

**O‘ZBEK TILI, ADABIYOTI VA FOLKLORI INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

O‘ZBEK TILI, ADABIYOTI VA FOLKLORI INSTITUTI

SAMANDAROVA SADOQAT SOXIBJON QIZI

PUBLITSISTIK MATNLARDA EVFEMIK VA DISFEMIK IFODALAR

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2025

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам**

**Contents of Dissertation Abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
in Philological Sciences**

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Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.2.PhD/ Fil2406 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi O'zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengashning (www.tai.uz) veb-sahifasiga va "ZiyoNet" axborot-ta'lim portali (www.ziynet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

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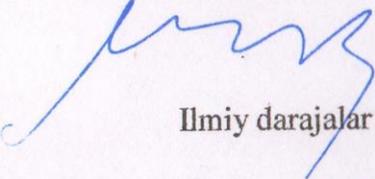
Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi O'zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori institutida huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil "12" mart soat 14⁰⁰ dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 100060, Toshkent shahri Shahrizabz tor ko'chasi 5-uy. Tel.: (871) 233-36-50; faks: (871) 233-71-44; e-mail:uztafi@academy.uz.)

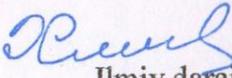
Dissertatsiya bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining Asosiy kutubxonasida tanishish mumkin (14 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100100, Toshkent shahri Ziyolilar ko'chasi 13-uy. Tel.: (99871) 262-74-58.

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida evfemik va disfemik ifodalar mavzusida izchil tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Ularning sohalarga ixtisoslashuvi borasida ham bugungi kunga qadar izlanishlar davom etmoqda. Xususan, publitsistik matnlarda evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning namoyon bo'lishi axborot maydonining tobora kengayib borishi bilan yuzaga kelgan publitsistik manbalar o'rtasidagi raqobat sababli yanada dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bunday raqobat muhitida, eng avvalo, matn ustida jiddiy tadqiqot olib borish medianing ravnaqiga, ularning mazmunan mukammallashishiga hissa qo'shadi. Tabiiyki, ayni jarayonda har bir OAV o'z mahsulotining ajralib turishiga alohida e'tibor qaratadi. Axborotning shakli matn, grafika, video, audio ko'rinishida bo'lgani kabi og'zaki yoki yozma matn har qanday axborotning asosini tashkil qiluvchi birlamchi vositadir. Shu jihatdan, publitsistik matnlarda qo'llanadigan evfemik va disfemik ifodalardan unumli va o'rinli foydalanish axborotning sifati va ommabopligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida publitsistik matnda quruq gap-so'zlar, balandparvoz xabarlar, turli tadbirlar haqidagi axborot o'quvchida qiziqish uyg'otmasligi borasida ko'plab ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar ilgari surilgan. Ayniqsa, so'nggi yillarda ommaviy axborot vositalarida ochiqlik, shaffoflik tamoyillarining ustunligi, koronavirus pandemiyasi davrida internet jurnalistikasi jadal rivojlangani sababli shov-shuvli, keskin tanqidiy publitsistik materiallar miqdori ko'paydi. Bu esa OAVda mavzularni yoritishda evfemik va disfemik birliklardan foydalanish an'analarga sezilarli ta'sir o'tkazdi. Zero, publitsistik matn orqali omma dunyoqarashi shakllanadi va uning sifatlil, mazmunli matnlarga tayangani har qanday tamoyillardan ustun turishi kerak.

Mamlakatimizda so'nggi yillarda o'zbek tili va uning taraqqiyotiga nafaqat ijtimoiy, balki siyosiy masala sifatida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ayniqsa, 2019-yildan buyon bu borada salmoqli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni¹ qabul qilinib, "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonun qabul qilingan kunning ulkan tarixiy o'rni va ahamiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda, 21-oktyabr sanasi yurtimizda "O'zbek tili bayrami kuni" deb belgilandi. Ayni jarayon ta'sirida tilshunoslikda zamonaviy fundamental tadqiqotlar sonini oshirishga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Xususan, evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning badiiy, genderga xos matnlar, tibbiy matnlarda qo'llanishi doirasida qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, publitsistik matnlardan foydalanish maqsad va vazifalari, ahamiyatiga oid ishlarga talab dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda. Zotan, ushbu mavzu tilshunoslikning sotsiologiya, mediailshunoslik, lingvomataniyatshunoslik, pragmatologiya kabi yo'nalishlari rivojida o'zbek tilining keng imkoniyatlarini yana bir marta namoyon qiladi.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-sonli "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni. (Manba: lex.uz/docs/5058351.)

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF-6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “Jurnalistlik faoliyatini himoya qilish to‘g‘risida”, “Ommaviy axborot vositalari to‘g‘risida”gi qonunlari va 2022-yil 27-iyundagi “Ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va jurnalistika sohasini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga mos holda amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Evfemiya va disfemiya mavzusi adabiyot, estetika, madaniyatshunoslik kabi sohalarining tadqiq doirasiga o‘rta asrlardan kirib kelgani haqida ma’lumotlar mavjud. Tilshunoslikning turli yo‘nalishlarida ham ayni hodisalar monografik tadqiqot obyekti bo‘lgan. Masalan, dunyo tilshunosligida B.A.Larin, S.Vidlak, J.Lawrence, A.N.Katsev, S.Luchtenberg, V.I.Zabotkina, K.Allan, K.Burridge, B.Warren, V.I.Jelvis, N.Zöllner, Y.I.Sheygal, V.P.Moskvin, U.Giezek, M.S.McGlone va J.A.Batchelor, L.V.Poroxnitskaya² ishlarida mavzuning nazariy asoslari tadqiq etilgan bo‘lsa,

² Ларин Б.А. Об эвфемизмах // Ученые записки ЛГУ: сер. филол. наук. – Вып. 60. – № 301. – Л., 1961; Видлак С. Проблема эвфемизма на фоне теории языкового поля // Этимология – М.: Наука, 1965; Lawrence J. Unmentionables and other euphemisms – L.: Gentry books, 1973; Кацев А.Н. Эвфемизмы в современном английском языке (опыт социолингвистического описания): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: – Л., 1977; Luchtenberg S. Euphemismen im heutigen Deutsch: Mit einem Beitr. zu Deutsch als Fremdsprache / Sigrid Luchtenberg. – F.: Lang., 1985; Заботкина В. Новая лексика современного английского языка: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989; Allan K., Burridge K. Euphemism and dysphemism: Language used as shield or weapon / K. Allan, K. Burridge. – L.: Oxford university press, 1991; Warren B. What euphemisms tell us about the interpretation of words // Studia Linguistica (A journal of General Linguistics). — Vol. 46, № 2. – Scandinavian University Press, 1992; Жельвис В.И. Психоллингвистическая интерпретация инвективного воздействия: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук: – М., 1992; Zollner N. Der Euphemismus im alltäglichen und politischen Sprachgebrauch des Englischen. Europäischer Verlag der Wissenschaften. – F., 1997; Шейгал Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса: Монография – Институт языкознания РАН; Волгогр. гос. пед. ун-т.: Перемена, 2000; Москвин В.П. Эвфемизмы: системные связи, функции и способы образования // Вопросы языкознания. – М., 2001; Giezek U. Euphemisms and euphemization from the perspective of cognitive linguistics // Acta universitatis Wratislaviensis. – W., 2002; McGlone M.S., Batchelor J.A. Looking out for number one: euphemism and face // Journal of communication. Vol. 53 № 2. – W.: Oxford university press, 2003; Порохницкая Л.В. Культурологические и когнитивные принципы эвфемии в современном английском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – М., 2004.

N.D.Arutyunova, G.N.Leech, I.P.Susov, E.S.Aznaurova, P.Brown tadqiqotlarida pragmalingvistik tahlillar uchraydi³. V.G.Kostomarov, V.L.Nayer, T.V.Yudina, T.G.Dobrosklonskaya, G.Y.Solganik, I.R.Jeltuxina, va T.V.Boyko singari olimlar gazeta matnlarida evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning ishlatilishiga taalluqli izlanishlar olib borgan⁴.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham evfemizm mavzusi o‘rganilgan. Manbalarda o‘tgan asrning 60-yillarida N.Ismatullayev tomonidan himoya qilingan “Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida evfemizmlar” dissertatsiyasi dastlabki tadqiqot sifatida qayd etiladi⁵. Keyingi tadqiqot A.Omonturdiyevning etnolingvistik aspektidagi “Professional nutq evfemikasi” nomli dissertatsiyasidir⁶. A.Hojiyevning 1985-yilda qayta nashr qilingan “Lingvistik terminlar izohli lug‘ati”da ham evfemizmga izoh beriladi. Biroq lug‘atda disfemizmga doir fikr bildirilmaydi⁷.

So‘nggi yillarda X.Qodirovaning “Abdulla Qodiriyning evfemizm va disfemizmdan foydalanish mahorati”, Sh.Shamsiyevaning “Xitoy va o‘zbek tillarida maishiy evfemizmlarning lingvomadaniy tadqiqi”, Sh.Gulyamovaning “O‘zbek tili evfemizmlarining gender xususiyatlari” dissertatsiyalari yuzaga keldi⁸.

Ta’kidlash lozimki, evfemizm xususida tilshunos olimlar yo‘l-yo‘lakay ham fikrlar bildirib, unga turli tomondan yondashganlar. Masalan, H.Shamsiddinov so‘zlarning evfemik funksional-semantik sinonimlari haqida fikr-mulohazalar bildirsa⁹, A.E.Mamatov doktorlik ishida frazeologizmlarning evfemik va disfemik shakllanishiga alohida to‘xtaladi¹⁰. Shuningdek, badiiy til bilan bog‘liq ishlarda ham til birliklarining evfemik ma’nosiga e’tibor qaratiladi. Jumladan, Z.Xolmanova “Boburnoma”da qo‘llangan evfemizmlar xususida ayrim fikrlarni bayon etgan¹¹.

³ Арутюнова Н.Д. Фактор адресата // Изв. АН СССР, Сер. лит. и яз. – М., 1981; Leech G.N. Principles of pragmatics – L.: Longman, 1983; Сусов И.П. Коммуникативно-прагматическая лингвистика и её единицы / Прагматика и семантика синтаксических единиц. – Калининск: Калининск. гос. ун-т, 1984; Азнаурова Э.С. Прагматика художественного слова: Монография – Ташкент: Фан, 1988; Brown P., Levinson S. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage I P. Brown, S. Levinson – С.: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

⁴ Костомаров В.Г. Некоторые особенности языка печати как средство массовой коммуникации: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1969; Наер В.Л. Конспект лекций по стилистике английского языка: Спецкурс «Язык английской газеты как функциональный стиль». – М., МГПИИЯ им. Мориса Тореза, 1976; Юдина Т.В. Категория напряжённости и средства её выражения: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04 / ЛГПИ им. А.И. Герцена. – Л., 1990; Добросклонская Т.Г. Вопросы изучения медиа текстов (опыт исследования современной английской медиа речи) – М.: Диалог – МГУ: МАКС – пресс, 2000; Солганик Г.Я. О закономерностях развития языка газеты в XX веке // Вестник МГУ. – Сер. 10: Журналистика. – М., 2002; Желтухина М.Р. Тропологическая суггестивность масс-медиального дискурса: о проблеме речевого воздействия тропов в языке СМИ. – М., 2003; Бойко Т. Эвфемизмы и дисфемизмы в газетных текстах: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – СПб., 2005.

⁵ Исмагуллаев Н. Эвфемизмы в современном узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1964.

⁶ Омонтурдиев А. Профессионал нутк эвфемикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2006.

⁷ Хожиев А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б. 146.

⁸ Қодирова Х. Абдулла Қодирийнинг эвфемизм ва дисфемизмдан фойдаланиш маҳорати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011; Гулямова Ш. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019; Шамсиева Ш. Хитой ва ўзбек тилларида маиший эвфемизмларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. д-ри (PhD) дисс. – Тошкент, 2020.

⁹ Шамсиддинов Ҳ. Сўзларнинг эвфемик функционал-семантик синонимлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1997, 6-сон.

¹⁰ Маматов А. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1999.

¹¹ Холманова З. Бобурнома лексикаси тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.

