Psycholinguistic Sociolinguistic and Linguistic Aspects of Euphemizms

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the importance of the concepts of "euphemism" and "linguistics concept" in linguistics, the existence of euphemisms in connection with people's social life, national customs, mentality, and the fact that these two concepts are ethnolinguistic terms composed of cultural and linguistic sources are considered. In the lexicon of the Uzbek and English languages, there is talk about the place of these adjectives.

INTRODUCTION

Euphemism is a complex psychological phenomenon, the emergence of euphemisms in speech and its activity depends on sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors. [Katsev 1988; 4]

This is closely related to the failure of the language function. Among modern scholars, there are diametrically opposite opinions about the importance of these functions of language in the general system of language functions. According to E. Kassirer, the function of language changes with the emergence and development of political myths, "surprisingly, the magic of our words clearly dominates clearly dominates semantic functions". [Kassirer 01990; 62]

The influence of words is always important and powerful among all. In the oral creativity of the people, it is found in the expression of ideas that are not so clear for modern people. For example, today the phrase "Ni pukha, nipera" in Russian, which only wishes good luck, is related to the animal that is the object of hunting. Another popular expression "Tuftufkoztegmasin" is still used by superstitious people to describe a certain situation in close proximity to the earlier phrase "A boy who is too close to the eye". The magic of the word can also be explained by similar expressions in different languages, such as "lot-lupus in fabulo" (talk of the devil he is sure to appear). Today, this word has a strong impact on a person, as it did in ancient times. For example, there are cases where a person who knows the true name of the disease (cancer AIDS) dies after a few days, but according to the most pessimistic predictions, he can live for a few more years. Thus, the physical condition of a person does not lead to death in the same way, but rather the influence of the word leads to a connection with pain and suffering and ultimately inevitable death. It helps to heal without other side. In the course of research, American scientists found that patients who believe in God and pray for health recover faster than atheists. They say that after praying, the patient's heartbeat normalizes, breathing improves, and the body's health improves. That is why the word's influence in society is so great that it was scientifically explained at the beginning of the 20th century. Russian physiologist I. P. Pavlov's theory allows us to interpret the "magic" of words as a second signal system from the point of view of science. The essence of the theory is that the word has an emotional stimulating effect, because it affects our nervous system in a similar way to the object or event that it presents. The stronger the connection between the name and the object in the human brain, the stronger the effect of the word.[Katsev 1988;8]

LITERATURE REVIEW

When transmitting information, the speaker consciously or unconsciously predicts the effect of the word on the psyche of the listener, and if this effect is associated with negative emotions, he

replaces it with a euphemism in order to facilitate the understanding of the meaning of the message. As a result, the psycholinguistic aspect of euphemism is manifested in the effect of words on the human nervous system as an emotional stimulus. One of the tasks of sociolinguistics is to analyze the methods of using language for communication purposes. Already "the study of speech behavior as a process of choosing a socially correct statement option" is of particular interest [Schweitser, Nikolsky 1978; 148].

In other words, sociolinguists define the mechanisms of selection of socially important language units, define the criteria underlying this selection and compare one option with another. Social determinants of speech behaviorA. According to D. Shveitser and L. B. Nikolsky, the situation of the social position of the residents of the communication means the choice of the method of speech transmission [Shveitser, Nikolsky 1978; 154-162].

Naturally, the higher the social status of the interlocutors, the more formal the "scene" of the speech act will be, and it will strictly adhere to the norms of mutual social relations. Therefore, the speeches of politicians and certain types of documents are rich in textual euphemisms and phrases. On the contrary, the more relaxed people feel when communicating with each other, the less need for euphemisms. In our opinion, the most important social determinant of speech behavior due to the emergence of euphemisms is the object of communication. L.P. Krysin distinguishes three main communication goals that characterize speech euphemisms. The main goal of the speaker in using euphemisms in social and interpersonal relationships is to "make sure that they are not used in order not to cause communicative discomfort to the interlocutor."[Krisin 2003;391]

