

CLASSIFICATION AND TYPES OF EUPHEMISMS

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ABSTRACT:

The study of euphemisms in linguistics. Naming of euphemisms in Turkish linguistics and differences in terminology. Types of euphemisms by subject. Taboo and euphemisms are one of the topics that have not yet been studied in depth in Turkish linguistics, the terminology of which has not been formed.

KEYWORDS: euphemisms, taboo, Classification of euphemisms, linguistic signs; nonlinear characters

INTRODUCTION:

Translation issues concerning euphemisms have always been very actual. It is important for translators and interpreters to know specific peculiarities of euphemisms' translation. This issue is being investigated by number of investigators and translators these days. It will remain actual for many years as languages are all the time in progress and new words appear in them and translators are, and will be working on transferring them from one language into another. There are many articles on this topic in linguistics. Along with Western linguists, Turkic linguists are also conducting in-depth research on this topic. There are more explanations, terms, and terminological problems than solutions to the linguistic problems associated with euphemisms.

MATERIAL METHODS:

The facts show that the systematic study of euphemism as a whole as a speech layer, revealing all its speech-inner possibilities, describing its functional-methodological features, especially its relation to types of

functional styles, is one of the most important and urgent problems of our methodology today. G'.Abdurahmanov's view that "one of the most important issues facing literary critics and linguists now is to reveal the general and specific aspects of literary style and speech style" also emphasizes the relevance of this topic. In general linguistics, euphemisms have been studied by many Turkic peoples, especially Kazakh, Turkmen, Altai, Azerbaijani, Uzbek and Russian linguists. Among them are such linguists as S.Altayev, N.Ismatullayev, N.M.Jabbarov, V.B.Darbakova. Turkish linguists such as K.Demirci, A.Gungor, U.Soylomez studied euphemisms that are relatively little studied in Turkish linguistics.

Euphemisms (Greek *yeirpegsha* - soft expression) are words that appear as synonyms for words and phrases that seem awkward, inappropriate, or rude to the speaker. The euphemism is to avoid calling a negative reality, to mitigate the negative effects of such a reality, to minimize the negative effects of situations that offend, offend, disrespect, or violate moral norms, or to conceal them; it is used to convey an unpleasant message in a softer, softer form. For example, instead of saying he died, he died, died, died; Use expressions such as tearful, relieved instead of saying born. The use of euphemisms in language has been shaped as a historical and ethnographic phenomenon in connection with the taboo phenomenon. Euphemism is associated with the development of traditions, cultural levels, aesthetic tastes, and ethnic norms. As a language develops, so does its euphemistic layer. New forms of euphemism emerge on the basis of new morals and new worldviews. There is also the

euphemism for language, which arises from the demands of a particular speech situation, the meaning of which is often clarified through the text. For example, in the sentence "It seems that it will not be poured until we hand over Rano to its owner," said Nigor's mother (A.Qadiri), from the point of view of speech etiquette, the euphemism in the form of handing over to the owner is used instead of giving. Euphemisms are widely used in scientific and formal methods.

MAIN PART:

Classification of euphemisms. Dealt with the phenomenon of euphemism each of the linguistic scholars is based on its different characteristics tried to make their classifications to one degree or another. This is as the case is as multifaceted as other linguistic units the classifications focus on different aspects of euphemisms and the results obtained also vary. It's diversity although it may seem contradictory, it actually serves to complement each other It should be noted that Russian linguist R.A.Budagov divided euphemisms into two major types suggests to be: a) euphemisms of literary language; b) different jargon euphemisms. R.A.Budagov groups contextual euphemisms separately. They are relatively more perfect and are based on the character of the person expressing the thought as well as the condition of the text .E.P.Senichkina calls contextual euphemisms occasional euphemisms. They always occur in speech and meet all the requirements of the euphemism event, but do not have a ready-made template. Typically, such euphemisms are figurative and metaphorical in nature. These kinds of euphemisms are A.M.Katsev is also out of focus left In his view, occasional euphemisms have a strong euphemistic effect (paint). They are new-not in shape. Along with occasional euphemisms, E.P.Senichkina distinguishes the following categories: euphemisms that have their own pattern in language and are known to the expressive, euphemisms whose origin is unknown to the expressive (related to a person or thing-event), as well as historical euphemisms and dysphemisms. The weight of the classifications is the thematic classification.