Izlanishlar natijasida o‘zbek tilshunosligida disfemizm mavzusidagi ishlar salmog‘i evfemizmlarning tadqiqiga qaraganda kamligi kuzatildi. Shuningdek, publitsistik matnlardagi evfemik va disfemik birliklarning tadqiqiga oid ishlar deyarli mavjud emasligi aniqlandi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “O‘zbek tilshunosligining zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari: muammo va yechimlar” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbekcha publitsistik matnlardagi evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning lisoniy jihatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

tilshunoslikda evfemiya va disfemiya hodisalarining tadqiqini tahlil qilish;
publitsistik matnda evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning qo‘llanish maqsadini aniqlash;

publitsistik matnlarga xos evfemik ifodalarning madaniy muloqotni shakllantirish, dag‘al ifodani yumshatish vazifasini asoslash;

publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning manipulyativ vazifada qo‘llanishini dalillash;

publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning estetik vazifada qo‘llanishini aniqlash;

publitsistik matnlarda disfemik ifodalardan diqqatni jalb qilish maqsadida foydalanishning o‘ziga xosliklarini asoslash;

publitsistik matnlarda disfemik ifodalardan manipulyativ maqsadda foydalanishning o‘ziga xos jihatlarini ochib berish;

publitsistik matnlarda disfemik turg‘un birliklarning ekspressiv vazifa bajarishdagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini dalillash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida 2010–2024-yillarda OAVda e‘lon qilingan o‘zbek tili publitsistik matnlarida qo‘llangan evfemik va disfemik ifodalar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek tili publitsistik matnlaridagi evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning lisoniy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, etimologik, diaxron, tasniflash usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek publitsistik matnlarida ijtimoiy-siyosiy mazmunli evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning lisoniy xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek publitsistik matnlariga xos evfemik ifodalarning madaniy muloqotni shakllantirishi, dag‘al ifodani yumshatishi va estetik vazifalarda qo‘llanishi aniqlangan;

o‘zbek publitsistik matnlarida evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning o‘quvchi ongiga manipulyativ ta’siri asoslangan;

o‘zbek publitsistik matnlarida evfemik va disfemik turg‘un birliklarning ekspressiv vazifa bajarishdagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek publitsistik matnlarida evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning ijobiy va

salbiy taassurot qoldirish, diqqatni tortish, OAV tilini yanada bo‘yoqdor qilish maqsadida qo‘llanishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dissertatsiyada tanlangan muammoning aniq qo‘yilganligi, to‘plangan materiallardan tahlil orqali asosli ilmiy-nazariy xulosalar chiqarilganligi, publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llangan evfemik va disfemik ifodalar tahlilining ilmiy-nazariy metodlar vositasida asoslanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan evfemik va disfemik ifodalar bo‘yicha to‘plangan materiallar, ularning tadqiqi natijasida chiqarilgan xulosa va talqinlar lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, sotsiolingvistika, pragmalingvistika, mediatilshunoslik uchun muhim zaruriy, ilmiy ma‘lumot berishi hamda bu yo‘nalishga doir tadqiqotlar yaratishda manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning qanday ta’sir kuchiga ega ekanligi tahlil qilinib, ularning jamiyatdagi kommunikativ jarayonlarga ta’siri aniqlangan;

bu izlanishlar tilshunoslik nazariyalariga yangi g‘oyalar qo‘shib, keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun asos bo‘lib xizmat qilishi dalillangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning lisoniy, lingvomadaniy, sotsiolingvistik xususiyatlariga doir mavjud ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni boyitganligi hamda antropotsentrik tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlarida evfemik va disfemik ma’noli birliklarga doir ilmiy izlanishlarda ilmiy manba vazifasini o‘tashi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati “Nutq madaniyati”, “Lingvomadaniyatshunoslik”, “Sotsiolingvistika”, “Mediatilshunoslik” kabi tanlangan maxsus kurslar o‘tishda; ushbu maxsus kurslarga oid darsliklar, o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalar, ilmiy risolalar tayyorlashda, o‘zbek tili evfemizm va disfemizmlari lug‘atini tuzishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

Publitsistik matnlarda evfemik va disfemik ifodalar mavzusidagi tadqiqot bo‘yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori institutida 2017–2020-yillarda bajarilgan OT-F1-78 raqamli “Hozirgi globallashuv davrida o‘zbek tili, uning tarixiy taraqqiyoti va istiqbollari (o‘zbek tili vazifaviy uslublari tahlili asosida)” mavzusidagi fundamental tadqiqot loyihasida globallashuv davrida publitsistik matnlarning o‘ziga xosligi, kommunikativ, ekspressiv, estetik vazifasi, mavzularga ixtisoslashuv jarayonida o‘zbek tilining sotsial imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanishga oid qarashlaridan; lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, media tili sohalarida til vositalarining qo‘llanishiga oid tahlillardan loyihaning “Globallashuv davri publitsistikasi tilining taraqqiyoti” bo‘limida foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2024-yil 14-dekabrda 3/1255-2784-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha zamonaviy o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi yangilanishlar, media tili tushunchalari bilan to‘ldirilishida tadqiqot ishi zaruriy manba vazifasini o‘tadi.

Shuningdek, 2021–2022-yillarda O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori institutida bajarilgan IL-21071156 raqamli “Antropotsentrik tilshunoslik terminlari izohli lug‘ati”ni tuzish va nashr qilish (veb-sayti va mobil ilovasini yaratish)” mavzusidagi innovatsion loyihasi doirasida publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning sotsial, lingvokulturologik, kommunikativ, manipulyativ va ekspressivlik vazifalarini dalillaydigan qarashlar; ijtimoiy, siyosiy, harbiy, iqtisodiy mavzularda foydalaniladigan evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning publitsistik matn talablariga mos ravishda qo‘llanishi haqidagi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlaridan, publitsistik matnlarga xos evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning qo‘llanish maqsad va vazifalari, dunyo va milliy tilshunosligimiz o‘rtasidagi qiyosiy jihatlarining ilmiy-nazariy asoslari kabi masalalaridan loyiha doirasida foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2024-yil 14-dekabrda 3/1255-2784-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha zamonaviy o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi yangilanishlar, sotsiolingvistika tushunchalari bilan to‘ldirilishida tadqiqot ishi zaruriy manba vazifasini o‘tadi.

O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Yoshlar” teleradiokanalining “Yoshlar bilan...” muloqot dasturida publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan evfemik va disfemik ifodalar yuzasidan olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlardan olingan nazariy va amaliy ko‘nikmalar, shuningdek, ularning adabiy til leksik tizimida mavjud mushtarak jihatlarining o‘rganilishi natijasida olingan fikr va xulosalardan foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Yoshlar” teleradiokanalining 2024-yil 26-noyabrda 14-05-23-sonli ma‘lumotnomasi). Jumladan, ushbu dasturda siyosiy-ijtimoiy informatsiyalarni tinglovchilarga ta‘sirchan usulda yetkazishda qo‘llanishi mumkin bo‘lgan til vositalari – evfemik va disfemik ifodalar haqida ma‘lumotlar berilgan. Bundan tashqari, mazkur dasturning turli sonlarini tayyorlashda suhbatdoshlarga muloqotning ta‘sirchanligini oshirishga, tinglovchilar diqqatini jalb qilishga, suhbat tilining xalqchil va ifodaviy bo‘lishiga yordam beradigan uslublar haqida tavsiyalar berib borilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta, jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 11 ta ilmiy ish, shundan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, jumladan, 5 ta respublika va 1 ta xorijiy yuqori impakt faktorli jurnallarda nashr etildi.

Tadqiqotning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 142 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi oydinlashtirilgan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti belgilangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari yoritilgan, olingan natijalarning ishonchligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati asoslangan, natijalarning joriylanishi, e'lon qilinganligi, ishning tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Tilshunoslikda evfemiya va disfemiya hodisalari tadqiqi**" deb nomlangan. Ushbu bobda **evfemizm va disfemizm** atamalariga ta'rif berilib, mazkur birliklarning yuzaga kelish bosqichlari, ularning tasnifi, evfemizmga oid lug'atlar tarixi o'rganildi, ular bilan bog'liq xorijiy va milliy tadqiqotchilarning yondashuvlari qiyosiy tahlil qilindi.

Birinchi bobning "*G'arb tilshunosligida evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning o'rganilishi*" deb nomlangan faslida evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning g'arb tilshunosligidagi o'rganilishi haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Evfemizm atamasi yunoncha "euphemismos" – "yaxshi gapiraman" so'zidan hosil bo'lgan. Evfemiya lingvistik atama sifatida qo'llana boshlagach, ayrim manbalarda "yaxshilik va'da qiladigan so'z" ma'nosida ham izohlangan¹².

Demak, evfemiya ma'lum bir hodisa, vaziyat haqidagi qo'pol, dag'al tushunchani "yumshatilgan" holda ifodalovchi nutq hodisasi sanaladi. Masalan, aytilishi, eshitalishi qo'pol yoki ma'lum bir vaziyatlarda uyat sanalgan *ikkiqat* so'zini *homilador*, *og'iroyoq*, *yukli* so'zlari yoki *farzand kutayotgan* birikmasi bilan almashtirib qo'llash evfemiya hodisasini namoyon qiladi. Evfemiya hodisasi lisoniy birliklar – evfemizmlar orqali yuzaga chiqadi.

Evfemizm atama sifatida g'arb tilshunosligida ilk bor XVII asrning o'rtalaridagi lug'atlarda uchraydi. 1656-yilda Tomas Blountning "Glossografia: yoki bizning nozik ingliz tilimizda ishlatiladigan har qanday tildagi barcha qattiq so'zlarni sharhlovchi lug'at"i nashr etildi. Unda evfemizmga "yomon so'zning yaxshi yoki ijobiy talqini" deya tavsif berilgan¹³.

Evfemiyaga zid tabiatli hodisa esa disfemiya deb nomlangan. Disfemizm (qadimgi yunon tilidan δυσφήμη – "yomon nutq") nutqda ma'lum maqsadda ishlatiladigan qo'pol, ijtimoiy chegaralangan so'z va birikmalarni umumlashtiradigan atamadir. Tilshunoslikda alohida tushuncha sifatida XIX asrdan o'rganila boshlangan. Ba'zi tilshunoslar disfemizmni "malfemizm" va "kakofemizm"ning sinonimi deb biladilar. Bu xulosaga kelishda ularning lug'aviy mazmunining o'xshashligi sabab bo'lgan. Ya'ni kakofemizm ham disfemizm singari (yunoncha κακός – yomon, dag'al, yoqimsiz va φημία (phemia), φήμη

¹² Эвфемизм / <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Эвфемизм>

¹³ Blount T. Glossographia: Or, A Dictionary Interpreting All Such Hard Words Of Whatsoever Language, Now Used In Our Refined English Tongue – L.: Tbo, Newcomb, 1656. – P. 224. Elektron manba: https://archive.org/details/bim_early-english-books-1641-1700_glossographia-or-a-dict-blount-thomas_1659/page/n1/mode/2up

(pheme) – nutq) yomon gapiraman ma'nosini anglatadi¹⁴. Disfemiya hodisasi haqidagi ma'lumotlar S.Vidlak, V.Jelvis, A.Katsev, Y.Sheygal, K.Allan, U.Giezek¹⁵ kabi yevropalik olimlarning ishlarida uchraydi.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Rus tilshunosligida evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning o'rganilishi*” deb nomlangan. Rus tilshunosligida evfemizmlar haqida dastlabki ma'lumotlar XX asrning o'rtalaridagi manbalarda uchraydi. 1935–1940-yillarda chop etilgan D.N.Ushakovning “Rus tilining izohli lug'ati”da evfemizmgga shunday ta'rif berilgan: “Evfemizm (*yun.* *eeuphemeo* – muloyim gapiraman) (*ling.*) – ma'lum bir vaziyatda o'z nomi bilan atash noqulay, axloqqa zid va yoqimsiz bo'lgan narsa yoki hodisani bilvosita, yashirin tarzda nomlash uchun ishlatiladigan so'z (yoki ifoda). Masalan, “homilador” o'rniga *qiziqarli holatda*; “agar bemor o'lmasa...” o'rniga *bemorga hech narsa bo'lmasa...* kabi”¹⁶.

B.A.Larinning “Tilshunoslik muammolari” to'plamida nashr etilgan “Evfemizmlar haqida”gi maqolasi esa bu tur birliklar bo'yicha to'liqroq ma'lumot beradigan dastlabki tadqiqotlardan biri¹⁷. Olimning fikrlari ushbu birliklarning miqyosini belgilab berish va yangi ilmiy mulohazalarning, munozaralarning shakllanishiga sabab bo'ldi. Xususan, trop va evfemizm o'rtasidagi munosabat, ularning aniq chegaralarini belgilash kabilar haqidagi bahslar ko'paydi. Bizningcha, trop va evfemizm tushunchalari bir-biridan vazifasiga ko'ra farqlanishi lozim. Troplar nutqni boyitish, ifodaviylik va obrazlilikni oshirish uchun qo'llanadi. Masalan, “Dunyo sahnasi” (bu o'rinda “sahna” metaforasi dunyo uchun qo'llangan). Evfemizmning vazifasi esa yoqimsiz yoki noqulay bo'lgan so'z yoki iborani yumshoqroq, neytralroq shaklda almashtirishdir. Evfemizmlar, odatda, ijtimoiy noqulay, qo'pol yoki taqiqlangan tushunchalarni yumshoq shaklda ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Trop orqali asosan nutqning estetik, obrazlilik tomoniga e'tibor berilsa, evfemik ifoda qo'llanishi bilan dag'al tushuncha madaniy muloqot talabiga moslashtiriladi.

