

SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH PUBLISICTIC EUPHEMISM

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Annotation: This page provides a semantic classification of publisictic euphemisms in Uzbek and English. It investigates the unique uses of euphemisms in both languages to communicate social and political issues, as well as its role in softening, clarifying, and influencing. These strategies contribute to a better understanding of the role of language in society. Keywords include Uzbek, English, journalistic euphemisms, semantic classification, language and society, social issues, political statements, softening, ambiguity, and influence.

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Annatatsiya: Ushbu maqolada, evfemizmlarining semantik tasnifi tahlil qilinadi o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi publitsistik. Orqali ijtimoiy va siyosiy muammolarni qanday ifodalash, har ikki tilda ishlatiladigan evfemizmlar orqali, ularning noaniqlik, yumshatish va ta'sir ko'rsatish vazifalari o'rganiladi. Usullar anglashga yordam beradi tilning jamiyatdagi rolini yanada chuqurroq anglashga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, publitsistik evfemizmlar, semantik tasnif, til va jamiyat, ijtimoiy muammolar, siyosiy ifodalar, yumshatish, noaniqlik, ta'sir ko'rsatish.

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится семантическая классификация публицистических эвфемизмов в узбекском и английском языках. Рассматриваются особенности использования эвфемизмов в обоих языках для выражения социальных и политических проблем, а также их роль в смягчении, уточнении и оказании воздействия. Такие методы помогают глубже понять роль языка в обществе.

Ключевые слова: узбекский язык, английский язык, публицистические эвфемизмы, семантическая классификация, язык и общество, социальные проблемы, политические выражения, смягчение, неясность, влияние.

Euphemisms play an important function in language, particularly in publisictic disciplines like journalism, politics, and social debate. Euphemisms are language strategies used to soften or reduce the impact of unpleasant, taboo, or contentious themes, allowing speakers to explain sensitive issues more gently. This work seeks to provide a semantic clarification of euphemisms in both English and Uzbek publisictic genres. Understanding the cultural, social, and communication nuances embedded in these euphemisms is possible by understanding how they work in various languages. Euphemisms are expressions us

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replace words or phrases that are considered harsh, vulgar, or socially unpleasant. "Euphemism" is derived from the Greek word euphemia, which means "to talk with good words" or "to speak well."

The following is a full outline and analysis on the topic "Semantic clarification of Uzbek and English publicistic euphemisms". This might be expanded into an eight-page paper. The content comprises an introduction to the notion of euphemisms, a full semantic study of euphemisms in both languages, and an examination of their role in public discourse.

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We can appreciate the cultural, social, and communication nuances hidden in euphemisms used in various languages. Euphemisms are expressions used to replace words or phrases that are considered harsh, vulgar, or socially unpleasant. The name "euphemism" is derived from the Greek word "euphemia," which means "to speak with good words" or "to speak well." Euphemisms are extremely useful in dealing with sensitive or difficult topics including death, disease, and conflict. The purpose of euphemisms: The basic goal of euphemisms is to cushion the emotional impact of harsh reality, reduce possible offense, and promote social harmony. Euphemisms can be employed in a wide range of public relations scenarios, including political speeches, media, and diplomatic communications. Euphemisms in Different Cultures: The Use of Euphemism differs by culture.

"He slept." "She is no longer with us." These expressions soften the reality of loss and bring comfort to the listener. Economic and Social Issues: To handle sensitive problems, politicians and social commentators frequently employ euphemisms. Layoffs or job losses are often unpleasant subjects, and terms such as "downsizing" or "restructuring" are used to describe them. Take the following instance: "The company is going through a period of restructuring, which means some roles will be made redundant." Sex and gender: In political speeches or talks about social reform, euphemisms are used to address sex and gender issues without hurting audiences. Sexual activities are frequently referred to as "intimacy" or "relations". Like this: "They had a private, intimate relationship." Mechanisms of semantic shift:

Euphemisms in Different Cultures: The use of euphemisms differs by culture. In some communities, there may be a higher focus on politeness and avoiding conflict, whereas in others, directness is more appreciated. Understanding euphemisms in both English and Uzbek necessitates investigating the cultural settings in which they are employed. Semantic characteristics of euphemisms in English Euphemisms are commonly employed in publicistic genres in English to address difficult matters such as politics, social issues, and human rights. Common semantic categories of English euphemisms: Deaths and illnesses: One of the most popular contexts for euphemisms is death or disease. Instead of outright declaring that somebody has died, euphemisms like "passed away," "gone to a better place,"

The terms "place" or "departed" are used. Like this: "He passed away peacefully in his sleep." "She is no longer with us." These expressions soften the reality of loss and bring comfort to the listener. Economic and social discourse frequently employs euphemisms to handle delicate subjects. Layoffs or job losses are often unpleasant subjects, and terms such as "downsizing" or "restructuring" are used to describe them. Take the following instance: "The company is going through a period of restructuring, which means some roles will be made redundant." Sex and Gender: Euphemisms are employed in political speeches or talks about social reform to avoid offending listeners on sex and gender issues. Sexual activities are frequently referred to as "intimacy" or "relations".

