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## THE ROLE OF EUPHEMISM IN WRITTEN AND SPOKEN SPEECH

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the term graduonimia (leveling) developed in Uzbek linguistics and advanced in world linguistics and some features related to its emergence through euphemistic units were analyzed linguistically.

### KEYWORDS

Language, speech, euphemism, euphemistic graduonymy, euphemistic unity, expansion of meaning, gradation.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that euphemisms are one of the language phenomena that are of particular importance in speech and play a major role in ensuring its effectiveness. Euphemisms are one of the culturally used units that soften the situation in some places in concise expression of ideas, in some places are rude and inappropriate to say concepts and speech situations. These euphemistic units in the Uzbek language and speech are a linguistic phenomenon that reflects the past, nationality, and values of our people. First of all, euphemistic units have their own value as they reflect the commonality of language and culture.

Studying the functional semantic field of level in the Uzbek language, in particular, the microfield of eupemiological level, on a scientific theoretical basis, is an issue that awaits a solution in Uzbek linguistics.

The concept of the criterion of euphemistic meaning is broad and complex, and in its scope, in connection with the denotation from the point of view of softening taboo concepts, it is graded - a step (hierarchy), it forms a system - a semantic structure [1; 64]. From this opinion of linguist A. Omonturdiyev, it can be understood that there is euphemistic semantics in

linguistics, and among them there are differences, subtle edges of meaning, and some differences (intensification in use, growth of meaning, expansion), which are clear signs of gradation.

Relying on this opinion of the euphemist scientist, during our research, we can be sure that the presence of an intermediate state can create a difference even among lexemes with the same euphemistic meaning. In fact, for example, one of the serious manifestations of the negative meaning of the relationship between husband and wife of the sacred bond of the family, which is morally uncomfortable, is the use of the lexeme of divorce-ajrashmoq, which is gently used instead of the lexeme ahdi buzilmoq → orasidan qora mushuk o'tmoq → yulduzi yulduziga to'g'ri kelmaslik → ko'ch ko'tarmoq / uyi buzilmoq → orani ochiq qilmoq → taloq qilmoq / pattasini qo'liga tutqazmoq → hayoti buzilmoq [3; 71] (relatively the highest content is reflected, because after this action it is possible to understand that their family is in an irreparable situation), it is not difficult to notice that a concept that is close to each other, but with some differences, is emerging through subtleties of meaning.

It can be observed that the gradation in this line of euphemistic semantics occurs according to the increasing level of inter-lexeme meaning movement. In such cases, the process of events begins in the heart of a person first of all with the form of breaking the covenant of the first ahdi buzilmoq (because they make a covenant before marriage), and the form of hayoti buzilmoq of its peak is expressed by the euphemistic unit, which means the highest level of action. In this case, according to the level of this movement, the movement is accelerating, taking a serious and sharp tone, in a word, according to the level of strengthening of the movement. At this point,

it is necessary to recognize the common meaning typical of the members of the paradigm in the synonymous line, that is, at the same time, the existence of differences that distinguish them from each other and are the basis for conflict. We should also say that between the following lexemes: ko'ch ko'tarmoq / uyi buzilmoq, taloq qilmoq / pattasini qo'liga tutqazmoq sign ( / ) is an inter-lexeme meaning of two lexemes of equal meaning and content. This symbol, which is traditional, was used, taking into account the equality nature of the balance.

That is, it can be said that gradation (increasing or decreasing the content of lexemes) is gaining equal content when used interchangeably.

The criterion of euphemistic meaning is defined in relation to real reality, taboo denotation (that is, it is inappropriate to say, uncomfortable, does not correspond to the culture of etiquette and behavior, cannot be said openly...) lexemes. In this case, the so-called euphemism refers to the degree of softness of the means (connotate) compared to the denotation.

In linguistics, graduonymic relations, which combine semantic categories such as antonymy and synonymy, directly serve to ensure the correct understanding of the lexical-semantic properties of a word, as well as to ensure the fluency and meaningfulness of speech. This, in turn, makes it possible to scientifically substantiate the differences in level and quantity of euphemistic lexemes, to reveal the diversity of each language. It should be noted that the disclosure of euphemistic devices and their graduonymic properties leads to the emergence of new concepts, terms and categories in the improvement of the theoretical foundations of each language.