Rus tilshunosligida hozirgi bosqichga kelib evfemizmlar quyidagicha nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq qilinmoqda:

1) sotsiolingvistik aspektida (G.A.Vildanova¹⁸, Y.O.Miloyenko¹⁹ va boshqalarning ishlari);

¹⁴ Kakofemizm / <http://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/Shablon:etimologiya:kakofemizm>.

¹⁵ Видлак С. Проблема эвфемизма на фоне теории языкового поля // *Этимология* – М.: Наука, 1965; Жельвис В.И. Психолингвистическая интерпретация инвективного воздействия: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Российская академия наук. Институт языкознания – М., 1992; Кацев А.Н. Эвфемизмы в современном английском языке (опыт социолингвистического описания): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04 / Ленинг. гос. пед. ин-т им. А.И.Герцена – Л., 1977; Шейгал Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса: Монография / Институт языкознания РАН; Волгогр. гос. пед. ун-т. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2000; Allan K., Burrige K. *Euphemism and dysphemism: Language used as shield or weapon* – L.: Oxford university press, 1991; Giezek U. *Euphemisms and euphemization from the perspective of cognitive linguistics* // *Acta universitatis Wratislaviensis*. – Wroclaw: Anglica Wratislaviensia, 2002.

¹⁶ Эвфемизм // Толковый словарь Ушакова URL:<http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/ushakov/1095558>

¹⁷ Ларин Б. А. Об эвфемизмах / *Проблемы языкознания: Сб. ст.* – Л., 1977. – С. 101-114. (https://bibliolex-iling.spb.ru/sites/default/files/2021-11/Larin_1977%D0%B2.pdf)

¹⁸ Вильданова Г. *Эвфемизмы и их социальная функция*. – М.: Наука, 2010.

¹⁹ Милоенко Е. *Социолингвистический аспект эвфемизмов в современном русском языке*. – СПб.: Петербургское восточное издательство, 2012.

2) lingvokulturologik aspektida (N.V.Tishina²⁰, L.V.Poroxnitskaya²¹ va boshqalarning tadqiqotlari);

3) kognitiv tilshunoslik aspektida (N.V.Tereshchenko²², O.S.Sidendambayeva²³ va boshqalarning dissertatsiyalari);

4) lingvopragmatik jihatdan (Y.V.Kipskaya²⁴, L.V.Savvateyeva²⁵ va boshqalarning izlanishlari).

Antrpotsentrik xarakterdagi mazkur tadqiqotlar evfemiya bo'yicha avval diqqat qaratilmagan o'rinlarni ochib berish, mazkur hodisaning lisoniy tabiatini tugal tavsiflash bilan birga, shu evfemizm mansub bo'lgan til egalarining olam hodisalarini ko'rish tarzlarini ham ko'rsatishi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Disfemiya hodisasi va uning voqelanish shakli bo'lgan disfemizmlar ham rus tilshunosligida ancha avval o'rganila boshlangan. Bu borada maqola shaklidagi izlanishlardan tortib monografik tadqiqotlargacha bajarilgan. B.A.Larin, L.P.Krisin, T.A.Ostrovskaya kabi tilshunoslarning talqinida bu hodisaning mohiyati asosan evfemiyaga qarama-qarshi hodisa sifatida tushuntiriladi va bu bilan disfemiyaning ma'nosi ancha sodda izohlanadi. Bundan tashqari, A.N.Rezanova, T.N.Abakova, T.S.Bushuyevalarning tadqiqoti disfemizmlarning semantikasi va pragmatikasiga bag'ishlangan. R.A.Oganesyan, I.V.Yakovleva, A.N.Pyagayev, M.S.Pestovalarning ishlarida esa disfemik ifodalarning alohida jihatlariga e'tibor qaratilgan²⁶.

Bobning uchinchi fasli "*O'zbek tilshunosligida evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning o'rganilishi*" deb nomlangan. O'zbek tilshunosligida evfemiya o'tgan asrning 2-yarmidan keyin o'rganildi. Xususan, XX asrning 60-yillarida mazkur mavzuni o'rgangan ilk o'zbek olimi sifatida N.Ismatullayev ta'kidlanadi. "Hozirgi o'zbek tilida evfemizmlar" deb nomlangan ushbu dissertatsiyada evfemizmlar 5 turga bo'lib tasnif va tavsif qilingan²⁷. Bular:

1) tabu bilan bog'liq evfemizmlar (zaharli hasharotlar nomi; yirtqich hayvonlar nomi; kasallik nomi; er va xotinning bir-birlari nomlarini aytmasliklari; xotin-qizlar tilida uchraydigan evfemizmlar);

2) bid'at, irim bilan bog'liq evfemizmlar;

3) ma'nosi qo'pol, aytish noqulay bo'lgan so'z va iboralar o'rnida qo'llanadigan evfemizmlar;

4) nutqiy bezamalik, ko'tarinkilik va diniy maqsadlar uchun qo'llanadigan jargon evfemizmlar;

²⁰ Тишина Н. Эвфемизмы в контексте культурных изменений. – М.: РГГУ, 2011.

²¹ Порохницкая Л. Эвфемизмы и культура речи. – СПб.: Наука, 2013.

²² Терещенко Н. Когнитивные аспекты эвфемизмов. – М.: Наука, 2009.

²³ Цыдендамбаева О. Эвфемизмы в когнитивном и культурном контексте. – Иркутск: Иркутский государственный университет, 2014.

²⁴ Кипская Е. Прагматика эвфемизмов в современных текстах. – М.: Наука, 2008.

²⁵ Савватеева Л. Прагматика и семантика эвфемизмов. – СПб.: РГГУ, 2010.

²⁶ Резанова А. Семантика и прагматика дисфемизмов. – М.: Наука, 2008; Абакова Т. Дисфемизмы и их прагматическая функция. – СПб.: Петербургское восточное издательство, 2010; Бушуева Т. Дисфемизмы в контексте речевой практики. – М.: РГГУ, 2012; Оганесян Р. Особенности дисфемии в современном русском языке. – М.: Наука, 2009; Яковлева И. Дисфемии и их культурные аспекты. – СПб.: Наука, 2011; Пягаев А. Аспекты дисфемии в текстах и речевой практике. – М.: Флинта, 2013; Пестова М. Функции дисфемии в коммуникации. – СПб.: РГГУ, 2014.

²⁷ Исмагуллаев Н. Эвфемизмы в современном узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1964.

5) stilistik evfemizmlar²⁸.

Ko‘rinib turibdiki, olim o‘z ishida evfemizmlarni xalqning turmush tarzi, madaniyati doirasida tasniflagan. Bizningcha, bunday guruhlanish evfemiya hodisasining yuzaga kelish sabablarini aniqlashda muhim.

Mazkur hodisani A.Omonturdiyev ham o‘rgangan va o‘zbek nutqining evfemik asoslarini belgilab bergan edi²⁹. Keyinroq “O‘zbek tili stilistikasi” o‘quv qo‘llanmasida mualliflar jamoasi tomonidan evfemizm hamda kakofemizm (disfemizm) xususida ayrim umumiy ma‘lumotlar berilgan. Ushbu manbada evfemizm aytish noqulay yoki noo‘rin bo‘lgan so‘z yoki ibora o‘rnida ishlatiladigan “pardali” so‘z yoki ibora sifatida ta‘riflanadi. Xususan, badiiy adabiyotda evfemizmlarning ahamiyati haqida so‘z borar ekan, ular aytilishi uyatli, noqulay va noxush vaziyatlarni izohlashda yagona stilistik vosita sifatida ishlatilishi, qolaversa, badiiy asarda obraz va personajlarning maqsadi, dunyoqarashi va saviyasini ifodalashdek muayyan stilistik vazifani bajarishi ta‘kidlangan³⁰.

Disfemiya hodisasi milliy tilshunosligimizda evfemiyaga nisbatan kam tadqiq qilingan. Bunga sabab tilshunoslar uni madaniyatsizlik targ‘ibotiga xizmat qiluvchi omil sifatida baholagani, deb qayd etiladi: “Evfemizmning aksi hisoblangan disfemizm hodisasi ham qadimdan mavjud bo‘lsa-da, evfemizmdan farqli o‘laroq, kam o‘rganilgan. Buning sababini esa, yuqorida aytilganidek, madaniy muloqot me‘yorlaridan izlash muhim. Chunki ular badiiy adabiyotda, madaniy muloqot muhitida odob nuqtayi nazaridan berilishi mumkin bo‘lmagan birlik sifatida qaralgan”³¹.

O‘zbek tilshunosligidagi disfemik ifodalar bo‘yicha tadqiqotlarda turlicha yondashuvlar kuzatiladi. Masalan, “O‘zbek tili stilistikasi”da qo‘pol va dag‘al shaklda qo‘llanadigan so‘z va iboralar *kakofemizm* deyilgan; “O‘zbek tili semasiologiyasi” monografiyasida bunga e‘tiroz bildirgan holda disfemizm tropning bir ko‘rinishi hisoblanishi, trop biror tushuncha, muayyan so‘zning hosila ma‘nosi sifatida ifoda topishi aytiladi va A.Shomaqsudov keltirgan misol, garchi dag‘al ifoda bergan bo‘lsa-da, trop emas, parafrazalar deb baholanadi³².

Abdulla Qodiriy ijodidagi evfemik va disfemik ifodalarni o‘rgangan X.Qodirova bu borada “...kakofemizm o‘z ichiga qo‘pol ifodalarning barchasini oladi, disfemizm esa uning bir ko‘rinishi sifatida qaralishi kerak”, deydi. Tadqiqotda “...ular turli tillarga xos terminlar ekanligi ham e‘tiborga molik”, deya bu masalaga xulosa yasalgan³³.

²⁸ Исмаатуллаев Н. Эвфемизмы в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1964. – В. 38.

²⁹ Омонтурдиев А.Ж. Эвфемистик ҳодисаларнинг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997.

³⁰ Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Ҳ. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983. – Б. 148.

³¹ Qodirova X. O‘zbek tilida evfemizm va disfemizm. O‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2013. – В. 32-33.

³² Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2010. – Б. 129.

³³ Қодирова Х. Абдулла Қодирийнинг эвфемизм ва дисфемизмлардан фойдаланиш маҳорати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 38.

Disfemizm va kakofemizmlar yuzasidan fikr yuritgan Y.Odilovning “O‘zbek tilida enantiosemiya” nomli doktorlik ishida: “Bizningcha, A.Shomaqsudov keltirgan kakofemizmlarni disfemik ifoda hisoblash to‘g‘ri, ularni disfemizmlar sirasiga kiritish lozim. Bu quyidagilarda ko‘rinadi: kakofemizm tildagi barcha qo‘pol so‘z va frazeologizmlarga daxldor bo‘lib, fikrni disfemik yo‘l bilan ifodalashga xizmat qiladi; kakofemizm ham, disfemizm ham biror tushunchani dag‘al tarzda ifodalaydi; ular sinonim terminlar”, deyiladi³⁴.

Umuman olganda, mavjud yondashuvlar *kakofemizm* va *disfemizmlar* o‘rtasidagi farq va o‘xshashliklarni tushunishda ularning ahamiyatini aniqlashda o‘ziga xos qo‘shimcha xulosalar beradi. Bizningcha, kakofemizm va disfemizmni bitta tushuncha sifatida qarash mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning namoyon bo‘lishi va vazifalari**” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida publitsistik matnlarga xos evfemizmlarning qo‘llanish vazifalari tadqiq qilinadi. “*Publitsistik matnlardagi evfemik ifodalarda nutq madaniyligini ta‘minlash vazifasining yuzaga chiqishi*” masalasiga bag‘ishlangan birinchi faslda evfemik ifodalarning madaniy muloqotni shakllantirish, mazmuni yumshatish vazifalari haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Ma‘lumki, publitsistik matn ommaga mo‘ljallanganligi sababli ayrim tushunchalar ochiq-oydin ifodalanmay, biroz yashirin yoki pardalangan tarzda beriladi. Mustaqillik yillarida milliy ommaviy axborot vositalarida bir necha tushunchalar ijtimoiy-siyosiy sabablarga ko‘ra atayin evfemiklashtirildi. Masalan, o‘zbek tilida odamning jismoniy kamchiliklarini anglatuvchi *cho‘loq*, *ko‘r*, *kar*, *soqov* kabi tushunchalar bor. Bugungi kun o‘zbek sotsial madaniyati uchun bu tushunchalarni publitsistik matnlarda ommaga ochiqcha bayon qilish bir qadar madaniylik talabiga rioya qilinmaganlikdek tuyuladi. Xususan, shaxsni ommaga “ko‘r” deb taqdim qilishni o‘zbek ijtimoiy madaniyati dag‘al deb baholagani uchun milliy publitsistikada bu so‘z *ko‘rish bilan nuqsoni bor*, *ko‘rishda nuqsonli* deb evfemiklashtirilgan. Xuddi shunga o‘xshash “kar” tushunchasi *eshitish bilan nuqsoni bor*, *eshitishda nuqsonli tarzida* “soqov”, “cho‘loq” kabi tushunchalar esa *jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan* birikmasi yordamida evfemiklashtirilgan. Bizningcha, ushbu evfemik ifodalar ichida *ko‘rish bilan nuqsoni bor*, *eshitish bilan nuqsoni bor* birliklarida uslubiy g‘alizlik seziladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan ularni *ko‘rishda*, *eshitishda nuqsoni bor* shaklida qo‘llagan maqbul.