In other words, these are euphemisms that are defined by a sense of subtlety or political correctness expressed in the course of speech activity. In this type of euphemism, the object is a gentler form of action that differs from the methods of naming. For example, in the scene of special pedagogy, instead of the phrase "disabled", the euphemism "retarded children" is used. In modern English schools, the euphemism "children with learning

difficulties" is used. If the associative relationship between new euphemistic nouns and expressions is stable and strong in the minds of native speakers, euphemisms no longer serve this purpose and lose their impact.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Most euphemisms become taboo words due to repeated use. This explains that euphemisms are a very dynamic part of the language vocabulary and it changes quickly. "Euphemisms are short-lived," writes B. A. Larin important condition for the effectiveness of laryneuphemisms is the presence of "rough", "inappropriate" equivalents. As soon as this unpronounceable expression ceases to be used, the euphemism enters the category of "direct" name and loses the character of "gentrification" because it requires new words to take its place [Larin 1961;21].

Over time, due to the level of use, each new euphemism begins to take on a rougher appearance.

"Necessity"--- (necessity is taken from the noun phrase)
"Sort"--- (sor is taken from the adjective phrase)
"Watercloset" (derived from "watercloset")
"Toilet" (derived from the Arabic word "need, necessary")

For example, in America, in a relatively small historical period of the 20th century, the phrase "economic crisis" was first replaced by the euphemism "slump" and then "depression". Later, depression, which quickly became a taboo word, was replaced by the term recession (retreat) and was replaced by the words downturn (turning) for another period [Katsev 1988; 60]

It should also be noted that the word "downturn" no longer serves as a euphemism. During the recession of the early 1990s, the newspaper euphemism "The R-word" was a shortened form of economic recession. The last euphemism of this long line is the phrase "period of negative economic (a period of negative economic growth)" and the positive meaning is formed by the lexical "growth".

It is constantly changing, losing some of its elements and providing new ones to replace them. "What appears to be a successful euphemistic name for one generation may be seen as an unacceptable disrespect for the next, requiring a euphemistic replacement." [Krysin 2000; 387]

There is no single accepted classification of euphemisms in linguistics. However, almost all existing classifications are based on certain criteria. The classifications given in the works of Uzbek and foreign linguists are divided into lexical-semantic, linguistic-psychological and linguistic groups according to the applied criteria.

The lexical-semantic classification provides a list of thematic conceptual directions of the activation of euphemisms. The most detailed classification of this type was proposed by R.Holder [Holder 2003; 449-501], who called "Bankruptcy and Indebtedness" (bankruptcy and debt), "Death" (Death), Gambling, Mental Illnesses, Politics, Prognancy, and more include more than 70 scientific and conceptual fields. The advantage of this classification is that it provides an understanding of various conceptual and objective aspects of euphemism, including the most unique and widespread euphemisms in modern society. Among the separated groups are words that fill the categories "death", "funeral", "murder and suicide". is available. The inevitability of such concepts is explained by Holder's focus on classification categories, especially euphemisms related to private areas of human life. ".In our opinion, these four categories could be combined under the general name of 'body parts'.

In addition, the field of euphemisms named by Holder, for example, shows that the number of euphemisms in the "political" group (283 units) significantly exceeds the number of euphemisms in the "top" group (6 units).

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A more systematic lexical-semantic classification of euphemisms was compiled by M. Katsev, who defined their ten lexical-semantic categories:

1. Euphemistic names of supernatural forces;
2. Euphemistic names of the concept of death and disease;
3. Euphemistic names related to the sphere of evil;
4. Euphemistic names related to the sexual sphere;
5. Euphemistic names related to the field of crime and its consequences;
6. Euphemistic name of the concept of poverty;
7. Euphemistic names of some professions;
8. Euphemistic names of mental and physical diseases;
9. Euphemistic names related to the field of physiology;
10. Euphemistic names of some clothes [Katsev 1988; 30-34].

But A. M. Katsev's classification did not adequately cover euphemisms related to the social sphere of human activity, but euphemisms seem to be the most relevant at this stage of the development of society, in-depth study of political and economic spheres. In our opinion, the most comprehensive and at the same time systematic lexical-semantic classification L. P. Krisinis repaired. He initially defined the field of euphemism activation as personal, social, interpersonal, community, speaker, listener, and third-person life and personality-related power relations.

1. Personal:

* Several physiological processes and conditions;
* Certain parts of the body are related to the "lower part of the body";
* Gender relations;
* Morbidity and death;

In general, the general shortcoming of all presented lexical-semantic classifications is manifested not in the definition of euphemism itself, but in defining its tasks and fields.