Language as a complex social, biological-physiological phenomenon performs communicative, emotional-expressive, accumulative tasks. The concept of gradation is an important concept in the manifestation of the emotional-expressive function of the language. In Uzbek linguistics, the specific aspects of this concept are being studied to a certain extent. In the studies carried out so far, the concept of level has been considered mainly in the form of a categorical form of a quality group of a certain category. We can say that the concept of gradation in the Uzbek language is expressed through different means at the language levels and forms a whole functional-semantic field.

Manifestation of the law of euphemistic gradation in Uzbek linguistics, euphemistic tools that express it, the inter-level nature of the phenomenon of gradation in them, manifestation of the concept of level in connection with functional meanings in the semantics of lexemes with euphemistic meaning, euphemistic meaning Relying on graduonymic laws in lexicographic interpretation has not been specially researched monographically. The phenomenon of gradation, which is manifested in various forms through various euphemistic means, has not been studied as a whole lexical-semantic field, as well as its lexicographic features. Looking at the concept of euphemism in a wider scope than the categorical unit, analyzing it as a functional-semantic field and defining the members of this field, defining its tools, developing its lexicographic principles, and linguistic justification are of urgent importance.

In the framework of Uzbek linguistics, you can be sure that gradable words are formed based on different gradation categories. Among them, for example, the occurrence of lexical graduonyms according to their meaning is also different. For example, a graduonymic

series that forms a gradation such as vaysamoq → vaqillamoq → javramoq → to'ng'illamoq → ming'illamoq is more or less of the color sign, gavdali → jussali → barvasta → norg'ul → qomatdor → barzangi according to the increase in color [2; 39] is shown to be ranked as such. Also, in this gradation study dictionary, lexical gradation is formed through the gradation factors of dozens of different graduonymic series, from the linguistic point of view, the increase or decrease in content of lexical synonymous series.

In euphemistic leveling, as above, several factors are of particular importance in the occurrence of euphemistic leveling. For example,

- 1) leksemaning yuqori badiiylkda qo'llanishiga ko'ra;
  - 2) leksemalararo ma'noning kengayishiga ko'ra;
  - 3) belgini kuchli ifodalashiga ko'ra;
  - 4) harakatni ifodalashdagi ierarxik munosabatga ko'ra;
  - 5) ijobiylik bo'yog'ining ortib borishiga ko'ra;
  - 6) harakatning jiddiy tus olish darajasiga ko'ra
- euphemistic gradations occur through factors. Masalan, ochiq aytilishi noqulay bo'lgan QAMALMOQ leksemasi o'rnida yumshatib qo'llaniladigan evfemik birliklar qatori: Masalan, ushlanmoq / olib ketilmoq → sudlanmoq → hukm qilinmoq → yelkaga ilmoq → kesilmoq → ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq → qora kursiga o'tirmoq / o'tirmoq → o'tirib chiqmoq [3: 86] ning qo'llanilishida ham harakatni ifodalashdagi ierarxik munosabatga ko'ra graduonimik munosabat yuzaga kelishini kuzatish mumkin.

For example, a series of euphemistic units that are used in place of the lexeme QAMALMOQ, which is

inconvenient to say openly: For example, ushlanmoq / olib ketilmoq → sudlanmoq → hukm qilinmoq → yelkaga ilmoq → kesilmoq → ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq → qora kursiga o'tirmoq / o'tirmoq → o'tirib chiqmoq possible to observe that a graduonymic relationship occurs according to the hierarchical relationship in the expression of movement in the use [3: 86].

In the study of euphemistic gradational names, to approach the lexicographical analysis in the general and annotated dictionaries of the Uzbek language from the point of view of today's modern linguistics, to come to new scientific and theoretical conclusions, the linguistic features of the manifestation of euphemistic gradation laws, the importance of relying on graduonymic laws in the lexicographic interpretation of euphemistic meaning need to be disclosed. Euphemistic grading is a further improvement of the existing lexicographic laws, namely "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Annotated dictionary of the synonyms of the Uzbek language" and especially "The educational dictionary of word grading of the Uzbek language" ", will also serve to improve the "Euphemisms of the Uzbek language educational dictionary".

The active use of euphemistic graduonym lexemes in our written and spoken speech serves the positive formation of interactions and relationships (conversations, agreements, cooperation and friendship bonds) between people.

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