Dunyo miqyosida asli afrikalik va Amerika fuqarosi sanaladigan kishilar *afroamerikalik* deyilmoqda va bu so‘z evfemik maqsadda qo‘llanadi. Bu evfemizm “negr” degan ma‘noni yumshoqroq, bu xalqlarni hurmatlagan holda ifodalaydi. *Negr* so‘zi aslida irq nomi sanalsa-da, bugungi kunda ijtimoiy haqoratni anglatadi va ko‘plab mamlakatlarda bu so‘zni ishlatish jinoiy javobgarlikka sabab bo‘ladi³⁵. O‘zbekistonda “negr” so‘zining ishlatilishi haqorat hisoblanishi vaziyat va kontekstga bog‘liq. Qonunchilik nuqtayi nazaridan, bu so‘zdan foydalanish uchun alohida jazo belgilanmagan bo‘lsa-da, publitsistik matnlarda disfemik xarakterli ekanligi anglandi va qo‘llanishdan qoldi. Publitsistik matnlarda bunday so‘zlarni

³⁴ Одилов Ё. Ўзбек тилида энантиосемиа: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – Б. 69.

³⁵ <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/civil-rights-act>

ishlatishda jamiyatda global madaniyatga uyg'unlashish jarayoni davom etayotganini inobatga olgan holda, negr so'zi o'rnida afroamerikalik so'zini qo'llash to'g'ri bo'ladi. Demak, evfemik ifodalar ko'pincha jamiyatdagi umumiy, ijtimoiy, madaniy, etik o'zgarishlarga qarab yuzaga kelar ekan.

O'zbekcha publitsistik matnlarda *ehtiyomand*, *kam ta'minlangan*, *ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj* kabi faol evfemik ifodalar mavjud. O'zbek o'quvchisi bu birikmalarning xalq tilida uchraydigan *kambag'al*, ba'zan *qashshoq* tushunchalarini ifodalashini biladi, lekin zamon talabi bilan shunday ifoda shakllandi. Chunki mustaqillikdan keyingi birinchi hukumat davrining so'nggi 5-10 yilligida publitsistik matnlarda *qashshoq* va *kambag'al* so'zlari deyarli qo'llanmadi. Uning o'rnida *kam ta'minlangan*, *ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj*, keyinchalik *ehtiyomand* evfemik ifodalaridan foydalanildi. Vaqt o'tgani sari semantikasidagi dag'allik yoki sotsiomadaniy normaga nomuvofiqlik belgisining yuzaga chiqib qolishi yana qayta evfemizatsiyaga turtki berdi. Zikr etilgan omillar sababli so'nggi yillarda publitsistik matnlarda *ka'm ta'minlangan* birikmasi o'rnida *ehtiyomand* evfemik ifodasi qo'llash faollasha boshladi. Garchi *kam ta'minlangan*, *ehtiyomand* birliklari *kambag'al* yoki *qashshoq* ma'nosini aynan to'liq ifodalama-da, mazmunni yumshatib, nutq madaniyligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. "***Ehtiyomand*** insonlarga 6 ta nogironlik aravachasi, 10 ta qo'ltiqayoq, 10 ta eshitish apparati sovg'a qilindi"³⁶.

Demak, publitsistik matnlarda qo'llanib kelgan evfemik ifodalar yillar o'tgani sari eskiradi va ularning o'zini ham qayta evfemiklashtirish zarur bo'ladi. "Aqli zaif" tushunchasini bu holatga misol qilib keltirish mumkin. Masalan, "aqli zaif bolalar" dastavval *aqliy imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar* deb evfemiklashtirilgan bo'lsa, bugungi publitsistik matnlarda *alohida ta'limga ehtiyoji bor bolalar* tarzida uchramoqda: "***Keyingi o'quv yilida alohida ta'limga ehtiyoji bor bolalarning 24 foizi, 2025-yilgacha esa 40 foizi odatiy maktablarga jalb qilinishi kutilmoqda***"³⁷.

Bobning ikkinchi fasli "*Publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning manipulyativ vazifada qo'llanishi*" deb nomlanib, unda publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning axborotni, asl vaziyatni yashirgan yoki o'zgartirgan holda taqdim etishga xizmat qilishi tahlili beriladi. Manipulyativ vazifada qo'llangan evfemizmlardan haqiqatni to'liq yoki ochiq yoritmaslik, harakatlarni boshqarish maqsadida foydalaniladi. Yana bir jihati bunday evfemizmlar orqali tinglovchining yoki o'quvchining ongiga emas, sezgilariga ta'sir qilish ko'zlanadi. Biz o'zbekcha publitsistik matnlarda manipulyativ maqsadga yo'naltirilgan evfemizmlarning asosiy xususiyatlarini quyidagicha belgiladik:

1. Asl vaziyatni, holatni yashirish. Manipulyativ evfemizmlar ko'pincha haqiqatni noaniq yoki qabul qilishga osonroq shaklda taqdim etadi. Masalan, "ishdan bo'shatish", "ishchilar sonini qisqartirish" o'rniga *kadrlar optimizatsiyasi*, *xodimlar sonini muvofiqlashtirish* kabi iboralar qo'llanishi, aslida bir-ikkita emas, ko'proq kishini ishdan bo'shatish haqida gap ketayotganini pardalab ifodalaydi.

³⁶ "Yangi O'zbekiston" gazetasi, 2023-yil, 255-son. – B. 3.

³⁷ "Ma'rifat va ta'lim" gazetasi, 2022-yil, 14-son. – B. 5.

Shunday vazifada qo‘llanadigan evfemik ifodalarga misol sifatida quyidagi publitsistik matnni keltirish mumkin: “*Rossiya Prezidenti Vladimir Putin mamlakat mudofaa vaziri Sergey Shoygu va qurolli kuchlari Bosh shtabi boshlig‘i Valeriy Gerasimovga **tiyib turuvchi kuchlarni shay holatga keltirishga buyruq berdi***”³⁸. Bunda *tiyib turuvchi kuch* deya evfemiklashtirilgan ifoda, aslida “atom bombasi” ma’nosini anglatadi. Bunda bir qarashda haqiqiy ma’noni evfemik ifoda orqali anglab olish qiyin, sababi *tiyib turuvchi kuch* sifatida boshqa himoya vositalarini ham tushunish mumkin. Siyosiy ma’lumotga ega o‘quvchilargina ushbu evfemik ifodaning yashirin ma’nosini uqa oladi.

2. Salbiy tasavvur uyg‘otishdan qochish. Masalan, xalqaro publitsistika tajribasida urushda tinch aholining halok bo‘lishini *qo‘shimcha zarar* deb atash tajribasi bor. O‘zbek publitsistikasida ham harbiy mavzularga oid axborotlarda aynan salbiy tasavvur uyg‘otmaslikka urinish jihati ajralib turadi. Sababi mamlakatimizning davlatlar yoki mintaqalararo kelishmovchiliklarga munosabati bir necha o‘n yillar davomida betaraflik tamoyiliga asoslangan. Ayni jihat publitsistik matnlarda bu mavzuda evfemik ifodalarning qo‘llanishiga ta’sir qilgan.

Fuqarolik urushlariga oid publitsistik matnlarda ham shu kabi evfemik ifodalar qo‘llanadi. Masalan: “*Livanda nega **namoyish** boshlandi?*” Bu misolda *namoyish, namoyishchilar* evfemizmlarini “qo‘zg‘olon” “qo‘zg‘olonchi” so‘zlari bilan almashtirish mumkin: “*Livan poytaxti Bayrutdagi asosiy yo‘l o‘tkazgichlar, tunnellar va xiyobonlar ko‘cha faollari tomonidan to‘sisib qo‘yildi. **Namoyishchilar** yo‘lni to‘sisib uchun yonayotgan shinalar va chiqindi qutilaridan foydalangan. Qayd etilishicha, **namoyishlar** milliy valyuta – livan lirasining qadrsizlanishi ortidan yuzaga kelgan. Chunki milliy valyutaning pasayishi oziq-ovqat, benzin, yonilg‘i mahsulotlari va eng zarur tovarlar narxining oshishiga ta’sir qiladi. Livanda bo‘lib o‘tgan **namoyishlar** davlat idoralari, banklar, xususiy firmalar va savdo markazlarining faoliyatiga to‘sqinlik qilgan, maktablar va boshqa ta’lim muassasalari yopilgan*”³⁹. Aslida *qo‘zg‘olon* manzarasi aks ettirilayotgan bo‘lsa-da, matnda bu *namoyish, namoyishchi* so‘zlari bilan ifodalangan. “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”ga ko‘ra, “Qo‘zg‘olon – biror ijtimoiy tuzum, hukmron sinf va shu kabilarga qarshi ko‘tarilgan ommaviy harakat; isyon, g‘alayon”⁴⁰. *Namoyish* esa “biror marosim yoki bayram munosabati bilan o‘tkaziladigan, biror maqsad bilan uyushtiriladigan ommaviy yurish, harakat”⁴¹. Demak, bu misolda salbiy munosabat uyg‘otishdan qochish vazifasida evfemik ifoda qo‘llangan.

3. Javobgarlikni kamaytirish yoki chalg‘itish. Siyosiy nutqda yoki tijorat reklamasida foydalaniladi. Masalan, *solliq yukini optimizatsiya qilish* “solliqni noma’lum miqdorda oshirish” tushunchasidagi keskinlikni yumshatadi: “***Solliqlar optimizatsiyasi** orqali ichki biznes va eksport – muammolarning asosiy yechimi mana shu*”⁴². Yoki “***Zo‘ravonlikka qarshi 16 kunlik faol harakat***”⁴³ deb

³⁸ <https://kun.uz/10211024?q=%2F10211024>

³⁹ “Ishonch” gazetasi, 2023-yil, 75-son. – B. 4.

⁴⁰ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 4-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B. 355.

⁴¹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 3-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B. 332.

⁴² <https://daryo.uz/2017/10/09/nega-naqd-chet-el-valyutasini-sotishga-shoshmaslik-mumkin>

nomlangan publitsistik matnda “kurash” tushunchasi *harakat* tarzida evfemiklashtirilgan. Kurashishga qaratilgan bu ijtimoiy aksiyani *harakat* tarzida ifodalash jarayon keskinligini bir qadar pasaytiradi. Ya’ni “kurash” deyilganida keskin va aniq harakatlar, chora-tadbirlarning amalga oshirilishi tushunilsa, *harakat* so’zi mavhumroq jarayonlarni, majburiyatlarni to’liq bajarmaslikni anglatadi. Shuningdek, ushbu misolda zo’*ravonlik* evfemik ifodasi asosiy matnda ochiqlangan “jinsiy, jismoniy va ruhiy tajovuz” ma’nolarini umumlashtirgan holda qo’llangan. Ba’zi o’rinlarda bu ma’noni qo’llab-quvvatlash uchun “vahshiylik qurboni” birikmasi ham ishlatilgan. Ya’ni zo’*ravonlik qurboni* – *vahshiylik qurboni*.

“Gazeta matnlarida evfemiya va disfemiya” mavzusida tadqiqot olib borgan T.V.Boyko o’z ishida gazeta matnlarida uchraydigan evfemizmlarni ikki guruhga ajratgan: siyosiy jihatdan tahrirlangan evfemizmlar va “doublespeak” guruhiga kiruvchi evfemizmlar⁴⁴. “Doublespeak” voqelikni aslida boshqacha tasvirlashni, shunday xususiyatli birliklarni qo’llashni anglatadi. Ularni boshqa evfemizmlardan ajratib turadigan jihat hukumat, harbiy tuzilmalar va korporativ institutlar tomonidan ataylab ishlatilishidir⁴⁵. T.Boykoning fikricha, “Agar evfemizm boshqalarning his-tuyg’ularini hurmat qilish yoki ma’lum bir jamiyat madaniyatida qabul qilingan tabularni ifodalash uchun ishlatilsa, bu “doublespeak” emas. Biroq agar evfemizm chalg’itish uchun ishlatilsa, aynan “doublespeak”. Bunday evfemizmlar aldash, yoqimsiz narsani yashirish va voqelik haqidagi tasavvurimizni o’zgartirishga qaratilgan bo’ladi”⁴⁶.

