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CHARACTERISTIC OF PHRASEOLOGICAL DYSFEMISMS IN UZBEK PUBLICISTIC TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a classification of the common characteristics of dysphemistic phraseological units. Additionally, the rules, peculiarities, purposes, and functions of the use of such units in Uzbek journalistic texts are analyzed. The author's perspective on the theoretical views presented in related research is also provided. The arguments are explained with examples.

KEYWORDS

Euphemism, dysphemism, dysphemic phraseology, journalistic texts, semantic meaning, political speech, analytical article, news.

INTRODUCTION

As dysphemisms are units that express rough and sharp content in speech, according to some linguists, their frequent use indicates the level of culture of the speaker or the author of the speech: "Dysphemisms are found in the speech of people with a low cultural level in speech. In works of art, it is usually visible in the speech of people with negative character". [7, 35]

In the use of dysphemisms in journalistic texts, the primary goal is to attract the attention of the audience rather than to show a low cultural level. The place and

form of the use of dysphemisms in journalistic texts is created within this purpose.

If dysphemisms in the form of a word or a combination serve to exaggerate the rough content, dysphemistic phraseology causes the image of existing information to become more clear and remain in memory.

Theoretical basis. A. Khojiev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" defines phraseological units as "structurally equivalent to a word combination, a

sentence, semantically a whole, having a generalized meaning, which is not created in the nut process, but is included ready for speech, It is defined as a type of static compounds with a figurative, figurative meaning, and it is recognized as a differential sign of phraseologism that distinguishes the integral signs of “figurativeness and figurative meaning” from static compounds. [4, 24]

Because the great importance of the connotative macrocomponent in the structure of phraseological meaning is emphasized by many researchers, and this is explained by the two-dimensionality of the semantic structure of phraseological units.

The first is built on the basis of figurative re-thinking, and the second is a feature of phraseological nomination. The important role of the connotative component of the meaning of phraseological units and dysphemisms is primarily related to the effect of the emotional evaluation caused by the dysphemic designation.

According to E. A. Zemskaya, dysphemic phraseology is one of the main means of parody and mockery in modern journalism. [11, 31]

But this definition does not fit Uzbek publicism. The reason is that there are few examples of using dysphemisms for humorous or satirical purposes in journalistic texts in the Uzbek language. Such phrases can often be found mainly in literary texts.

For example, it is reasonable to say that the phrase “man of the people” was used in a humorous sense, to make fun of Aries, the main character of “The Iron Woman”.

It is natural to use dysphemic phraseology in relation to state leaders or various officials in journalistic texts with political content related to the international arena. For example, in the sentence “The general nicknamed the “rabid dog” [16] for the leadership of the Pentagon”, this expression, used in relation to a person, is a dysphemic expression that means both parody and insult. The use of the phrase in the article aims to instill fear, hatred and hatred in the readers about the leader, who is considered a “rabid dog”.

According to linguists, the popularization of the use of dysphemic expressions in the media of the world is related to the fact that the culture of democracy and oral communication is different from the literary language. [3, 34]

Also, the Russian linguist V. M. Mokienko, supporting the same opinion, states that “unwritten truths started to be written through dysphemisms”. [8, 75]

That is, the linguist interprets dysphemisms as a means of conveying the truth. Dysphemic phraseology helps convey these truths to the reader more effectively and makes the language of journalistic texts more popular. This point can be confirmed by the following quote:

“Speech composed of vulgar expressions - not only in modern colloquial communication, but also in public communication - in rallies, political speeches, on the screen, on the radio, in newspapers and on Internet websites, is a means of inciting people to various actions”. [6, 260]

But it was not always like that. The development of dysphemism has lagged behind that of euphemism. In particular, because dysphemic expressions are considered taboo in Uzbek linguistics, dysphemic expressions are preserved mainly in examples of folk

oral creativity. For example, in the epic “Alpomish” you can find a lot of dysphemic phraseology. As the most popular of them, we can mention the dysphemic phraseology “A mouse hatched inside”. This phrase, used to describe a hoarse voice, has a dysphemic content and has a quick impact on a person's mind and is easy to remember.

Although “in Uzbek linguistics, dysphemisms have not been studied as a separate expressive unit of the language. Due to the fact that this phenomenon is understudied, it is not possible to use rude words in cultural communication, and it is not appropriate to use such expressions in artistic works from the point of view of etiquette...”. Especially today, the research of dysphemic expressions is a need that leads to the discovery of new aspects of the Uzbek language.

Article body. Dysphemic phraseological units are considered as combinations of a lower level than the stylistic norm. Since it is more related to oral speech, it may not fully comply with the rules of literary language, dialect words may be used. Also, just as dysphemisms are divided into several semantic groups, dysphemic phraseology is also divided into general meaning units. For example, in the rich lexical source of the Uzbek language, there are dysphemic expressions that express insult, are considered shameful, characteristic of illness, mocking, sometimes bitter laughter - satirical content. That is, the common feature of dysphemic phraseology is not insult, discrimination or rudeness, but rude expression.