The psycho-linguistic classification is made on the basis of the motivation for the appearance of euphemisms. One of these types of classification belongs to K. Shokhjuri.

1. Taboo words (human names, religion, names of diseases and death, names of animals, "to ward off evil spirits");
2. Feeling of fear and discomfort;
3. Generosity, compassion;
4. Humility;
5. Courtesy;
6. Political motives [Shakhjuri 1956; 9-15].

This classification reveals the psychological reason for the use of euphemisms, without revealing the motive of hatred. A more balanced psychological classification, which also takes into account the lexical-semantic aspect, was included in the research of O.V. Obvintseva:

1. *Social motives of euphemism*
1.1. The need to show respect to different social groups:
- Name characteristics related to areas such as race, age, and gender;
- Names of concepts related to poverty;
- Mentally weak and mentally ill people;

1.2. The desire to increase the importance of some realities in the social sphere:
- Names of some professions, institutions;

2. *Moral motives of euphemism (the desire not to violate certain moral prohibitions imposed by society)*
- Names of human vices;
- Names related to the field of physiology;
- Terms related to the concept of death;
- Names related to family and marital sphere;
- Terms related to the sexual sphere;
- Names of animals and naming of animal meat;
- Rude words;

3. *Motives of euphemisms related to religion and superstition:*
- Naming of supernatural forces;

4. *Communicative motive of euphemisms*:

4.1. The desire to respect and impress the interlocutor:
- Some titles related to business and commerce.
- Some names related to the field of politics.

4.2. Desire to hide an offensive lie:
- Military terms.
- Names related to political areas.
- Names related to criminal areas.
- Some titles related to business and commerce.
  Names related to special educational institutions [Obvintseva 2003; 24-25].

The undoubted advantage of O.V. Obvintseva's classification is the identification of euphemism motives. When choosing a euphemism, the speaker can act according to several motives at the same time, so it is important to classify euphemisms according to their use in certain situations.

For example, a politician in his speech on the topic of racial relations is based on social motives (the need to show respect to different social groups) and the rule of communication (the need to show respect and impress the interlocutor). In such cases, it makes sense to separate the dominant motive of the euphemism from the accompanying one. is different, Katsev says that the classification in the plan of language use can be made taking into account the following parameters:

1. Generalization of values, transposition of values [figurative and metonymization] polarization of values);
2. Formal structure (word, phrase, sentence);
3. Stylistic meanings (different areas of emotional, evaluative, associative nature);
4. Word formation method (semantic method, word form changing method);
5. Stylistic connection (extended, neutral and reduced style);
6. Implementation of the possibility of euphemism (removed euphemism, real euphemism, real euphemism with additional stylistic effect) [Katsev 1988; 17-22].

Thus, the linguistic classification of euphemisms based on the criteria of formal structure and partial affiliation of words becomes structural and grammatical features of euphemisms. They are divided into the following types:

1. *Euphemisms with separate meaning*
- Words belonging to the noun group: "shot" instead of the word "special agreement", "prison" instead of the word "institution", and "war" are used instead of the word "conflict".
- Adjectives: "blind" instead of "blind", "chubby" instead of "fat", "elderly" are used instead of "elderly" euphemisms.
- Verbs: euphemisms such as "pacify" instead of "to kill", "to be caught" instead of "to die", "to pass away" are used instead of "to die".
- Pronouns: "U" instead of "Allah", "God", "u" instead of "death", "he" instead of "boss", "they", "this, that, he, it, something" any word you can find and can be used in place of expressions.
- Euphemisms: instead of the word "drunk", "friendly" euphemisms are used instead of "intolerant" and "unsympathetic". In most cases, the terms do not correspond to the phrase, so it cannot be a euphemism.
- Coordination: "physical destruction" instead of the word "kill", "senior citizens" instead of the word "old people";
- -Management: instead of the word die, the euphemism "to join the majority" is used instead of the word "to die";
- Continuity: instead of the word to be drunk, "to be sweet";

Above are examples of phrases with a simple structure consisting of two important words (simple and complex). However, complex phrases are also euphemisms that express the meaning of a word with a whole phrase or the meaning of a phrase with another word.

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