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USE OF TABOO AND EUPHEMISMS IN THE LANGUAGE OF UZBEK CINEMA FILMS OF THE INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the normative and non-normative cases of taboos and euphemisms found in the language of Uzbek films of the period of independence are studied from an orthologous aspect. The concepts of taboo and euphemism are explained and researches related to these concepts are listed. Euphemisms found in the language of movies are selected and divided into spiritual groups, and the role and importance of taboos and euphemisms in the language of movies is revealed.

KEYWORDS

Taboo, euphemism, film language, literary norm, lexical euphemism, lexical- extralinguistic euphemism, function of euphemism.

INTRODUCTION

Enter. In linguistic sources, taboo and euphemism are often used side by side, and it is emphasized that they are the object of study of ethnolinguistics. In every language, there are forbidden words that are forbidden to be spoken, which are usually called taboos in linguistics. Taboo means “forbidden, prohibited”.

Since the usage of this unit dates back to ancient times, there is no exact information about when it appeared. Even in primitive society, people were afraid to use various concepts related to magic. As a result, the search for softer, more beautiful, and mysterious words began to replace these words.

Taboo is an ethnographic concept, which appears under the influence of myths and beliefs. The bear was considered a very dangerous and scary animal for the first tribes in the north of Europe. Because they were very afraid of his angry state, they used units like “honey eaters” and “honey lickers” instead of the word bear. It is considered to be the oldest euphemism, first used more than a thousand years ago.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher B.A. Larin was the first to consider it appropriate to divide euphemisms into old and modern types. He emphasizes that the distinction between old and modern euphemisms depends on the forbidden purpose [1]. Linguist O. D. Pastukhova believes that “taboo and euphemisms are words close in meaning, in texts they can be called contextual synonyms” [2].

Euphemisms are socially significant tools, and in many cases they are not only stylistic synonyms or tools that replace a linguistic unit, but also enable a new attitude to a certain phenomenon, a new scope of its consideration, a new moral-aesthetic aspect of the phenomenon, including appearance. Based on this, it can be said that the emergence of a large number of euphemisms indicates the existence of changes in people's lives related to society, as well as the result of the emergence and strengthening of socio-political concepts in their minds. On the one hand, euphemisms reflect changes in the consciousness of society, and on the other hand, they help the society to spread and strengthen new ideas. Euphemism is an important tool for figurative interpretation and has a positive effect on the effectiveness of oral communication. “Euphemism is a certificate of rejection of a name or a code name” [3], it can be understood that euphemisms are used in place of certain words.

Euphemisms have a special place in the wealth of any language and show the spiritual world, worldview, morals, culture and speech ethics of the language owners. Euphemism is derived from the Greek word and means “to speak well (politely, beautifully).” Also, “an expression of a thing-event in a rather soft form; It is reflected in the dictionaries that using a word (phrase) that is not rude instead of a rude, indecent word, expression and taboo” [4]. According to the data, the term “euphemism” was introduced into scientific circulation in 1793 (prefix eu - in the sense of good, very good) [5]. According to many researchers, euphemisms are substitutes for inappropriate, forbidden words.

In world linguistics, there are a lot of scientific works in which the object of research is euphemism, which indicates that the phenomenon of euphemism has various aspects and is closely related to different fields. This is proven by the various definitions given to euphemisms. In particular, “a word or expression that is used instead of an expression that is inappropriate or considered inconvenient for a certain reason” [6], “having a rough expression, an event-related a moderate meaning that expresses the name pleasantly, gently” [7], “... to replace the forbidden words, other words - euphemisms are needed. Euphemisms are permitted substitute words used in place of forbidden words” [8] and others.

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of euphemisms has been studied in a number of works. The researches of N. Ismatullayev, A. Omonturdiyev, M. Mirtojjiyev, A. Mamatov, Kh. Kadirova, Z. Kholmanova, D. Rustamova can be included among these works [9-20]. In addition, the works of N. Gaibullayeva, Sh. Gulyamova [21-24], who studied euphemisms in a narrow scope, can also be counted.

DISCUSSION

O. D. Pastukhova says that “taboo words are not important for the present time, it can be said that today they have lost their role”. Indeed, the first taboos have served their purpose, but the existence of taboos with a modern meaning cannot be denied. Among such units, it is possible to include the lexical units that are inconvenient to say, considered shameful or expressed through both linguistic and extralinguistic means, which are not compatible with the national mentality. These two types of taboos exist in the language of Uzbek films. For example, we know that in Uzbek families, husband and wife refer to each other as “husband”, “wife” or by their name. This situation is considered a standard situation when it occurs in the speech of recently married couples or couples who have not yet had children, but its use in the speech of people with several children or older people is against the norm of the mentality typical of the Uzbek people. In addition, naming the film “My Wife's Friend” is considered a use of a modern taboo. These situations can be called a violation of the norm of using taboo in the language of cinema. Also, it is impossible to “digest” the following words of the hero named Go`zal in the movie “Ichkuyov” about his mother:

– Hey, why are you silent? Let's say something to our husband [00:43:16].

The girl uses the rude, forbidden word “husband” in relation to her father. In this case, the word taboo was chosen very inappropriately and a very serious mistake was made in the creation of the film language. This cannot be justified by any explanation. This ugly situation brought to the screen has a serious impact on the speech culture of the audience, especially the young generation.