From this point of view, defining the fact that dysphemisms are under-researched in Uzbek linguistics only by the fact that they are outside the norm of cultural communication cannot be a complete conclusion, in our opinion. Moreover, by today, the

natural need to use dysphemism and dysphemic phraseology in journalistic texts is emerging. This need is due to the wideness of the information space and the increase in competition, it is to create an idea in the student about the necessary information, to think, sometimes to awaken his conscience, to give him an incentive to think.

It is already becoming popular to “laze” people's minds, distract them from serious topics, and make them interested in frivolous information through social networks. It is at such a time that with the help of dysphemic expressions, there is an opportunity to convey information that is important for society and motivates people to positive actions in an effective form and content. In relation to this situation, the use of the Uzbek folk proverb “Bitter cuts the poison of the bitter” will make our opinion more clear.

In artistic and colloquial speech, several dysphemic phraseology can be found that express the same concept. For example, a certain group of phraseologisms has been formed in the Uzbek language with the meaning “dying (death is imminent)”. For example: as if his life is over, he will not go for a week, his time has come, his time is near, he has four or five days left, it seems that he will not stay until the evening (this is an individual-author phraseology), the light has gone out of his eyes, he is leaving, he is left in his throat, he is a deposit, he will not return to life, the ghost of the other side has fallen and so on. A. Omonturdiyev considers these phraseological units to be euphemistic synonyms used instead of the word “dying” (death is near).

In our opinion, they are euphemistic because they are the same phraseology

instead, dysphemization of the expression occurs by saying that his death is near, he will die. In order to avoid dysphemization, creators use the above phraseology and create a euphemistic atmosphere.

Two conclusions can be drawn from these points. First, the use of some phraseology with a high euphemism may impose a dysphemic content on a word with a neutral content.

The second is the part related to journalistic texts, and since most of the dysphemic phraseology in the series is characteristic of literary texts, it is likely that the genre “chooses” when used in journalistic texts, and it is more likely to be found in artistic-journalistic texts.

For example, as dysphemic alternatives to the above-mentioned death-related phraseology, there are expressions such as to die, to die, and to call death. However, such phraseology is rare in journalistic texts, euphemistic phraseology is used more than death-related phraseology. For this reason, as noted, the word “died” itself reflects a dysphemic expression in journalistic texts.

Phraseologisms with dysphemic content in journalistic texts are mainly found in news or analytical articles related to crime, fraud. This serves to further define the scale of the crime, to increase its effectiveness, and sometimes to express the personal attitude of the author.

For example, dysphemic phraseology related to deception and theft, such as to make fun of, to make fun of, to rob, to spend the night, to gouge out, and to eat are often used in the news genre. It is especially effective in covering family, romantic relationships or financial frauds of various office holders. In particular, in the following examples, dysphemic phraseology was

used in the following context: “...it was found that the farm had robbed 733 million soums of electricity”, “Individuals who “eaten” loan funds were identified in Syrdarya”, “In Karshi district of Kashkadarya region, saying that they will win online gambling, “A 24-year-old woman was arrested for smacking her interlocutor.” [12]

The importance of using dysphemic expressions in such texts is to call the reader to be alert and aware. In addition, the use of dysphemic phraseology in exposing such crimes of officials implies humiliation, discrediting and forming a negative attitude about such actions.

In publicistic texts on political topics, there are cases of using dysphemic phraseology in order to exaggerate negative relations, openly demonstrate relations between countries, and show the publicist image of the leaders of countries or responsible employees in an impressive form.

The use of dysphemic phraseology with a political content, which is often found in journalistic texts, is used to describe the attitude of state leaders, officials and government representatives to various situations, their situation, or their relations with other countries, sometimes in such processes, they are used to "make fun of", insult, and express the hatred of the people. is used. Bringing dysphemisms in a phraseological form increases the effectiveness of the text.

For example, it can be said that phraseologisms with dysphemic content in the following examples are used for these purposes:

“The President of Estonia promised to bring Russia to its knees”. [11]

The combination of kneeling belongs to the type of expressions that can come in both its own meaning and figurative meaning. When used in a figurative sense, it means “defeat”, “inflammation”. In this example, it serves to express the hatred and pain of the President of Estonia towards the Russian state, more precisely, the leaders of the Russian government. In terms of content, they tried to convey expressions such as forcing Russia to stop the war and defeating it through dysphemistic phraseology. With this, the goal of increasing the effectiveness and fully describing the emotional state of the President has been achieved.