Ikkinchı bobning “*Publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning estetik vazifada namoyon bo’lishi*” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida o’zbek publitsistik matnlarida evfemik ifodalarning estetik, badiiy bo’yoqdorlik vazifasida qo’llanish maqsadlari tahlil qilingan. Ma’lumki, evfemizmning asosiy vazifasi – yumshatish. Muqobil nomlar esa, odatda, so’zlovchi ma’lum bir so’z (yoki ibora) qo’pol yoki nomaqbul deb hisoblagan va suhbatdoshga zarar yetkazishi mumkin bo’lgan hollarda qo’llanadi. Shu ma’noda badiiy-publitsistik matnlarda evfemizmlar mazmunga “adabiy” shakl beradi, yumoristik ruh yoki satirik bo’yoq baxsh qiladi va kuchaytiradi, qahramonlarni tavsiflaydi hamda yorqin badiiy obrazlar yaratadi.

Evfemik ifodalarning estetik vazifasi deyilganda ijtimoiy-psixologik motivlar: senzura yordamida his-tuyg’ular va nutqni boshqarish orqali yoqimsiz haqiqatni bezash nazarda tutiladi⁴⁷. Evfemik ifodalar estetik maqsadda qo’llanganida, manipulyativ vazifadan farqli ravishda, asl tushuncha aniq namoyon bo’lib turadi, ammo u matnni “bezalgan”, yana ham aniqrog’i, badiylashtirilgan shaklga aylantiradi. Shu jihatdan bunday vazifada qo’llanadigan evfemik ifodalarga badiiy-publitsistik janrlarda uchraydigan birliklar yorqin misol bo’la oladi. Xususan, “qamoqxona” o’rnida *panjara orti*, “qariya” so’zi o’rnida *nuroniy*,

⁴³ “Hurriyat” gazetasi, 2024-yil, 47-son. – B. 2-6.

⁴⁴ Бойко Т. Эвфемия и дисфемия в газетном тексте: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – СПб., 2005. – С. 109.

⁴⁵ Наер В. К описанию функционально-стилевой системы современного английского языка: вопросы дифференциации и интеграции // Лингвостилистические особенности научного текста. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 347.

⁴⁶ Бойко Т. Ко’rsatilgan manba. – B. 110.

⁴⁷ Миронова М. Эвфемизмы в современных российских СМИ. ВКР – СПб., 2016. – С. 67.

oqsoqol, “farrosh” deyish o‘rniga *xizmat ko‘rsatish xodimi* kabi evfemik ifodalar shular jumlasidandir. Masalan, “*Nuroniylarni xursand qilayotgan oylik*”⁴⁸.

Publitsistik matnlarda nomaqbul tushunchani pardalash bilan birga, badiiy bo‘yoqdorlikni ham ta‘minlaydigan evfemik ifodalar qatoriga *qaynoq nuqta* birikmasini kiritish o‘rinli. Janggoh, urush bo‘layotgan joyning eng xavfli hududini anglatadigan bu ifoda o‘quvchi bir eshitganda yoki tinglaganda tushunarli iboraga aylanib ulgurgan. Bunday evfemik ifodalar metaforik usul bilan shakllanadi. Shu bois so‘nggi yillarda bunday evfemik ifodalar faqat jang maydonlariga nisbatan emas, balki kunning dolzarb muammosi bilan bog‘liq vaziyatlarga nisbatan ham qo‘llanmoqda. Masalan, koronavirus pandemiyasi davrida kasallik avj olgan hududlar, eng ko‘p bemorlar davolanayotgan joylar *qaynoq nuqta* evfemik ifodasi bilan nomlandi: “*Qo‘ng‘iroq qilib, oddiygina savol bersangiz, atrofdagilardan yordam so‘ragani 5 daqiqa yo‘qolib ketdi qaynoq nuqtada o‘tirgan mutaxassis*”⁴⁹.

Ba‘zan xalqaro atamalarining o‘zi ham evfemik ifoda hosil qiladi. Masalan, tibbiyotda *evtanaziya* atamasi mavjud. Uning ma‘nosi “shifokor nazorati ostida maxsus dorilar orqali ixtiyoriy o‘limni amalga oshirish”dir. Bunday holda publitsistik matnlarda asl ma‘no orqali o‘quvchida noxush hissiyot paydo qilmaslik uchun atamaning o‘zini qo‘llashda estetik vazifa namoyon bo‘ladi. Masalan, “*Bosh vazir va rafiqasi evtanaziya qilindi*”⁵⁰. Agar bu yerda *evtanaziya qilindi* o‘rniga “ixtiyoriy o‘ldirildi” birikmasi berilganida, aksincha, dag‘al ifoda yuzaga kelardi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi “**Publitsistik matnlarda disfemik ifodalarning namoyon bo‘lishi va vazifalari**” deb nomlangan. Unda disfemik ifodalarning publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanish maqsadi va vazifalari tahlil qilingan.

Birinchi fasl “*Disfemik ifodalarning publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanishi hamda ulardan diqqatni jalb qilish maqsadida foydalanish*” tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan. Disfemizmlar evfemizmgga qarama-qarshi tarzda, mavjud tushunchani bor holatiga nisbatan qo‘pollashtirib, dag‘al ifodalovchi til birligidir. Publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan disfemik ifodalarni ma‘nosi, lisoniy xususiyatiga ko‘ra quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin:

1. Siyosiy mazmunli publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan disfemik ifodalar. Masalan, *diktator*, *diktatura*, *senzura* kabi. Mazkur disfemik ifodalar siyosiy-ijtimoiy sohaga oid xalqaro atamalar ham hisoblanadi.

2. Jinoiy mazmunli publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan disfemik ifodalar. Masalan, *gotil*, *sotqin*, *poraxo‘r*, *o‘g‘irlamoq* kabi.

3. Iqtisodiy mazmunli publitsistik matnlarda qo‘llanadigan disfemik ifodalar. Masalan, *qallob*, *talonchi* singari.

4. Haqoratni ifodalaydigan disfemik ifodalar. Masalan, *tilanchi*, *qashshoq*, *gado* kabi.

5. Okkazional salbiy baholi disfemik ifodalar. Masalan, *qonli kecha* (harbiy hujumlar o‘rnida).

⁴⁸ “Nuroniyy” gazetasi, 2023-yil, 45-son. – B. 2.

⁴⁹ <https://xabar.uz/uz/post/uyda-davolanish-uchun-yoriqnoma>

⁵⁰ “Hurriyat” gazetasi, 2024-yil, 38-son. – B. 5.

Shuningdek, avval o'zbekcha publitsistik matnlarda jinsiy tajovuz tavsifi deyarli berilmas edi. Hozirgi davrda bu haqda ochiq-oshkor yoritilmoqda. Sababi axborotlar ko'payib borgani sari odatiy, neytral ma'nodagi so'zlardan ko'ra hissiy-emotsional holatga ta'sir qiluvchi ifodalar orqali o'quvchining e'tibori tez jalb qilish ommalashmoqda. Masalan, "11 yashar qizchani zo'rlagan 31 yoshli erkak qo'lga olindi"⁵¹. Zo'rlagan so'zi "jinsiy tajovuz" ma'nosini kuchaytirgan holda disfemik ifodani hosil qiladi. Shuningdek, bu so'z o'quvchi shuuri hamda hissiyotiga birmuncha tez ta'sir qiladi.

Uchinchi bobning "Publitsistik matnlarda disfemik ifodalardan manipulyativ maqsadda foydalanish" deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida haqiqatni yashirish yoki o'zgartirib talqin qilishga oid disfemik ifodalar haqida so'z yuritiladi. Aynan shu nuqtayi nazardan publitsistik matnlarda obro'sizlantirish maqsadida qo'llanadigan disfemizmlarda o'ziga xos semantika mavjud. Shunday disfemizmlardan biri sifatida rahbarlarga nisbatan qo'llanadigan *diktator* so'zini ko'rsatish mumkin. Asli bunday rahbar bo'lmasa ham, bo'lar-bo'lmas tarzda hukmronlik qiladigan shaxsga nisbatan publitsistik matnlarda ko'p ishlatiladi. E'tiborli jihati esa bu disfemizmi asosan muxolif nashrlarda uchratish mumkin. Bu esa yuqoridagi fikrlarni tasdiqlaydi. Ya'ni *diktator* so'zidan foydalanish bilan adresatni manipulyatsiya qilish maqsad qilinadi.

Disfemizmlar mansabdor shaxslarga nisbatan obro'sizlantirish maqsadida ham ishlatiladi. Salbiy baholi bunday so'zlar shaxsning obro'siga putur yetkazadi. Jurnalistlar o'quvchiga ta'sir qilish, ularning ongida yoqimsiz assotsiatsiya uyg'otadigan so'z va iboralardan foydalanadilar, ba'zan bu aniq shaxsni emas, balki umuman davlat xizmatchilari bilan bog'lanadi. Masalan, tahliliy maqolalarda amaldorlarga nisbatan salbiy munosabatni ifodalaydigan *poraxo'r* so'zining qo'llanishi kuzatiladi. Publitsistik matnlarda *amaldor* so'zi bilan birga, *poraxo'r* so'zini takror ishlatish umumiy mazmunda amaldorlarni obro'sizlantirishga yo'naltiriladi. Yana bir e'tiborli jihati shundaki, *amaldor* so'zining *mansabdor* sinonimi ham mavjud, ammo ko'pincha bu so'z qahramonni tahqirlash, kesatiq tarzida qo'llanadi. Bizningcha, *mansabdor* so'zida ham qisman disfemik ma'no bor. Bunday ma'no esa kontekstdan anglashiladi. *Mansabdor* so'zining asosan jinoiy mavzulardagi publitsistik matnlarda qo'llanishi shunday xulosaga kelishga sabab bo'ladi. Masalan, "2020-yilda 1723 nafar ***mansabdor*** shaxs korrupsiya bo'yicha jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilgan"⁵², "***Mansabdorlarning mas'uliyatsizligi islohotlarga putur yetkazadi***"⁵³.

Ikki davlat o'rtasidagi nizolarni yoritishga qaratilgan xabarlarda qaysi mamlakat siyosati qo'llab-quvvatlansa, mana shu yondashuvga tayangan holda ma'lumot beriladi. Aybdor deb hisoblangan tarafga nisbatan disfemizmlarning ko'p ishlatilishi kuzatiladi. Masalan, muayyan millat vakillarini biror mamlakattan chiqarish bilan bog'liq holatlarda "deport" tushunchasini *haydab chiqarish* disfemizmi bilan ifodalanishini kuzatish mumkin. Ma'lumki, *haydab chiqarish*

⁵¹ <https://qalampir.uz/news/11-yashar-k-izchani-zurlagan-31-yeshli-erkak-k-ulga-olindi-103186>

⁵² <https://kun.uz/news/2021/09/25/2020-yilda-1723-nafar-mansabdor-shaxs-korrupsiya-boyicha-jinoiy-javobgarlikka-tortilgan>

⁵³ "Mahalla" gazetasi. 2021-yil, 14-son. – B. 7.

birikmasi hayvonlar to‘dasiga nisbatan qo‘llanadi. Bu birikma biror millat vakillariga nisbatan ishlatilganda haqoratli disfemizmga aylanadi. Masalan: “*Pokiston mamlakatdagi yana bir millionga yaqin afg‘onni haydab chiqarmoqchi*”⁵⁴. *Haydab chiqarmoq* birikmasining shu kabi etnik munosabatlar doirasida qo‘llanishi mamlakatlarning siyosiy pozitsiyasini yaqqol ifodalashi bilan birga, sezilar-sezilmas darajada manipulyativ maqsadni ham ko‘zda tutadi. Ya‘ni o‘quvchida bu holatni amalga oshirgan davlatga nisbatan salbiy munosabatni shakllantiradi. Shu o‘rinda *deport* so‘ziga nisbatan *haydab chiqardi* fe‘lida disfemik ifoda kuchliligini ta‘kidlash lozim. Umuman, xalqaro atamalar disfemik ifodani birmuncha pasaytiradi, shu bois o‘zbek jurnalistikasida bundan unumli foydalaniladi.