"Relations" is commonly used to allude to sexual activities. Like this: "They had a private, intimate relationship." Mechanisms of semantic shift: Metaphor: Many euphemisms come from metaphorical language, in which a word connected with a less pleasant reality is replaced by one that conjures up a more positive or neutral image. Periphrasis: Euphemisms frequently use circumlocution, or longer phrases, to avoid blunt or direct words. This enables the speaker to address sensitive themes in a more gentle manner. Semantic Characteristics of Euphemisms in Uzbek Euphemisms in Uzbek play an important role in public discourse, particularly in politics, social affairs, and family problems. Euphemisms, like English, are used to discuss uncomfortable or controversial themes in a gentle manner.

Common Semantic Categories of Uzbek Euphemisms: Death and Illness: Similar to English, the Uzbek language uses euphemisms to soften the harshness of death and illness. Common expressions like "hayotdan ko'z yumdi" (closed their eyes to life) or "ruhini jannatga qo'ydi" (sent their soul to heaven) are used to make death less real. Example: "U hayotdan ko'z yumdi." (He closed his eyes to life.)

Social and Political problems: In Uzbek politics, euphemisms are frequently used to allude to unpleasant or sensitive problems in a more politically correct way. For example, "ishdan ozod etish" (release from employment) is a euphemism for firing or laying someone off. Example: "Xodimlar ishdan ozod qilindi." Employees were released from their jobs.

Social norms and family relations: In Uzbek culture, euphemisms are commonly used while discussing family concerns. For example, words such as "yaxshi maqsadlar uchun ko'plab ishlarni bajarmoq" (to complete numerous duties for good purposes) may be used while discussing personal or family problems, particularly marriage or relationships. Common semantic categories of Uzbek euphemisms: Deaths and illnesses: Similar to English, the Uzbek language employs euphemisms to lighten the severity of death and illness. Common terms such as "hayotdan ko'z yumdi" (closed their eyes to life) and "ruhini jannatga qo'ydi" (sent their soul to heaven) are used to make death seem less real. Example: "U hayotdan ko'z yumdi." (He closed his eyes to life.)

Islam is essential to Uzbek culture, and many euphemisms are influenced by religious terminology. The use of religious euphemisms in political discourse, for example, is frequently an attempt to invoke moral authority or supernatural sanction. Respect for Elders and Family: In

Uzbek society, there is a great cultural focus on elder respect, which is sometimes reflected in euphemisms relating to family dynamics. For example, rather than directly criticizing an elder, statements like "qoyilmaqom bo'lishi kerak" (one must be respectful) are used to avoid direct conflict. A Comparative Analysis of English and Uzbek Euphemisms. Comparing the usage of euphemisms in English and Uzbek publicistic discourse allows us to detect similarities and contrasts in how both languages handle sensitive

Both English and Uzbek euphemisms serve the same fundamental purpose: to reduce the emotional impact of sensitive or painful problems while maintaining societal cohesion. Euphemisms, whether in English or Uzbek, are used to avoid distressing discussions about death, disease, and economic hardship. Cultural Sensitivity: In all cultures, euphemisms represent societal values and customs. For example, euphemisms are commonly employed in the context of death in both English and Uzbek, illustrating the practice's universality. Differences: Cultural Specificity: While English euphemisms frequently use metaphorical language and periphrasis, Uzbek euphemisms are heavily influenced by religion and social hierarchies. In Uzbek, religious words and respect for authority frequently influence the use of euphemism language. English favors directness even in euphemistic terms, whereas Uzbek euphemisms are more subtle, indicating a cultural preference for politeness and respect.

Finally, the semantic elucidation of euphemisms in both English and Uzbek publicistic genres reveals important linguistic and cultural trends. While both languages employ euphemisms to soften tough or sensitive issues, the specific terminology and cultural settings vary. Understanding the semantic and cultural intricacies improves our understanding of how euphemisms work in communication, particularly in public debate. Both English and Uzbek use euphemisms to promote social harmony, but in ways that reflect cultural values such as respect, courtesy, and attention to social issues. The comparative analysis of euphemisms is a useful technique. This comparative analysis of euphemisms serves as a valuable tool for understanding the broader dynamics of language use in publicistic genres.

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