In this regard, the classification made by R.Holder is noteworthy. He lexically and semantically divides euphemisms into 60 subclasses. This classification indicates the diversity of the denotative content of euphemisms. AM Katsev divides euphemisms into 10 themes:

- 1) The name of the divine powers;
- 2) Units representing death and disease;
- 3) Names associated with the defect;
- 4) Names related to gender;
- 5) Names denoting poverty;
- 6) Names denoting certain professions;
- 7) Names of mental and physical disabilities;
- 8) Names of clothing parts.

According to the ontological nature of M.A.Katsev again euphemistic means There is also a classification:

- 1) Euphemisms that take shape;
- 2) Naturally occurring euphemisms;
- 3) Formed naturally on the basis of stylistic dye (irony or humor)

Euphemisms.

Social classification has a special place in revealing the essence of euphemisms holds. It is based on the fact that the word belongs to a certain social group separated. An example is the classification of B.A.Larin:

- 1) National, literary euphemisms;
- 2) Class and professional euphemisms;
- 3) family-household euphemisms.

Linguistics of euphemisms by some researchers Classification is also carried out:

- 1) According to the structure (word, phrase, sentence);
- 2) According to the methodological nature (high, neutral, low);
- 3) According to the word structure: a) migration (metaphor, metonymy, based on the narrowing of the essence, etc.); b) by changing the shape formed (phonetic distortion, conversion, affixation, abbreviation and h.); c) on the basis of assimilation units.

Below we divide the classification features of speech-specific euphemisms into two major groups:

- 1) Linguistic signs;
- 2) Nonlinear characters.

Classification based on linguistic signs is based on thematic, semantic, formal, structural, methodological features of euphemistic units. In the classification based on zero-numerical signs, the external factors occurring in the dialectical unit in the speech phenomenon of euphemistic units are taken into account. These include pragmatic factors related to speech conditions and situation, along with purely linguistic factors such as the worldview, level, positive or negative image of the speaker and listener, gender, age. The implicit appearances of the euphemisms also evoke the impression that they are non-linguistic in nature. However, since the value of the implicit euphemism is perceived on the basis of the original term of the denotation, it is also appropriate to consider it as a linguistic means. Euphemistic means of denoting a person. Just as changes in social life have led to the emergence of new speech units, attempts to avoid expressing political figures directly in general morally and culturally can lead to the emergence of new units or the acquisition of new meanings and functions of existing units. These means are reflected in the political-journalistic or artistic style, depending on the requirements of a particular historical period. This can be seen again on the basis of the author's works created in an environment of great social and political change. The word valine'mat can be found in two different senses: a satirical euphemistic meaning and a taboo euphemistic meaning. Both meanings appear in the text on the basis of the siege: So why do you and I, as workers and peasants, serve as a foot in our favor?(A.Q.).The word deserves to be considered as a metaphor-based euphemism. In the following sentence, unity arises in its own sense and evokes a euphemistic "tone": One of his slaves says that I have two words worth my valine'mat. (A.Q."Scorpion from the altar") The fact that the name "Valine'mat" is used to indicate its euphemism. The word Jannatmakon also has a euphemistic meaning to express the personality of Amir Umar Khan:- Have you seen "Jannatmakon"? (A.Q."Monument of 1819"). In addition, the "big" unit is seen as a euphemistic tool for expanding the range of political figures: Rahimberdi Khudoiberdiev, Nuriddin Zokirov, Berkin Azimov, Karim Abdurahmanov and Vali

Usmanov and they did as they pleased.(A.Q."He raises his fist before he is afraid")