Disfemik ifodalarni sarlavhada qo‘llash orqali mavjud axborotni butunlay boshqacha mazmunda yetkazish mumkin. Masalan, “*Raqobatchi korxonalar hamyonbop mahsulotlar taklif qilmoqda*” o‘rniga “*Raqobatchi korxonalar arzon-garov mahsulotlar taklif qilmoqda*” kabi. Garchi har ikki gapda ham deyarli bir xil so‘zlar ishtirok etgan bo‘lsa-da, *hamyonbop va arzon-garov* so‘zlari axborotni ikki xil ifodalaydi, sarlavha shu tarzda publitsistik matni ikki xil mazmunga yo‘naltiradi. Shu bilan birga, *arzon-garov* disfemizmining sarlavhada qo‘llanishi asosiy matndagi obyekt (masalan, biror korxonaning mavqeyini oshirib, o‘quvchida qiziqish uyg‘otadi.

Dissertatsiyaning so‘nggi fasli “*Publitsistik matnlarda turg‘un disfemik ifodalardan ta‘sirchanlikni oshirish maqsadida foydalanish*” deb nomlanadi. Ishning bu qismida turg‘un disfemik ifodalarning publitsistik matn tili ta‘sirchanligini oshirishdagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi.

Ba‘zi tilshunoslarning fikricha, disfemik ifodalardan ko‘p foydalanish nutq egasining madaniy saviyasini bildiradi: “disfemizmlar so‘zlashuvda madaniy saviyasi past kishilar nutqida uchraydi. Badiiy asarlarda, odatda, ataylab salbiy fe‘l-atvorli kishilar nutqiga olib kiriladi”⁵⁵. Jurnalistlar, yozuvchilardan farqli ravishda, disfemizmlarni publitsistik matnda axborotni dag‘al, diqqatni tortish, ma‘lum ma‘noda axborotning ta‘sir kuchini oshirish maqsadida qo‘llaydi. So‘z yoki birikma shaklidagi disfemik ifodalar qo‘pol mazmunni bo‘rttirib ifodalashga xizmat qilsa, disfemik frazeologizmlar mavjud axborot haqida tasavvurning yanada aniq bo‘lishini, xotirada saqlanib qolishini ta‘minlaydi.

Ko‘plab tadqiqotchilar frazeologik birliklarning ma‘no tarkibida konnotativ baholi qismning ahamiyatli ekanligini ta‘kidlaydilar, bu esa ularning semantik tuzilishida obrazlilikning, majoziy qayta fikrlashning ustuvorligini ko‘rsatadi va bu frazeologik nominatsiyaning ajralmas xususiyatlaridan hisoblanadi.

Publitsistik matnlarda disfemik mazmunli frazeologizmlar asosan jinoyat, firibgarlik bilan bog‘liq yangiliklar yoki tahliliy maqolalarda uchraydi. Bu bilan jinoyatning ko‘lami yanada aniqlashishiga, ta‘sirchanlik ortishiga, muallifning shaxsiy munosabatini ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Masalan, aldov, o‘g‘rilik bilan bog‘liq disfemik frazeologizmlardan *talon-toroj qilmoq, ko‘zini o‘ymoq, yeb*

⁵⁴ <https://qalampir.uz/news/pokiston-mamlakatdagi-yana-bir-millionga-yak-in-afgonni-xaydab-chikarmokchi-99225>

⁵⁵ Mengliyev B., Xoliyorov O‘. Ona tili: Qomus. – Toshkent, 2009. – B. 35.

yubormoq kabilardan axboriy janrda tez-tez foydalaniladi. Ayniqsa, oilaviy, shaxsiy munosabatlar yoki lavozim egalarining moliyaviy firibgarliklarini yoritishda ular samarali qoʻllanadi. Xususan, quyidagi misollarda ham disfemik frazeologizmlar shunday maʼnoda ishlatilgan: “...fermasi 733 mln soʻmlik elektrni **talon-toroj qilgani** aniqlandi”, “Sirdaryoda kredit mablagʻlarini **“yeb yuborgan”** shaxslar aniqlandi”⁵⁶, “Gulsanam ismli ayol davlatning katta miqdordagi mablagʻini **talon-toroj qilgani** uchun fermerlikdan ketgandi”⁵⁷.

Publitsistik matnlarda soʻzlashuv uslubiga xos disfemik frazeologizmlardan foydalanish keng tarqalgan. Tashkilot yoki shaxslarni mazax qilish maqsadida ana shunday subyektiv baholi disfemik ifodalar ishlatiladi. Bunday disfemizmlar xalqqa tushunarli boʻlgani sababli subyektiv munosabatning salbiyligi oson anglashiladi. Masalan, “Deputat oʻz murojaatida fikrlarini notoʻgʻri tushuntirdi” deyish oʻrniga “Deputat oʻz murojaatida **qovun tushirdi**” tarzida yoziladi. Yoki: “Bu orada AKT vazirligi **qovun tushirib qoʻydi**”⁵⁸. Ushbu disfemik frazeologizm orqali publitsistik matn tili xalqchil, tez eʼtiborga tushadigan, taʼsirchan boʻlishi bilan birga, tahririyatning tashkilotga nisbatan subyektiv munosabatini ham bildiradi.

XULOSA

1. Gʻarb tilshunosligida evfemizm va disfemizmning oʻrganilishi madaniy, adabiy va ijtimoiy omillar asosida kelib chiqqan va bu ifodalar muloqotning muhim vositasi hisoblanadi. Evfemik ifodalar tabulangan tushunchalarni yumshoqroq ifodalasa, disfemik ifodalar tushunchani dagʻal izohlash uchun ishlatiladi. Ushbu hodisalarni tadqiq qilish nafaqat lingvistik, balki ijtimoiy va madaniy jarayonlar bilan chambarchas bogʻliq. Bu esa til va jamiyat oʻrtasidagi oʻzaro munosabatni tahlil qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

2. Evfemiya va disfemiya hodisalari yuzasidan rus tilshunosligida koʻplab tadqiqotlar bajarilgan. Ular lugʻatlardagi izohlar, maqola va dissertatsiyalardan iborat. Rus tilshunoslari bu kabi ishlarda ayni hodisalarning oʻzini tadqiq obyeksi qilib ham, yondosh mavzuga bagʻishlangan izlanishlarning mantiqiy davomi sifatida ham belgilaganlar. Bu tilshunoslikdagi evfemiya va disfemiya boʻyicha dastlabki tadqiqotlar tarixiy-anʼanaviy tilshunoslik yoʻnalishida olib borilgan boʻlib, evfemizm, disfemizmning turlari, hosil boʻlish yoʻllari, qaysi sohalarda koʻp qoʻllanishi, nutqning madaniyligiga taʼsiri haqida fikr yuritilgan. Keyingi yillarda mazkur hodisalarning lingvomadaniy, sotsiolingvistik, lingvopragmatik jihatlari oʻrganilmoqda.

3. Oʻzbek tilshunosligida evfemiya va disfemiya hodisalari tadqiq qilingan, evfemik va disfemik birliklar turli jihatdan guruhlangan, tavsiflangan, ularning lisoniy tabiati boʻyicha asosli fikrlar bildirilgan. Oʻzbek tilidagi evfemik va disfemik ifodalarning publitsistik matnlarda qoʻllanishining oʻziga xos jihatlari dalillangan.

⁵⁶ “Postda” gazetasi, 2024-yil, 16-son. – B. 3-5.

⁵⁷ “Ishonch” gazetasi, 2023-yil, 77-son. – B. 4.

⁵⁸ “Hurriyat” gazetasi, 2023-yil, 7-son. – B. 5.

4. Publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning ma'noni yumshatishdek asosiy vazifasi o'zbek millatining ijtimoiy, madaniy va ma'naviy normalari doirasida amalga oshadi. Bunda evfemizmlarning nutqiy xoslanganligi yoki asl lisoniy tabiati ham ahamiyatlidir. Shuningdek, evfemik xususiyatli frazeologizmlar publitsistik matn tilini yanada ta'sirchan bo'lishiga xizmat qilgan holda, ijtimoiy hayotda qabul qilinishi murakkab tushunchalarni yumshatib ifodalaydi.

5. Evfemik ifodalarni manipulyativ vazifada qo'llash o'quvchining haqiqatni bilishiga to'sqinlik qiladi, chunki bu ifodalar voqelikni aniq va ochiq ta'riflash o'rniga yashiradi, pardalaydi. Evfemik ifoda manipulyativ vosita sifatida ishlatilganda voqea haqida jamoatchilik tasavvurida chalkash xulosalar yuzaga keladi va bu o'quvchilarning jarayonga munosabatiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

6. O'zbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalar estetik vazifa ham bajaradi. Bu jurnalistning ijtimoiy me'yorlarga to'g'ri kelmaydigan fikrlarni pardalab, madaniy muloqot talabiga moslab ifodalashida yuzaga chiqadi. Publitsistik matnlarda evfemik ifodalarning estetik vazifada qo'llanishi axloqiy va madaniy qadriyatlar doirasida harakatlanishni ta'minlaydi, matn mazmunining ijobiy idrok etilishiga olib keladi. Qolaversa, publitsistik matn xalqchil va o'qishli ham bo'ladi.

7. Disfemik ifodalardan publitsistik matnlarda diqqatni tortish, e'tiborni jalb qilish maqsadida foydalaniladi. Ayniqsa, matnni to'liq o'qishga undash maqsadida sarlavha va maqolaning kirish qismida tez-tez disfemik ifodalardan foydalanish urf bo'lgan. Ammo qo'pol ma'noli birliklarning haddan tashqari ko'p va noo'rin ishlatilishi maqsadga muvofiq emas, bu mavzuning noto'g'ri yoritilishi yoki o'quvchida noxush hissiyotlarning uyg'onishiga sabab bo'ladi.

8. Disfemik ifodalarning manipulyativ vazifada ishlatilishi ijtimoiy va siyosiy munosabatlarni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ular orqali matn muallifi o'quvchining hissiy munosabatini boshqarishga, salbiy munosabat uyg'otishga intiladi. Bunda disfemik ifodaning ma'nosi o'quvchiga ta'sir o'tkazuvchi asosiy omil sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Ayniqsa, publitsistik matnlarda siyosiy arboblardan yoki tashkilotlarga nisbatan qo'llanadigan disfemik ifodalar tanqidni kuchaytirish va obro'sizlantirish maqsadiga xizmat qiladi. Disfemizmlar manipulyatsiya maqsadi bilan qo'llanganda jamoatchilik fikrini o'zgartirishi, boshqa yo'nalishga burib yuborishi mumkin. Bunda publitsistik matn muallifining subyektiv munosabati, ijtimoiy pozitsiyasi aniq va ochiq seziladi.

9. Disfemik iboralar o'zbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda ta'sirchanlikni oshirish, matnni to'liq o'qishga undash hamda xalqona ifodalardan foydalanishga intilish maqsadida qo'llanadi. Qolaversa, salbiy munosabatni bo'rttirib, keskinlashtirib namoyon etadi.

10. Disfemik ifodalar gazetalarga nisbatan elektron nashrlarda ko'proq qo'llanadi. Tezkorlik va auditoriyani kengaytirish istagi ustuvor bo'lgan bunday nashrlarda matnning ta'sirchan, qiziqarli bo'lishiga xizmat qiluvchi disfemik ifodalarga ehtiyoj katta. Elektron nashrlar o'rtasida raqobatning kuchliligi sababli bunday OAV jurnalistlari disfemik ifodalarni ko'p qo'llab, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar foydalanuvchilari o'rtasida qizg'in muhokama va bahslarning tug'ilishiga, bu orqali o'quvchilar sonini ko'paytirishga erishmoqchi bo'ladi.

11. Evfemik va disfemik ifodalar o'zbek tilidagi publitsistik matnlarda turlicha qo'llanadi. Ya'ni elektron nashrlarda disfemik ifodalardan ko'p foydalanilsa, gazeta matnlarida evfemik ifodalarni qo'llash ustuvor. Buning asosiy sababi gazetalar davlat nashrlari hisoblangani uchun evfemik ifodalardan samarali foydalanish ularning ijtimoiy normaga aylanib qolgan.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 AT THE INSTITUTE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE**

INSTITUTE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND FOLKLORE

SAMANDAROVA SADOKAT SOXIBJON KIZI

**EUPHEMISTIC AND DYSPEMISTIC EXPRESSIONS IN
JOURNALISTIC TEXTS**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD)
ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Tashkent – 2025

The theme of the Dissertation for the degree of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the number B2022.2.PhD/Fil2406.

The dissertation has been completed at the Institute of the Uzbek Language, Literature, and Folklore.

The dissertation abstract was published in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) languages on the website of Scientific Council (www.tai.uz) and "ZiyoNet" information and educational portal (www.ziynet.uz).

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and Literature**

Defense of the Dissertation will take place on "12" March 2025, at "14" p.m. at a meeting Scientific Council DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 under Scientific Degree at the Institute of Uzbek language, literature and folklore of the Uzbekistan Academy Sciences (address: 100060, city Tashkent, str. Shakhrisabz passage, 5. Tel.: (99871) 233-36-50; fax: (99871) 233-71-44; e-mail: uztafi@academy.uz).