People tried not to use events and concepts that they were afraid of and considered dangerous. Often, children ask their parents, “How was I born?”. In response, they respond not directly, but with other words (euphemisms) that are substitutes: “The stork brought you”, “We found you on the road” or “We bought you from the doctors” and so on. We also observe this situation in the dialogue between Jasur and Jasmina in the movie “Kaysarginam 2”:

- First of all, this one is in your stomach.
- Hmm.
- Secondly, it has nothing to do with me.
- I didn't understand.
- What did not you understand?
- Did the stork leave it for us? [00:01:57]

In addition, in this passage, the word “this”, which belongs to the family of pronouns, also serves as a euphemism, because the movie hero does not openly use the phrase “fetus in my womb” in accordance with the norms of etiquette. Today, taboo-euphemisms do not perform a function related to magic and faith, as before, but a completely different function, that is, related to the ethics of people's communication. Now, if everyone wants to use euphemism in speech, first of all, it is necessary to master the culture of using words, the rules of etiquette of the people, and to be able to choose a soft version of it instead of harsh words. This shows how cultured and high-level a person is.

Euphemisms are usefully used in Uzbek communication culture, because our people are naturally polite, soft-spoken people, and try not to hurt the interlocutor's tongue. This can be clearly observed in the case of unique works of art, stage works, films, and high cultural discourse. Euphemisms are always updated because they are directly related to the period and time. We were convinced of this when we

observed the language of Uzbek films of the period of independence. It is known that the language of movies is considered a form of oral speech and is presented to the public as a “model” language. In order to determine the extent to which euphemisms are used in films, we will focus on examples from several films. The dialogue between brother Salijon and the pregnant secretary in the movie “Mr. Guard” goes like this:

– What are you waiting for? Boss or secretary?

– Boss [00:22:20].

In the passage, Brother Solijon avoids openly asking the secretary about the gender of his unborn child and uses euphemisms like boss and secretary. These euphemisms are very aptly used in the language of the film to reveal the same situation, and the fact that this conversation took place between the boss and the secretary, in some sense, caused a pun.

The conversation between Aziza (daughter-in-law) and father-in-law in the movie “Onam bilmasin” also caught our attention:

– Pa

– yea.

– The bride greets you. Go on.

– No, I don’t want to eat, I’m full.

– Come on, put it on.

– What do you say?

– Our bride greets you [00:01:00].

The passage uses both lexical and extralinguistic euphemism. The bride speaks to her father-in-law, but he does not listen, he only answers the bride’s question

based on the movement of his lips. From this answer, when the bride learns that her father-in-law is not wearing a hearing aid, she puts her hand to her ear (extralinguistic euphemism) and says, “ana”, “he”, “halig” (lexical euphemism). In this speech situation, there are the following requirements for the simultaneous use of two types of euphemism:

1) an extralinguistic euphemism was necessary because the hero of the film is hard of hearing, because he does not hear words, but understands gestures well;

2) lexical euphemism was used to make it more understandable to the audience.

In addition to lexical and lexical-extralinguistic euphemisms, we also witnessed the use of extralinguistic euphemisms in films. For example, in the movie “Unexpectedly”, a young bride is sitting around a table with family members. Then, suddenly, the bride’s mood is restless, and she leaves the table. Family members look at each other, not knowing what happened. Then the mother-in-law and father-in-law agree to each other that the reason is that they are pregnant, but they do not say anything openly. In this shot from the film, the bride’s vomiting and restlessness are shown as a sign of pregnancy.

In addition, many euphemisms are found in other films made during the period of independence. For example, girlfriend, stray, daddy, bear, mother, boss, shooting doll, couple, father, get together, double, virgin, couple honest, girl, other (to play), that person (husband), to live (to be married), etc.

Just as existence and the world are diverse, so are the thematic groups of euphemisms. There is an article by V. Y. Aleyeva dedicated to the analysis of this topic in World Linguistics. The author analyzes some

euphemisms found in films and TV series and conditionally divides them into 3 meaningful groups:

- 1) euphemisms related to mental and physical abilities;
- 2) euphemisms related to death;
- 3) euphemisms related to the names of physiological processes [25].

In the language of Uzbek films of the period of independence, the following types of euphemisms can be found:

- 1) euphemisms used in married speech;
- 2) euphemisms related to family building and pregnancy;
- 3) euphemisms related to death;
- 4) euphemisms expressing mental and physical disability;
- 5) euphemisms used in social groups.

How cultural the Uzbek language is evident in the speech of older people. Addressing boys as father and girls as mother is a sign of linguistic culture. In addition, there are cases where family members call each other by different names without saying their names: your father, your father, your sister, your brother, your brother, your mother-in-law, your mother-in-law, your sister-in-law, your daughter-in-law, your son-in-law, your grandson, etc. These euphemisms are also often found in films, only in some films it is possible to witness the use of these words together with their substitutes. The character of the mother-in-law in the movie “Warrior mother-in-law” addresses her daughter-in-law as bride, and after a while, when talking to herself, she says the name of the bride, Zilola.

Calling his daughter-in-law by her name served to express a negative attitude and conformed to the norms of the film language. If the word bride was used in that case, the character's negative attitude would not be shown as it is now.

N. Shevchenko lists various functions of non-normative lexicon found in modern feature films, and directly discusses the role of euphemism and taboo in films [26].

CONCLUSION

Based on our observations, we list the following functions of euphemisms found in film language:

- 1) softening the meaning of words that are inconvenient to say;
- 2) reveal the original meaning of a rude word;
- 3) to ensure that words that are uncomfortable to say are used within the framework of decency;
- 4) teach the audience to speak beautifully;
- 5) serving to form the speech culture of the people;
- 6) influencing the formation of literary language standards.

Therefore, euphemisms have an incomparable role in the language of Uzbek films, they are of great importance in showing the traditions, mentality, worldview, speech culture, manners and ethics of the Uzbek people and in educating the growing future generation.

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