



 Research Article

THE USE OF POLITICAL EUPHEMISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the consideration of phraseological units-euphemisms related to the phraseological-semantic group of the socio-political sphere. The study of several euphemism dictionaries and selected material indicates that the appearance of a significant part of the units of this group is associated with the peculiarities of the political and social development of English-speaking countries, as well as other European countries. Concluded that it is the euphemistic function that is most suitable for veiling and hiding from the general public unsightly political and military actions nominated with the help of euphemism phraseological units.

The purpose of this article is to identify the most effective and common forms of political euphemisms, as well as the specific features of terminological changes.

KEYWORDS

Euphemism application skills, word euphemism, compound euphemism, political euphemisms, hidden meaning, polysemantic euphemism.

INTRODUCTION

The topic of euphemisms in translation was included in the agenda and made a well-deserved contribution to the development of such sciences as translation studies, the theory and practice of translation, critical translation and the history of translation, since this issue is one of the topics that require in-depth study. In addition, the study of these problems requires the use of various transformations and principles of its transition when moving from one language to another. We want to say that translation matches that occur in one language cannot be found in another language if they are in the scope of the work, and cannot be found in [1].

In every society, some things are considered inappropriate when spoken about in public places. Therefore, a large number of words are perceived as impolite, and vulgar when used in communication. These words are taboo. To avoid embarrassment or ease the bite of harsh words, man has created euphemisms. Euphemisms can be used as substitutes to avoid embarrassment, anxiety, and public shame caused by taboo words. Taboos affect a person's daily life in one way or another because of their natural use of language. Countless words are considered taboo, such as those related to religion, our body and their functions in addition to offensive and other related types. Many of these words are the result of great events such as migration, urbanization, wars and depressions [2].

Taboo is universal and almost exists across cultures. To avoid taboos, speakers resort to "euphemisms" to prevent intimidating references

to distasteful topics that are offensive or rude in speech.

Generally speaking, people try to avoid using words and expressions that are not interesting, inappropriate, or confusing to them or those around them, although they are mostly universal. Such deliberately avoided words and expressions can be considered taboo, which originally dealt with sacred issues that cannot be discussed [3-7].

Crystal believes forbidden words mean words that people cannot use without a curse of resentment because they refer to actions, objects, or relationships that are generally considered embarrassing, unpleasant, or harmful. In addition, the word taboo tends to be associated with what is socially, culturally and religiously forbidden and is increasingly used in everyday speech.

At the same time, it is important that the text of political indicators is effective, that there are hidden moments, and that society tends to think in the right direction. That is why politicians resort to the use of lexical units that hide unpleasant public events and decorate clarity. These lexical units are called euphemisms. [8-11].

The main purpose of euphemisms is to take the essence of this event from life to shed more light on the event. Euphemism is manifested by the types of means to a particular feature [12-14].

R. Birchfield, a scientist who studies the history of the English language, while researching the example of euphemistic units of Chaucer's verse, admits that euphemism is a very convenient



methodological tool of poetry. R. Burchfield notes that Chaucer was the first to give a euphemistic form of intimate relationship in his work. Shakespeare, violating this direction, expresses his characters with emotional units, and uses euphemism only as a means of enhancing the stylistic colour. By the middle of the 16th century, the attempt to improve speech culture intensified, and the struggle against not using the name of God, human private parts and things related to it was started, and this also began to be reflected in Shakespeare's work. The struggle continued until the 18th century when S. Richardson's "Pamella" used the euphemistic form of some delicate situations in a very cultured way. For example, the author uses the phrase Не позволяйте мне, о небеса, принадлежат ему вместо выражения Он хочет губить меня. By the 19th century, a different cultural way of life was formed, men had to be busy with production, and women had to devote themselves to their spouses and family. Ethical and official censorship is increasing, and sensitivity and speech culture are developing. Thomas Baudelaire, who re-edited expressions found in Shakespeare's works "not used in polite families and cannot be read aloud", gained great fame at the same time. He edits the writer's 10-volume collection of works and changes sentences like Тот кто убил моего отца и соблазнил мою мать to Тот, кто убил моего отца и развратил мою мат. By the 19th century, the euphemism of the names of not only human organs, but also animals and insects, diseases, and things is on the rise. Because during the World War, human trafficking, orphanhood, and prostitution developed, euphemisms and

argotisms also increased. Their spiritual characteristics begin to take root in time and space, in connection with human behaviour and condition. The phenomenon of euphemism was recorded in general linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century by linguists such as J. Vandries, and L.A. Bulakhovsky in the literature related to the field, and their opinions are of great importance in the formation of the description of the essence of euphemism. A.N. Samoylovich, N.A. Baskakov can be included among the scientists who studied this phenomenon on the example of representatives of a particular nation, a particular gender (for example, the speech of Altai women). They try to illuminate euphemism as a multifaceted ethnic phenomenon. E. A. Agayan and O. N. Turbachev also research this process within a certain group and mentality.

