

## FEATURES OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF EUPHEMISMS AND MEANS OF EUPHEMIZATION

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study is to identify and classify euphemisms, used in speech and texts, as well as analysis of the ways they translation into Uzbek. The phenomenon of euphemism is of significant interest to researchers. Euphemisms and euphemistic expressions are variable means of language and depend both on the immediate speech situation and statuses of speakers, and from culture, value-normative attitudes society.

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At the moment, linguists have identified the following classification of euphemisms:



Let's consider the most common ones. Linguists classify euphemisms according to the following thematic groups:

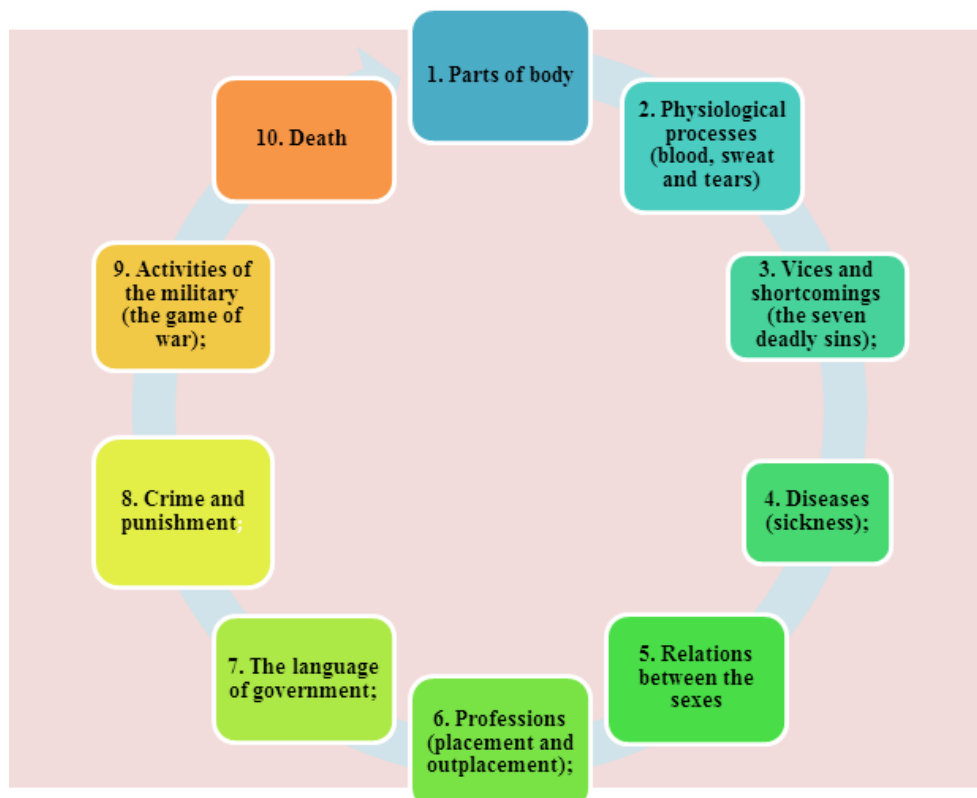
- Euphemisms that are associated with various types of discrimination: racial, cultural, religious, gender, sexual minorities, etc.
- Euphemisms for such unpleasant phenomena reality such as: illness, physical disabilities, mental and mental disorders, and death. Mentally retarded people commonly called learning disabled (those with learning difficulties), special (special), mentally challenged people (having difficulties in the intellectual sphere). If we are talking about such physical disabilities, such as blindness or deafness, instead of "blind" and "deaf" it is accepted use "unseeing" and "aurally inconvenienced".

- Euphemisms related to people's social life: social vices (drug addiction, prostitution, crime and drunkenness), military actions, poverty, low-prestige professions and state supervision institutions. In English the word "poor" is considered unpleasant and is often replaced next to the words: "the needy", "(socially) deprived". Such an unprestigious profession like "garbage collector" is replaced by expressions like: "sanitation man", "sanitation engineer" or "garbologist".
- Euphemisms that denote a person's appearance, as well as his age. When talking about excess weight, it is incorrect to use the word "fat", It's better to use "overweight". In order not to hurt feelings female representatives with a large figure, preferably use euphemisms "statuesque", "Renoir woman", "of classic proportions". These euphemisms came to us from the mid-twentieth century, when it was in fashion the ladies were full.
- Euphemisms that reflect how a person influences flora and fauna.

So, in order to pay attention to biological equality of species, the word "pets" is replaced by the phrase "animal companions", and the phrase "house plants" is replaced by the concept "botanical companions". This replacement demonstrates the absence of species hierarchy and emphasizes the voluntary nature of the relationship between a person and a pet.

- Humorous euphemisms (For example, "female son" - "daughter", "bee sauce" – "honey");
- Diplomatic euphemisms. A large number of euphemisms in demonstrates aggressive military actions in the diplomatic sphere, for example: "involvement", "conflict" instead of "war"; "device" instead of "bomb"; "air support" instead of "bombing", "bombardment" and so on.
- Euphemisms in the language of advertising.

Some linguists distinguish a separate subgroup of euphemisms English - weakened exclamations ("Minced Oaths"). Weakened exclamations are a subgroup of euphemisms that are necessary to avoid swearing when expressing surprise or irritation. J. Nieman and K. Silver created a dictionary based on the principle thesaurus. In this dictionary, all words are presented by thematic fields. It identifies groups of euphemisms denoting:



E. E. Krasnova in her works talks about the classification of euphemisms according to the motives that motivate them. According to this classification, they are divided into the following groups:

1. euphemisms motivated by decency;
2. euphemisms motivated by delicacy;
3. masking euphemisms;
4. euphemisms motivated by a feeling of fear;
5. ennobling euphemisms (Krasnova, 2004).

In accordance with one or another stage of development of language and society different groups of euphemisms can become relevant and irrelevant. Over time, some groups of euphemisms may become outdated and lose its relevance due to changes in moral principles and norms speech communication. Other groups of euphemisms due to the extinction of certain other realities cease to be used at all, which leads to the archaization of these euphemisms (for example, archaization of concepts associated with execution by hanging).

Along with the archaization of some groups, the formation of new. This is due to the emergence of new phenomena and negative concepts. To relatively new groups of euphemisms include euphemisms, associated with drug addiction, various kinds of discrimination, sexism, etc. Today there are many different classifications euphemisms, which tell us that euphemisms are a rather complex layer vocabulary, which is characterized by great thematic and structural variety.

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