*, which is a formation from *agere* – "to do, to act" (like an act). The words of other European languages also go back to the Latin *actor*: English *actor*, Italian *attore*, Spanish *actor*);

Russian *social disease* and Uzbek languages use the euphemism *social disease* instead of the Uzbek *syphilis* Russian *syphilis*. - extension of the meaning: in the Russian and Uzbek languages, the euphemism *social disease* is used instead of the Uzbek *syphilis*;

- semantic shift (minimization) (rus. euf. rear part-Uzbek. euf. orqa (dosl. ass, lower part from the back) part instead of the buttock;

- metaphorical transfer (Rus. euf. flowering-Uzbek. euf. donacha chiqdi are used instead of pimple or acne);

- phonetic distortion:

- abbreviation (rus. M / W-Uzbek. A (ayol-woman) and E (erkak-man) - instead of a public place); eclmn [e-ke-le-me-ne], eprst [e-pe-re-se-te] instead of swear words;

- apocopy (in Russian, vamp and in Uzbek, vamp instead of vampire, Russian. intimate-Uzbek. intim instead of the name of sexual relations);

abbreviation (Rus. euf. ELEPHANT instead of prison, abbreviated. Op. "northern special purpose camps "[7] social euphemism, euphemism Sovietism and euphemism by origin.

A. Katsev in his classification of euphemization methods divides all methods of euphemism formation into three large groups, depending on the method of replacing the taboo word with euphemism [2].

Group 1-semantic methods:

- generalization of meaning (the use of vocabulary of great semantic potential, for example, personal and demonstrative pronouns this, this, this, that, that, that nouns of broad semantics this is a matter, this is an event);
- metaphorization of the meaning (jump off a branch in the meaning of die);
- minimizing the value (get a pink slip, instead of being fired);
- polarization of values (there is a complete antonymy of the denotation and the associate hero in the meaning of coward, and in contrast only the estimated values of the denotation and the associate glorious instead of drunk);

Group 2 - changes in the form of the word-taboo:

- sound analogy: Gad (God/God);
- negative prefix (litota): untrue instead of false; stupid instead of stupid;
- abbreviation: TBS (tuberculosis), sorry-a prostitute; GN-gonorrhea;

Group 3-borrowing from other languages.

Often-scientific terms of Latin or Greek origin: phallus, or phallus (other-Greek: φαλλός) - a symbolic image of an erect penis, the subject of the cult of many pagan religions. As a rule, such images symbolize male fertility and the beginning of a new life. In the art history literature, it is also used as a euphemistic term when describing non-sacred images.

In general, as a result of the analysis of the above classifications, it can be concluded that euphemization is not a purely lexical phenomenon, but a certain

speech strategy, a stylistic device that can be implemented at various levels of the language – graphic, phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexico-semantic.

CONCLUSION

The article analyzes a number of classifications of language methods of euphemization, which allow creating the maximum distance between denotation and connotation.

Among the most frequent methods of euphemization, such as metaphorization, metonymization, the use of synonyms, expansion and narrowing of meaning, hint, etc. are particularly distinguished.

Euphemisms are formed using a variety of techniques, among which phonetic techniques are particularly distinguished (silence, sound analogy, phonetic distortion, onomatopoeia), the use of

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