For example, O. N. Turbachev observed the use of euphemisms related to European hunters and the hunting season in the speech of the people of countries such as Sweden, Finland, and Estonia, while E. A. Agayan studied the process of euphemization in the speech of Armenian villagers. S. Otaev euphemisms of the Turkmen language, G. G. Musaboev euphemisms of the Kazakh language, V. P. Darbakova euphemisms of the Mongolian people, N. G. Mikhailovskaya scientifically analyzed the euphemisms found in the language of the peoples of the Far East - Chukot, Khanty-Mansiy, Nanay. In addition, researchers such as S.P. Vanshtein, SH.CH.Sat, and I.V. Arnold about euphemisms found in the English language expressed their opinions to a certain extent in their work. A. A. Reformatsky

considers euphemistic units used in place of taboo to be related to ethnic development. Saying that various heresies and superstitions caused the emergence of the taboo, he emphasizes that euphemisms serve to cover its name. R.A. Budagov believes that euphemism is not an important factor in the emergence of the taboo, admitting that it is the belief of mankind that motivated the emergence of the taboo and that it is, in a certain sense, the basis of the development of thinking. Because the taboo arose for other reasons. Euphemism is used to soften the situation that is uncomfortable to say in terms of speech culture. For example, in order not to offend an unintelligent person, he insists on saying *ne isobretyot porokha* about him. The phenomenon of euphemism was studied by B.A.Larin, A.M.Katsev, N.S.Boschaeva, L.V.Artyushkina, G.G.Kujim and other linguists, and its various aspects were covered from different points of view. For example, L.V. Artyushkina studied the exchange and semantic type of euphemism, while N.S. Boschaeva studied its pragmatic aspect in detail. G. G. Kujim illuminates euphemism as a "meliorating" tool of language, and A. M. Katsev interprets it from a socio-psychological point of view.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

If the lexical basis of a scientific-technical text is technical and technical terminology, the newspaper text pays a lot of attention to specific terms related to political and state life; We face issues of political parties, government agencies, public organizations, public organizations and their activities, for example, the House of Commons Security Council, the Security Council

of the Security Council, the term of office of the office.

Although political terminology has a blood circulation, mainly socio-political perspectives are widely spread, socio-political perspectives are widely spread and they penetrate all spheres of life and are carried out by common heritage.

“President Clinton was shocked by the news that she was praised for her praise,” the text said. However, to raise eyebrows, we have to translate the image of the English phrase into Uzbek: “Clinton turns her face in surprise” or “Clinton’s speech surprised everyone.”

In many cases, the desire to make an event happen is actually: For example, it leads to the cessation of the execution of inseparable information, in which case, by drawing additional information from the text of the article, the title needs to apply for expansion.

It often requires a prior acquaintance with the content of the text in order to properly understand and translate the title.

English text translations, distinguished by a recognizable cost, should be smoother than the original language translation during the abbreviation, as this is the style of all translators. According to VV Vinogradov, “The history of terminology is a story about the laws of knowledge about nature and society. Words that express specific political euphemisms are called terms, the concept of certain areas of activity. The sciences of the period show the world the level of development in the antiquity of various realities

in the 20th century, during the development of scientific and technological inventions and human ideas, despite the need for new concepts and their precise interpretations for each field.

CONCLUSION

However, the flow of information represents events in the world. Narrow uses terms and therefore presents them to a wide audience with knowledge of political science. In the era of globalization, the value of information for the use of closed sources is very large, wars and attacks are taking place, and it is necessary to name a political movement in the international arena where there are equivalents in translation languages.

Moreover, you cannot replace euphemism with another term and fully retain the same cognitive, social, and methodological effects.

The relevance of the study of social and political terminology shows not only the systematization of existing lexical units and their unwanted equivalents but also the formation of terminology at the present stage in the national media, under the influence of the English press, distortion and difficulties in perceiving information are reflected. Every year, languages are filled with thousands of new words, and changes at the lexical level of socio-political topics reflect the processes of social development.

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