In another message related to the President of Russia, dysphemistic phraseology expressed the purpose of teasing by exaggerating a positive mood rather than a negative emotional state:

“We are happy that you chose us - Lukashenko is talking about Putin coming to Minsk”. [14] Of course, in this example, the President's happiness is expressed through the expression of his mouth in his ear. However, since this phraseology is used in relation to the President, and moreover, it expresses his attitude towards the President of Russia, it is appropriate to consider it as dysphemistic. That is, it was also possible to use the words “pleased”, “head in the sky”, or “happy” in a neutral sense, typical of the official style used for the position of the President. In our opinion, it is from the point of view of satirical interpretation of excessive joy that the phrase in his mouth serves to create a negative, mocking image of the President of Belarus as inferior to Putin.

“Expressive-emotional coloring is an integral feature of many idioms (phrases) in the language, at the same time, the main part of phrases is stylistically neutral. Because with the help of an expression, not only this or

that object, event is named, but also the expressive attitude of the speaker to that object or event, person is expressed. For example, happiness can be expressed in our language with the expressions “his mouth reached his ears”, “he showed the whiteness of his teeth”. One of these phrases expresses a positive tone, and the next one sometimes expresses a subtle negative meaning. [5, 111]

At this point, it is necessary to dwell on the situation that is characteristic of dysphemistic content. That is, it is known that some dysphemisms can be words or units that have a neutral meaning outside of the text. Or, more importantly, some units with euphemistic content outside the text also express dysphemistic meaning in the context. English linguists K. Allan and Burridge called such units, which can be both euphemism and dysphemism, as x-phemisms. [1, 303] The phraseologism in the mouth of the mouth can be an example to which this theory fits.

But this term is not found in many literatures related to the topic. In the scientific work of Cheporukhina M., a linguist who studied euphemisms and dysphemisms characteristic of journalistic texts in French and Russian, this term is interpreted as a general word for euphemisms and dysphemisms. [2, 3]

It also serves to exaggerate the original content or express the author's disdain for the situation through dysphemistic phraseology. Such content is more clearly visible in journalistic texts related to military, combat or the death of a socially vulnerable layer of the population.

For example, the dysphemistic phrase “bloody hands” is openly used in journalistic texts to refer to political figures who have committed various illegal military

actions and caused the death of innocent people. If instead of a dysphemic phrase, for example, words with a neutral content, such as killer, evil, are used, the strong figurative expression will not be clearly felt. This does not ensure the effectiveness of the text and the subjective attitude of the author.

Naturally, the dysphemic phraseological combination is used figuratively in journalistic texts to refer to state leaders, political scientists, officials and representatives of the military. One such example was published on the Kun.uz site: "Japarov, who was expelled, gathered his comrades-in-arms with blood on his hands" to Dubai.

In the article, the phrase "with blood on his hands" appeared in different forms: "The fugitive and "bloody" presidents of Kyrgyzstan met in Dubai." ...What is the reason why history remembers some of them as "hands covered in blood"? In essence, such an expression is used in relation to the leaders who conducted illegal policies in the country and did injustice to the people. The repetition of phraseology in the title, subheading, and text indicates that this content is more emphasized and increases its effectiveness.

The role of newspaper texts in international mass media is of particular importance. The experience of using dysphemic expressions in the texts of the newspaper has become popular due to the fact that a large segment of the population starts the day by reading the newspaper. According to the researchers, today the function of providing information of newspaper texts is falling to the second level. The influence of journalistic text on readers has been raised to the level of the primary goal. [9, 196] According to statistics, interest in news worldwide has decreased

from 63% to 47%. [13] Moreover, the influence of newspaper texts in Uzbekistan cannot be estimated even at a moderate level. And the experience of using dysphemic phraseology serves to increase the effectiveness.

Dysphemic phraseological units are more likely to arouse a high negative emotional state of the student than dysphemic units. For example, dysphemisms such as beggar, poor, which are used in the sense of no money, have no money, in the meaning line of expressions such as his pocket is dry, he has no money in his pocket, and the text is rough in the form of a word or compound. express more effectively than words.

Naturally, the use of such dysphemic phraseology in journalistic texts also serves to form a negative opinion of the students towards the topic, organization or individuals.

Also, some dysphemic phraseology can express special vocabulary concepts such as slang, slang. But these concepts are not mysterious, but they are used to exaggerate certain content to the society. One such phraseology can be cited as the phrase "black list" found in journalistic texts on political topics. The combination of the black list has a dysphemic character and implies further exaggeration of the existing content. The concept of blacklisting can mean different things in different fields. For example, in certain social groups, people who do not follow the laws of this group, sometimes have a hostile attitude, and a list of products that cannot be consumed economically, are referred to by this phrase. In journalistic texts, this dysphemic phrase is used in relation to the states that are announcing a list of competitors or sanctions, and governments that are

engaged in illegal actions on a political or military topic. For example, “UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres put Israel on the “black list”... He put the Israeli army on the list of violators against children in conflict situations”.

That is, it was reported in the article that this government system is acting contrary to international rules.

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