Dissertation could reviewed at the Main Library of the Uzbekistan Academy Sciences (address: 100100, Tashkent, str. Ziyolilar, 13. Tel: (99871) 262-74-58).

The abstract of the dissertation was distributed on "26" February 2025.

(Registry report number 4 on "26" February 2025)



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INTRODUCTION (annotation of the PhD thesis)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In the world linguistics, extensive research has been conducted on euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions. Studies on the specialization of these expressions have continued to evolve up to the present day. Specifically, the manifestation of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in journalistic texts has become even more crucial due to the growing information field and the increasing competition between journalistic sources. In such a competitive environment, conducting in-depth research on texts contributes significantly to the development of media and the enhancement of their content. Naturally, every media outlet focuses on making its product stand out in this process. Information, whether in the form of text, graphics, video, or audio, is primarily conveyed through spoken or written texts, which serve as the core means of transmitting any kind of information. In this regard, the effective and appropriate use of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in journalistic texts contributes to ensuring the quality and popularity of the information.

In world linguistics, numerous theoretical perspectives have been presented regarding the lack of interest among audiences in useless speeches, grandiose announcements, and media products about crude events in journalistic texts. Especially in recent years, the prominence of the principles of openness and transparency in mass media, as well as the rapid development of internet journalism during the coronavirus pandemic, have led to an increase in sensational and sharply critical journalistic materials. This has significantly impacted the traditions of using euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in media coverage. Indeed, public opinion is shaped through journalistic texts and the reliance on quality and meaningful content should outweigh all other principles.

In our country, great attention has been given to the Uzbek language and its development not only as a social issue but also as a political matter in recent years. Especially since 2019, significant reforms have been carried out in this area. In particular, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on “On measures to fundamentally increase the role and reputation of the Uzbek language as the state language”¹ was adopted and considering the historical significance of the day when the Law “On State Language” was passed, October 21 was declared as the “Uzbek Language Day” in our country. As a result of this process, there is an increasing need for modern fundamental research in linguistics. Although several studies have been conducted on the use of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in literary, gender-specific and medical texts, there is still a high demand for works that address the objectives, tasks and significance of using these expressions in journalistic texts. Indeed, this topic once again demonstrates the vast possibilities of the Uzbek language in the development of fields such as sociolinguistics, mediallynguistics, linguistic cultural studies and pragmalinguistics.

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-sonli “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni // Manba: lex.uz/docs/5058351.

Decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018, “Additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher education institutions and ensure their active participation in the broad reforms being carried out in the country”, the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019, On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language”, PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020, “Further development of the Uzbek language in our country and “On measures to improve the language policy”, No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020, “On the approval of the Concept of Science Development until 2030”, as well as the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection of Professional Activity of Journalists” and “On Mass Media”, and the Decree dated June 27, 2022, “On measures to support mass media and develop the field of journalism”, along with other relevant regulatory and legal documents, serve as a basis for the implementation of the tasks set forth in this dissertation research.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with priority line I. “Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy” of the republican science and technology development.

Level of study of the problem. Studies related to the euphemism and dysphemism has been included in the research scope of fields such as literature, aesthetics, and cultural studies since the Middle Ages. This phenomenon has also been the subject of monographic studies in various branches of linguistics. For instance, in world linguistics, the theoretical foundations of the topic have been explored in the works of B.A. Larin, S. Vidlak, J. Lawrence, A.N. Katsev, S. Lichtenberg, V.I. Zobotkina, K. Allan, K. Burrige, B. Warren, V.I. Jelvis, N. Zöllner, Y.I. Sheygal, V.P. Moskvina, U. Giezek, M.S. McGlone, J.A. Batchelor, and L.V. Porokhnitskaya ², while the works of N.D. Arutyunova, G.N. Leech, I.P. Susov, E.S. Aznaurova and P. Brown are important from a pragmatic linguistic

² Ларин Б.А. Об эвфемизмах // Ученые записки ЛГУ: сер. филол. наук. – Вып. 60. – № 301. – Л., 1961; Видлак С. Проблема эвфемизма на фоне теории языкового поля // Этимология – М.: Наука, 1965; Lawrence J. Unmentionables and other euphemisms – L.: Gentry books, 1973; Кацев А.Н. Эвфемизмы в современном английском языке (опыт социолингвистического описания): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: – Л., 1977; Lichtenberg S. Euphemismen im heutigen Deutsch: Mit einem Beitr. zu Deutsch als Fremdsprache / Sigrid Lichtenberg. – F.: Lang., 1985; Зоботкина В. Новая лексика современного английского языка: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз. – М.: Высшая школа, 1989; Allan K., Burrige K. Euphemism and dysphemism: Language used as shield or weapon / K. Allan, K. Burrige. – L.: Oxford university press, 1991; Warren B. What euphemisms tell us about the interpretation of words // Studia Linguistica (A journal of General Linguistics). — Vol. 46, № 2. – Scandinavian University Press, 1992; Жельвис В.И. Психолингвистическая интерпретация инвективного воздействия: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук: – М., 1992; Zollner N. Der Euphemismus im alltäglichen und politischen Sprachgebrauch des Englischen. Europäischer Verlag der Wissenschaften. – F., 1997; Шейгал Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса: Монография – Институт языкознания РАН; Волгогр. гос. пед. ун-т.: Перемена, 2000; Москвина В.П. Эвфемизмы: системные связи, функции и способы образования // Вопросы языкознания. – М., 2001; Giezek U. Euphemisms and euphemization from the perspective of cognitive linguistics // Acta universitatis Wratislaviensis. – W., 2002; McGlone M.S., Batchelor J.A. Looking out for number one: euphemism and face // Journal of communication. Vol. 53 № 2. – W.: Oxford university press, 2003; Порохницкая Л.В. Культурологические и когнитивные принципы эвфемии в современном английском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук – М., 2004.

perspective³. Scientists like V.G. Kostomarov, V.L. Nayer, T.V. Yudina, T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, G.Y. Solganik, I.R. Jeltuxina and T.V. Boyko have conducted research on the use of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in newspaper texts⁴.

The euphemisms have also been studied in Uzbek linguistics. In sources, N. Ismatullayev's dissertation "Euphemisms in Modern Uzbek Language"⁵ defended in the 1960s, is noted as the first research on the topic. A later study is A. Omonturdiyev's dissertation on the ethnolinguistic aspect titled "The Euphemism of Professional Speech"⁶. In A. Khojiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms"⁷, which was re-published in 1985, euphemism is also explained. However, the opinion about dysphemism is not expressed in the dictionary.

In recent years, dissertations have emerged, such as Kh. Kadirova's "Abdulla Kadiri's mastery of using euphemisms and dysphemisms", Sh. Shamsiyeva's "Linguocultural Study of household Euphemisms in Chinese and Uzbek Languages" and Sh. Gulyamova's "Gender Features of Euphemisms in the Uzbek Language"⁸.

It should be noted that linguists have expressed opinions on euphemism, approaching it from various perspectives. For instance, H. Shamsiddinov has presented thoughts on the euphemistic functional-semantic synonyms of words⁹, while A.E. Mamatov¹⁰, in his doctoral work, focuses on the formation of euphemistic and dysphemistic forms of phraseologisms. Additionally, in works related to artistic language, attention is also given to the euphemistic meaning of linguistic units. For example, Z. Kholmanova has discussed some aspects of euphemisms used in the "Baburnama"¹¹.

³ Арутюнова Н.Д. Фактор адресата // Изв. АН СССР, Сер. лит. и яз. – М., 1981; Leech G.N. Principles of pragmatics – L.: Longman, 1983; Сусов И.П. Коммуникативно-прагматическая лингвистика и её единицы / Прагматика и семантика синтаксических единиц. – Калининск: Калининск. гос.ун-т, 1984; Азнаурова Э.С. Прагматика художественного слова: Монография – Ташкент: Фан, 1988; Brown P., Levinson S. Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage I P. Brown, S. Levinson – С.: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

⁴ Костомаров В.Г. Некоторые особенности языка печати как средство массовой коммуникации: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – М., 1969; Наер В.Л. Конспект лекций по стилистике английского языка: Спецкурс «Язык английской газеты как функциональный стиль». – М., МГПИИЯ им. Мориса Тореза, 1976; Юдина Т.В. Категория напряжённости и средства её выражения: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04 / ЛГПИ им. А.И.Герцена. – Л., 1990; Добросклонская Т.Г. Вопросы изучения медиа текстов (опыт исследования современной английской медиа речи) – М.: Диалог – МГУ: МАКС – пресс, 2000; Солганик Г.Я. О закономерностях развития языка газеты в XX веке // Вестник МГУ. – Сер. 10: Журналистика. – М., 2002; Желтухина М.Р. Тропологическая суггестивность масс-медиа дискурса: о проблеме речевого воздействия тропов в языке СМИ. – М., 2003; Бойко Т. Эвфемизмы и дисфемизмы в газетных текстах: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – СПб., 2005.

⁵ Исмаатуллаев Н. Эвфемизмы в современном узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1964.

⁶ Омонтурдиев А. Профессионал нутк эвфемикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2006.

⁷ Хожиев А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б. 146.

⁸ Қодирова Х. Абдулла Қодирийнинг эвфемизм ва дисфемизмдан фойдаланиш маҳорати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011; Гулямова Ш. Ўзбек тили эвфемизмларининг гендер хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Бухоро, 2019; Шамсиева Ш. Хитой ва ўзбек тилларида маънавий эвфемизмларнинг лингвомаданий тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. д-ри (PhD) дисс. – Тошкент, 2020.

⁹ Шамсиддинов Х. Сўзларнинг эвфемик функционал-семантик синонимлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1997, 6-сон.

¹⁰ Маматов А. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1999.

¹¹ Холманова З. Бобурнома лексикаси тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2009.

As a result of the research, it was observed that works on dysphemism in Uzbek linguistics are fewer in number compared to the study of euphemisms. Furthermore, it was found that there is almost no research on the study of euphemic and dysphemic units in journalistic texts.

The connection of the research topic with the research plans of the research institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the research plan of the Uzbek language department of the Institute of Uzbek language, literature and folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Modern directions of Uzbek linguistics: problems and solutions”.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the linguistic aspects of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in Uzbek journalistic texts.

Tasks of the research:

to analyze the study of the phenomena of euphemism and dysphemism in linguistics;

to determine the purpose of using euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in journalistic texts;

to justify the role of euphemistic expressions in shaping cultural communication and softening harsh expressions in journalistic texts;

to demonstrate the use of euphemistic expressions for manipulative purposes in journalistic texts;

to identify the use of euphemistic expressions for aesthetic purposes in journalistic texts;

to justify the use of dysphemic expressions to attract attention in journalistic texts;

to reveal the specific aspects of using dysphemic expressions for manipulative purposes in journalistic texts;

to demonstrate the distinctive characteristics of dysphemic stable units in fulfilling an expressive function in journalistic texts.

The object of the research is the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions used in Uzbek journalistic texts published in the media from 2010 to 2024 years.

The subject of the research is the linguistic characteristics of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in Uzbek journalistic texts.

Research methods. Descriptive, etymological, diachronic and classification methods were used in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

The linguistic features of social-political euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in Uzbek journalistic texts have been revealed.

The role of euphemistic expressions in Uzbek journalistic texts in shaping cultural communication, softening harsh expressions, and performing aesthetic functions has been identified.

The manipulative influence of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions on the reader’s mind in Uzbek journalistic texts has been substantiated.

The distinctive characteristics of the expressive function of fixed euphemistic and dysphemistic units in Uzbek journalistic texts have been highlighted.

The use of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in Uzbek journalistic texts to create positive and negative impressions, attract attention and enrich the language of mass media has been demonstrated.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the fact that the problem is clearly stated, the approach used, the theoretical information obtained from reliable scientific and literary sources, the basis of the analysis and the implementation of theoretical ideas and conclusions in practice.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

the collected materials on euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions used in Uzbek journalistic texts, along with the conclusions and interpretations derived from their study, provide important necessary scientific information for linguocultural studies, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, and media linguistics, and can serve as a source for creating further research in these areas;

the analysis of the influence of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in journalistic texts has revealed their impact on communicative processes in society;

the research has been substantiated as providing new ideas for linguistic theories and serving as a foundation for future studies.

Scientific and practical significance of the research: The scientific significance of the research lies in its contribution to existing theoretical and scientific perspectives on the linguistic, linguocultural and sociolinguistic features of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in Uzbek journalistic texts, as well as its role as a scientific source in the study of euphemistic and dysphemistic meanings within the framework of anthropocentric linguistics.

