

PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS TRANSLATION STUDIES AND INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES



Section 1: Cognitology and cultural linguistics in modern linguistics.

Section 2: Literary criticism and society.

Section 3: Problems of comparative typology and translation studies, modern problems of philology.

Section 4: Integration of communicative technologies in language learning.



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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY
TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrası

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UNIQUE FEATURES OF EUPHEMISMS IN LANGUAGE VOCABULARY

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Abstract: *In the article, the role of euphemisms as a linguistic and cultural unit is summarized, the theoretical foundations of the study of euphemisms are summarized, the specific place and characteristics of euphemistic units in the language vocabulary are analyzed within the framework of two unrelated languages.*

Key words: *euphemisms, cultural unit, figurative meaning, lexical units, linguistic euphemisms, speech euphemisms.*

Аннотация: *В статье обобщена роль эвфемизмов как лингвокультурной единицы, обобщены теоретические основы изучения эвфемизмов, проанализированы специфическое место и характеристики эвфемистических единиц в языковой лексике в рамках двух неродственных языков.*

Ключевые слова: *эвфемизмы, культурная единица, переносное значение, лексические единицы, лингвистические эвфемизмы, речевые эвфемизмы.*

Euphemisms have a special place in the language, they are manifested in the use of polite words and phrases that are convenient for the speaker and the listener, and in compliance with the norms of etiquette. There are two main signs of the use of euphemisms in speech, one of them is the use of euphemisms by the speaker in place of words that are prohibited in the cultural society, and the second is that they serve to maintain a formal relationship between the speaker and the listener. The development of society influenced the development of speech culture and led to the development of the meaning of existing lexical units in the language, the increase of the meaning of lexical units, the formation of synonyms, including euphemistic speech. The development of euphemistic meaning leads to the emergence of new bases of tabooing. Euphemistic meaning can be classified according to the level of reality as follows:

- a) euphemisms that are embarrassing to name, used to express pornographic concepts. For example, euphemisms used to express the concept of "whore": in English it could be as *a light woman, a woman of easy virtue, comfort woman, call girl, business girl, nimpha* (derived from Latin). For example: *She was a light woman, whom nobody respected.* (J. Lindsay, "All in the never-never", p. 204). *The first is to seek reconciliation with the approximately 50 former South Korean comfort women who are still alive* (<https://context.reverso.net>).

In Uzbek language in order to express the above mentioned concept the following euphemisms can be used: *ma'naviyati bo'sh, sal bejo, yengiltabiat, gul kesmoq*. For example: *Mullo Qosimjon, sizning ayolingiz sal bejo yuradigan bo'lubdur* (Hamza Hakimzoda, "Boy ila xizmatchi"). *Kasb tanlashga yengiltabiatlik bilan qaragan kishi hayotda chittakka o'xshab beqo'nim bo'ladi*. (R.Usmonov, Odobnoma).

b) to express unpleasant, scary news, news about death: *tilida die (o'lmoq) so'zi pass away, lost his life, breathed his last* euphemism can be used. For example: *The next day, his parents were flown to New Mexico by special Army plane, and they stayed at their son's bedside, until he **breathed his last***. (R. Lapp, "Atoms and People". - P.107)

in Uzbek language: the verb *o'lmoq* (to die) can be transformed into *vafot etdi, dunyodan o'tmoq, dunyodan ketmoq, ko'zini yummoq, olamdan o'tmoq*. For example: *Zaynabxon bilan Jalolovda keksalik alomatlari ko'rinib qoldi. Uzoq yili Muslima buvi **vafot etdi***. (Sh.Xolmirzaev. O'n sakkizga kirmagan kim bor, 27-b.)

c) euphemistic means related to concepts that can be expressed in reality, but do not correspond to the culture of speech. The scope of this type is very wide, and they are: 1) in the speech of family members; 2) in dealings in workplaces and public places; 3) used in the speaker's appeals to someone. For example, when addressing an engineer or a cleaner, people can use words such as *sister* (in this case, the word *sister* is euphemism); the use of the units *transparent - wall maintenance officer* instead of sanitation engineer, custodian caretaker (*janitar*) (*window cleaner*) gives a euphemistic sense.

Euphemisms are divided into linguistic and speech euphemisms according to their semantic-grammatical formation. These types, regardless of having unity and commonality, differ in the following features:

The meaning of linguistic euphemisms is not understood from the real meaning of the words in the compound, but as a whole, it is a tool that expresses one common concept - a figurative meaning. In this way, they are close to phenomena such as phrase and proverbs. For example, in Uzbek there is a saying *hammamiz ham o'lamiz*, which means everyone will die one day could be substituted by ***bir-biringga mehmonsan***. For example, *Bir uyda necha jonsan, **bir-biringga mehmonsan***. In this sentence ***bir-biringga mehmonsan*** means that everyone is like a guest for their close people.

*Woman you have gone too far! **You are out of senses!*** (D.Cartier, "Fatherless Sons". P.201).

In the sentence above the phrase ***to be out of sense*** means disability.

Linguistic euphemisms are lexical units and can be glossed. Speech euphemism does not have this feature. For example, the verb *o'lmoq* in Uzbek can be represented by such euphemisms like *bandalikni bajo keltirmoq, halok bo'lmoq, qurbon bo'lmoq, oramizdan ketmoq*.