From the euphemisms of the euphemistic units denoting the person, which are the norm for literary speech, the adulterous, dishonest, liquid foot, and "separate" forms are common in our language, and in speech we find special expressions:, Such as "flirt". The influence of the Russian language is also observed. The thematic group of euphemistic means representing such a person can be further expanded. For example, the oppressed, the weak, associated with the concept of woman; there is a reason that signifies the concept of mother; a weak, karma expression as a euphemistic means of expressing the concept of a girl; nomadic euphemistic units of "beard" meaning false believers, hypocrites; such as the ironic euphemistic means of "cultural nations" used against the colonialists. Euphemistic expressions representing human organs. No matter how softened or refined the parts of a person that should be euphemically expressed, that content remains in the human mind as a shameful, awkward concept.

A euphemism for the physical defects of man expressions. Deaf, which means "deaf", means "deaf" one eye is euphemistic meaning in the west, one eye in the east including the combination. Among the euphemistic units that express defects in the appearance of a person, such as unhappy (cold-blooded), prematurely created (prematurely born), the figurative combination "husni Yusuf" is also significant: next to him hangs a gray yacht tie and strangles his right throat the adorned middle-aged man looked another "beautiful Joseph." (A.Q."Scorpion from the altar") The same expression, which softens the meaning of "ugly", "ugly", is given in quotation marks and has a satirical meaning.

Euphemistic expressions denoting the physical condition of a person. Pregnancy-related expressions include pregnancy, fetal, heavy leg, double; forms such as tumsa, qisr (infertile or infertile woman). It is known that instead of the words hez, hezalak, euphemistic means such as barren, bezurriyot, "red groom" are reflected in the speech. In Abdullah Qadiri's novel "Last Days", the weak combination of my

client, spoken in Otabek's language, also expressed the man's physical condition on a euphemistic basis.

Euphemistic expressions denoting the spiritual defects of man. Euphemistic expressions such as empty-headed, fat man, greasy, angry, simple, naive, semi-cultured people, raw man are observed in fiction. Euphemistic units such as nervous pain (mentally ill, insane), childhood (simple, stupid, raw), lack of courage (cowardice), and lack of credentials (betaine) are also considered in this system.

Euphemistic expressions denoting human behavioral and relationship defects. In general, a certain amount of insult, irony is reflected in most of the units in which a person's behavioral and relationship deficiencies are refined. No matter how much the lack of culture, the failure in upbringing, softens the mood of protest against the object: Have you ever seen the absence of our humanity somewhere, or is it futuristic?(A.Qad."The scorpion from the altar")Or, to put this case of the Judge to the readers' discussion, I say for my part: if you believe the word of the book, your conscience is a little off.(A.Qod."Shallaqi")In both cases, euphemistic devices expressing the concepts of "twist" or "unscrupulousness" are used in the form of a syntactic device.

Among the euphemistic means of theft are "income" (stolen money), chaka chaka (money collected as a way), shilib gone (stolen), "honest profession" (theft), "profession" (theft), squandered (looted, stolen). The neck is thick (violent), sharp, representing spiritual defects (to be able to speak), without a skirt (betaine, without a trick), a speculator (a salesman, a swindler), a ser-ishtaha (a womanizer), a woman with a light soil (light), euphemistic units such as safil (inferior, lowly), nafsi shaytan (extremely greedy), mir kuru (stingy, greedy) are widely used in speech.

CONCLUSION:

The classification of euphemisms allows for a deeper study of its essence, it serves to observe, to study, to shed more light on the structure of this phenomenon from different perspectives, and the different classifications

indicate that euphemisms are multifaceted and the product of a complex process. Euphemistic units are a multifaceted phenomenon, which allows them to be classified differently on the basis of each sign. After all, individual speech-specific euphemisms are a combination of linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and only the generalization of the results obtained on the basis of these factors allows to determine the individual nature of each euphemism, as well as individual idiolect euphemisms.

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