

MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS: PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS



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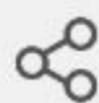
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LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH EUPHEMISMS IN PRESENT DAY LINGUISTICS

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Annotatsia. Maqolada hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida ingliz evfemizmlarining lingvokulturologik tahlili haqida so'z boradi. Evfemizmlar referent bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, yangi qo'shilgan so'z yoki so'z birikmasiga yo'l qo'yadi, yoqimsiz yoki noaniq tushunchaga boshqa pardani tashlaydi va bu millat madaniyati bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена лингвокультурологическому анализу английских эвфемизмов в современной лингвистике. Эвфемизмы тесно связаны с референтом и уступают место вновь придуманному слову или комбинации слов, сбрасывают другую завесу с неприятного или деликатного понятия и тесно связаны с культурой нации.

Annotation. The article deals with linguoculturological analysis of English euphemisms in present day linguistics. Euphemisms are closely associated with the referent and give way to a newly-coined word or combination of words, throws another veil over an unpleasant or indelicate concept and it is closely connected with culture of the nation.

Key words: euphemism, referent, taboo, culture, slang, stylistic connotations.

There are words in every language which people instinctively avoid because they are considered indecent, indelicate, rude, too direct or impolite. As the "offensive" referents, for which these words stand, must still be alluded to, they are often described in a round-about way, by using substitutes called *euphemisms*. This device is dictated by social conventions which are sometimes apt to be over-sensitive, see "indecency" where there is none and seek refinement in absurd avoidances and pretentiousness [1, 90].

The word *lavatory* has, naturally, produced many euphemisms. Here are some of them: *powder room, washroom, restroom, retiring room, (public) comfort station, ladies' (room), gentlemen's (room), water-closet, w.c., public conveniences* and even *Windsor castle* (which is a comical phrase for "deciphering" w.c.).

A landlady who refers to her lodgers as *paying guests* is also using a euphemism, aiming at half-concealing the embarrassing fact that she lets rooms.

The love of affectation, which displays itself in the excessive use of euphemisms, has never been a sign of good taste or genuine refinement. Quite the opposite. Fiction writers have often ridiculed pretentious people for their weak attempts to express themselves in a delicate and refined way. "... Mrs. Sunbury never went to bed, she *retired*, but Mr. Sunbury who was not quite so refined as his wife always said: "Me for Bedford" ..." (L.Saunders) To *retire* in this ironical passage is a euphemistic substitute for *to go to bed*. Another lady, in *Rain* by the same author, easily surpasses Mrs. Sunbury in the delicacy of her speech. She says that there are so many mosquitoes on the island where the story is set that at the Governor's parties "all the ladies are given a pillow-slip to put their — their *lower extremities* in." (L.Saunders)

The speaker considers the word *legs* to be "indelicate" and substitutes for it its formal synonym *lower extremities*. The substitution makes her speech pretentious and ridiculous. Eating is also regarded as unrefined by some minds. Hence, such substitutes as *to partake of food (of refreshment), to refresh oneself, to break bread*.

There are words which are easy targets for euphemistic substitution. These include words associated with drunkenness, which are very numerous. The adjective *drunk*, for

instance, has a great number of such substitutes, some of them "delicate", but most comical. E. g. *intoxicated (form.), under the influence (form.), tipsy, mellow, fresh, high, merry, flustered, overcome, full (coll.), drunk as a lord (coll.), drunk as an owl (coll.), boiled (sl.), fried (sl.), tanked (sl.), tight (sl.), stiff (sl.), pickled (sl.), soaked (sl.), three sheets to the wind (sl.), high as a kite (sl.), half-seas-over (sl.), etc.*

The following brief quotation gives two more examples of words belonging to the

In English, nouns are usually composed of nouns . They are identified by adjectives and nouns. For example, when we add the word *writer* to the word "*science fiction* , " a

complex word is formed. But here the problem arises with the interpretation of the two languages . For the above example, teaching language, see the compound word, but the word is regarded as a combination of the word in the Uzbek language . The difference between the word combination is that the components of the joint word are morpheme, and the components of the word are the words. That is why, Calls joint components a lexical meaning of the word and is no contact between the components of syntax : *ostrich*, *oybolta*, *mushrooms*, *a good cause*, like. The components (words) that make up the word combination retain their lexical independence and there is also a syntactic connection between them : like a *black briefcase* (boy), *satin shirt* (girl), and *fifteen floors* (building). . Arnold IV : "Compound words consist of two or three words and the sentence is said to play an important role in the structure of lexical units " he said (Arnold, 1959 , p. 85). Based on these definitions, we can say that the compound words are a lexical unit that forms an independent meaning in the sentence.

As time goes by, today will give up its place for the morning. Some laws change or change their functions to another. Laws may change as the language develops . We can see this as an example of joint words and phrases. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish between words and phrases in English and Uzbek. For example, the word "white beard" is a white beard, and the joint word "elder" is an old man. The phrase "white stone" is a white stone, and the joint word "Aktash" is the name of the place. The following is also true of the English language: the phrase "a white collar" is a white collar and the joint word "white-collar" is a worker.

Compound words are an integral component of the language vocabulary that the speaker uses to his or her speech. Compound words are one of the most important means of word-building tools to enrich the language vocabulary, creating a new vocabulary by combining two different categories. Although the English and Uzbek languages are other family languages, they have similarities in the co-creation of words. In general, the study of the nature of compound words is not just about learning a foreign language, but also to re-discovering the undiscovered aspects of our native language.

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