In English language such euphemisms like *heck (hell), sight-deprived (blind), barmy (idiot), needy (poor)* are called as linguistic euphemisms and they can be glossed as well.

Another characteristic of linguistic euphemisms is that they have been used in speech for a long time, and their euphemistic meaning is understood outside the text and is understood almost uniformly by the speakers of the language. For example: *vafot etdi - passed away; suyuqoyoq - a light woman; hamyonbop - affordable; o'zlashtirishi past - late bloomer*.

Speech euphemisms occur only in the process of speech, they cannot be lexicalized. For example: *Zaynabxon bilan Jalolovda **keksalik alomatlari ko'rinib qoldi***. (Sh.Xolmirzaev. O'n sakkizga kirmagan kim bor, 27-b.)

*Bahorning quyoshli kunlari go'zal qizlarimizni biroz tashvishga solishi tabiiy. Negaki, u **yuzda ochilgan bahor gullari** yoki sepkillarning avj olishiga sabab bo'ladi*. (Shifo-info, 2014. №11, 49-b.)

A speech euphemism appears mainly in the context, in the speech situation. A speech euphemism, as a rule, is a necessity in a temporary speech process, a temporary taboo. Speech euphemisms may not focus on a taboo object or subject, in such cases it is used only in a specific sentence within the context. Based on this, the terms original or absolute can be used for linguistic euphemism, and relative or temporary euphemism can be used for speech euphemism. Because

speech euphemisms are used outside of the sentence (context) in the real or original meaning of the word.

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IQTISODIY MATNDAGI MATAFORA VAZIFALARI

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola metaforaning iqtisodiy kontekstda tur xil vazifalari masalalariga bag`ishlanadi. Bunda nominativ atash funksiyasi, informativlik funksiyasi, mnemonic funksiyasi hamda matn hosil qilish funksiyalari to`liq yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: kredit portfeli, harbiy harakatlar, vizual tasvirlash, iqtisodiy olam

Abstract: This article is devoted to the various functions of metaphor in the economic context. The nominative naming function, informativeness function, mnemonic function and text generation functions are fully explained.

Key words: credit portfolio, military operations, visual representation, economic world

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена различным функциям метафоры в экономическом контексте. Подробно объяснены номинативная функция наименования, функция информативности, мнемоническая функция и функции формирования текста.

Ключевые слова: кредитный портфель, военные операции, визуальное представление, экономический мир.

Globallashuv va iqtisodiy muammolarni muhokama qilishda, shuningdek, jahon iqtisodiyoti bilan bog`liq holatlarni hal qilishda nutqiy muloqotda til vositalari orasida metafora alohida o`rin tutadi. Ko`pgina adabiyotlarda iqtisodiyot bilan bog`liq tushunchalarni, obyekt va hodisalarni aks ettirishning mahsuldor usullaridan biri konseptual metafora ekanligi, o`yinlar, sport musobaqalari, harbiy harakatlar iqtisodiy tushunchalarni vizual tasvirlash imkonini berishi qayd qilinadi.¹ Shunday qilib, iqtisodiy matndagi metafora voqelikni bilishning murakkab jarayonlarida faol ishtirok etadi va bu dunyoda sodir bo`layotgan hodisalar haqida yangi bilimlarga ega bo`lishda katta rol o`ynaydi.

Metafora lisoniy birlik sifatida nutqda o`ziga xos lingvistik yukni ko`taradi, metaforaning tildagi rolini aniqlash uchun uning asosiy vazifalarini ko`rsatib o`tishni maqsadga muvofiq deb bilamiz. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda metaforaning quyidagi vazifalari ajratib ko`rsatilgan.

1. Nominativ atash funksiyasi. Ko`chma ma`noda qo`llaniladigan so`zlarning muhim vazifalaridan biri nominativ funksiyadir (lot. nominatio – “nomlash, belgilash”). Mazkur vazifa oddiy metaforalar yordamida amalga oshiriladi, bunday turdagi metaforalar o`zining obrazlilikini yo`qotgan bo`ladi va to`g`ridan to`g`ri nom vazifasini bajaradigan metafora sanaladi:² ingliz tilida *Forgiven Sunday, black trade, pansies* kabi, *tushgan pul, soliqqa tortmoq, pul aylanmasi, investitsion jozibadorlik, kredit portfeli, iqtisodiy o`smoq, qiymat zanjiri, dollar tushmoq, pul almashtirmoq* kabi keng tarqalgan, odatiy birlikka aylangan metaforalarni misol qilish mumkin. Metafora tufayli nominatsiya tizimlarida tushunarsiz yoki deyarli aniq bo`lmagan tushunchalar muayyanlashadi. Nominativ funksiya asosida iqtisodiy voqelik obyektini yoki hodisasi metaforik nomlanadi va iqtisodiy

¹ Бородулина Н.Ю., Коломейцева Е.М. Модель метафоры и метафорические модели (на материале русских и французских экономических текстов). -М.: Наука, 2004.- С.27.

² http://mobile.studbooks.net/2427/literatura/funksii_metafory_tekste

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