The practical significance of the research is reflected in its use for teaching special courses such as “Speech Culture”, “Linguocultural Studies,” “Sociolinguistics” and “Media Linguistics” as well as in the development of textbooks, educational-methodological manuals, and scientific papers and in the compilation of a dictionary of Uzbek euphemisms and dysphemisms.

Implementation of research results. Based on the results of the research on euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in journalistic texts:

in the fundamental research project OT-F1-78, titled “The Uzbek Language, Its Historical Development, and Prospects in the Era of Globalization (Based on the Analysis of Functional Styles of the Uzbek Language),” carried out from 2017–2020 at the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore, the findings were used in the section “Language Development in Globalization Period” of the project. This project examined the peculiarities of journalistic texts in the era of globalization, their communicative, expressive and aesthetic functions and the effective use of Uzbek language’s social capabilities in the specialization process of topics, drawing on linguocultural studies and media language fields. (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 3/1255-2784 letter dated December 14, 2024). As a result, the project enriches modern Uzbek linguistics

with new insights, especially in media language concepts, where this research serves as an essential source.

additionally, in the 2021–2022 period, within the framework of the innovative project IL-21071156 “Creation and Publication of the Annotated Dictionary of Anthropocentric Linguistic Terms (Including the Creation of a Website and Mobile Application)” at the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature, and Folklore, the research findings related to the social, linguocultural, communicative, manipulative, and expressive functions of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in journalistic texts were utilized. The theoretical views on the use of these expressions in social, political, military and economic topics, as well as the scientific-theoretical foundations of the comparative aspects between global and national linguistics, were incorporated into the project. (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 3/1255-2784 letter dated December 14, 2024). As a result, the project contributes to modern Uzbek linguistics, especially in the area of sociolinguistic concepts, where this research also serves as an essential source.

The theoretical and practical skills obtained from the scientific research on euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions used in journalistic texts, as well as the findings from the study of their common features in the literary language lexicon, were utilized in the “Yoshlar bilan...” communication program on the Youth TV and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan. (Letter from the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, Youth TV and Radio Channel, dated November 26, 2024, No. 14-05-23). In particular, the program provided information on euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions that could be used to convey political and social information to listeners in a persuasive manner. Furthermore, during the preparation of various episodes of this program, recommendations were given on how to enhance the effectiveness of communication with interviewees, attract the listeners’ attention and ensure that the language of the conversation is expressive and colloquial.

Approbation of research results. The results of the dissertation were discussed at 2 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 11 scientific works on the subject of the dissertation, including 6 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Higher education, science and innovations, including 5 republican and 1 foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 main chapters, a summary, a list of used literature, the total volume is 142 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the Introduction, the relevance and necessity of the research is based, the goals and tasks are determined, the subject and object are described, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, its scientific novelty and practical results are described. Based on the reliability of the obtained results, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is revealed. Information on the implementation of research results, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation, titled “Study of the phenomenon of euphemia and dysphemism in linguistics,” provides definitions of euphemism and dysphemism, discusses the stages of their emergence, their classification and examines the history of dictionaries related to euphemisms. A comparative analysis of foreign and national scholars’ approaches to these phenomena is also presented.

The section of the first chapter titled “Study of euphemic and dysphemic expressions in western linguistics” focuses on the research conducted on euphemic and dysphemic expressions in western linguistics.

The term “euphemism” is derived from the Greek word *euphēmismos*, which means “sounding good.” Once euphemism began to be used as a linguistic term, some sources interpreted it as “a word promising goodness”¹².

Thus, euphemism is a speech phenomenon that represents a particular event or situation in a softened, less harsh form, “wrapping” or “diluting” a coarse or harsh concept. For instance, replacing the coarse or potentially offensive term “pregnant” with alternatives like expecting a child, heavy, or with child exemplifies the phenomenon of euphemism. Euphemisms manifest through linguistic units known as euphemisms.

The term “euphemism” first appeared in Western linguistics in the mid-17th century. In 1656, Thomas Blount published *Glossographia: Or a Dictionary Interpreting All Such Hard Words of Whatsoever Language Now Used in Our Refined English Tongue*, where euphemism was described as “a good or positive interpretation of a bad word”¹³.

On the contrary, the phenomenon opposite to euphemism is referred to as dysphemism. Dysphemism (from the Ancient Greek *δυσφήμη* – “bad speech”) is a term applied to deliberately coarse or socially inappropriate words and phrases used in speech for a specific purpose. In linguistics, it began to be studied as a separate concept in the 19th century. Some linguists consider dysphemism synonymous with “malphemism” or “cacophemism” due to their lexical similarity. For example, like dysphemism, the term “cacophemism” (from the Greek *κακός* – bad, harsh, unpleasant, and *φήμια* – speech) means “to speak badly”¹⁴. Information

¹² Эвфемизм / <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Эвфемизм>

¹³ Blount T. *Glossographia: Or, A Dictionary Interpreting All Such Hard Words Of Whatsoever Language, Now Used In Our Refined English Tongue* – L.: Tbo, Newcomb, 1656. – P. 224. Elektron manba: https://archive.org/details/bim_early-english-books-1641-1700_glossographia-or-a-dict_blount-thomas_1659/page/n1/mode/2up

¹⁴ Kakofemizm / <http://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/Шаблон:etimologiya:kakofemizm>.

about dysphemism can be found in the works of European scholars such as S.Widlak, W.Jelvis, A.Katsev, Y.Sheygal, K. Allan, and W.Giezek¹⁵.

The second section of the chapter is titled “The Study of Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Expressions in Russian Linguistics.” In Russian linguistics, the first information on euphemisms is found in sources from the mid-20th century. In D.N. Ushakov’s Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language, euphemism is defined as follows:

“Euphemism (from Greek *eu*phemeo – I speak softly) (ling.) – a word (or expression) used to indirectly or covertly name something unpleasant, unethical, or undesirable in a certain situation, avoiding its direct mention. For example, instead of *pregnant*, one may use in an *interesting condition*, or instead of if the *patient does not die*, one may say *if nothing happens to the patient*”¹⁶.

B.A. Larin’s article On Euphemisms, published in the collection Problems of Linguistics, is one of the earliest comprehensive studies on these types of linguistic units¹⁷. The scholar’s views helped to define the scope of these expressions and sparked new scholarly discussions and debates. In particular, issues such as the relationship between tropes and euphemisms and the delineation of their precise boundaries became topics of interest.

In our opinion, the concepts of tropes and euphemisms must be differentiated based on their functions. Tropes are used to enrich speech, enhancing expressiveness and imagery. For instance, “the world stage” (where stage serves as a metaphor for the world). The function of euphemisms, on the other hand, is to replace unpleasant or uncomfortable words or phrases with softer, more neutral alternatives. Euphemisms are typically employed to express socially awkward, coarse, or taboo concepts in a softened manner. While tropes emphasize the aesthetic and figurative aspects of speech, euphemistic expressions align coarse concepts with the requirements of cultured communication.

Currently, euphemisms in Russian linguistics are studied from the following perspectives:

1. Sociolinguistic perspective (e.g., works by G.A. Vildanova¹⁸, Y.O. Miloyenko¹⁹ and others);
2. Linguocultural perspective (e.g., research by N.V. Tishina²⁰, L.V. Porokhnitskaya²¹ and others);

¹⁵ Видлак С. Проблема эвфемизма на фоне теории языкового поля // Этимология – М.: Наука, 1965; Жельвис В.И. Психолингвистическая интерпретация инвективного воздействия: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Российская академия наук. Институт языкознания – М., 1992; Кацев А.Н. Эвфемизмы в современном английском языке (опыт социолингвистического описания): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.04 / Ленинг. гос. пед. ин-т им. А.И. Герцена – Л., 1977; Шейгал Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса: Монография / Институт языкознания РАН; Волгогр. гос. пед. ун-т. – Волгоград: Перемена, 2000; Allan K., Burrige K. Euphemism and dysphemism: Language used as shield or weapon – L.: Oxford university press, 1991; Giezek U. Euphemisms and euphemization from the perspective of cognitive linguistics //Acta universitatis Wratislaviensis. – Wrocław: Anglica Wratislaviensis, 2002.

¹⁶ Эвфемизм // Толковый словарь Ушакова URL:<http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/ushakov/1095558>

¹⁷ Ларин Б. А. Об эвфемизмах / Проблемы языкознания: Сб. ст. – Л., 1977. – С. 101-114. (https://bibliolex-iling.spb.ru/sites/default/files/2021-11/Larin_1977%D0%B2.pdf)

¹⁸ Вильданова Г. Эвфемизмы и их социальная функция. – М.: Наука, 2010.

¹⁹ Милоенко Е. Социолингвистический аспект эвфемизмов в современном русском языке. – СПб.: Петербургское восточное издательство, 2012.

3. Cognitive linguistic perspective (e.g., dissertations by N.V. Tereshchenko²², O.S. Sidendambayeva²³ and others);

4. Linguopragmatic perspective (e.g., studies by Y.V. Kipskaya²⁴, L.V. Savvateyeva²⁵ and others).

These anthropocentric studies are significant not only for uncovering previously unexplored aspects of euphemism and providing a comprehensive description of its linguistic nature but also for revealing how the speakers of a given language perceive and interpret the phenomena of the world.

The phenomenon of dysphemism, along with its linguistic manifestations—dysphemisms—has also been studied in Russian linguistics for quite some time. Research in this field ranges from articles to monographic studies.

In the works of linguists such as B.A. Larin, L.P. Krusin and T.A. Ostrovskaya, the essence of this phenomenon is predominantly interpreted as the opposite of euphemism. This perspective simplifies the understanding of dysphemism as merely a counterpoint to euphemism. Moreover, studies by A.N. Rezanova, T.N. Abakova and T.S. Bushuyeva focus on the semantics and pragmatics of dysphemisms. In the works of R.A. Oganessian, I.V. Yakovleva, A.N. Pyagayev and M.S. Pestov, attention is given to specific aspects of dysphemic expressions²⁶.

The third section of the chapter is titled “The Study of Euphemistic and Dysphemic Expressions in Uzbek Linguistics.”

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of euphemism began after the second half of the 20th century. In particular, N. Ismatullayev is recognized as the first Uzbek scholar to explore this topic in the 1960s²⁷. His dissertation, *Euphemisms in Modern Uzbek Language*, classifies and describes euphemisms into five types:

1. Euphemisms associated with taboos (names of venomous insects, wild animals, diseases, avoidance of mentioning spouses' names, and euphemisms found in women's speech);
2. Euphemisms related to superstitions and rituals;
3. Euphemisms used instead of coarse or awkward expressions;
4. Jargon euphemisms employed for stylistic embellishment, formality, or religious purposes;
5. Stylistic euphemisms²⁸.

²⁰ Тишина Н. Эвфемизмы в контексте культурных изменений. – М.: РГГУ, 2011.

²¹ Порохницкая Л. Эвфемизмы и культура речи. – СПб.: Наука, 2013.

²² Терещенко Н. Когнитивные аспекты эвфемизмов. – М.: Наука, 2009.

²³ Цыдендамбаева О. Эвфемизмы в когнитивном и культурном контексте. – Иркутск: Иркутский государственный университет, 2014.

²⁴ Кипская Е. Прагматика эвфемизмов в современных текстах. – М.: Наука, 2008.

²⁵ Савватеева Л. Прагматика и семантика эвфемизмов. – СПб.: РГГУ, 2010.

²⁶ Резанова А. Семантика и прагматика дисфемизмов. – М.: Наука, 2008; Абакова Т. Дисфемизмы и их прагматическая функция. – СПб.: Петербургское восточное издательство, 2010; Бушуева Т. Дисфемизмы в контексте речевой практики. – М.: РГГУ, 2012; Оганесян Р. Особенности дисфемии в современном русском языке. – М.: Наука, 2009; Яковлева И. Дисфемии и их культурные аспекты. – СПб.: Наука, 2011; Пягаев А. Аспекты дисфемии в текстах и речевой практике. – М.: Флинта, 2013; Пестова М. Функции дисфемии в коммуникации. – СПб.: РГГУ, 2014.

²⁷ Исмаатуллаев Н. Эвфемизмы в современном узбекском языке: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1964.

²⁸ Исмаатуллаев Н. Эвфемизмы в современном узбекском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –

It is evident that the scholar categorized euphemisms within the framework of the people's lifestyle and culture. In our view, such classifications are crucial for understanding the reasons behind the emergence of euphemisms.

A. Omonturdiyev also studied this phenomenon and outlined the euphemistic foundations of Uzbek speech²⁹. Later, the authors of the textbook *Stylistics of the Uzbek Language* provided some general information about euphemism and cacophemism (dysphemism). In this source, euphemism is defined as a “veiled” word or phrase used instead of a word or expression that is uncomfortable or inappropriate to say. Specifically, in discussing the significance of euphemisms in literature, the authors emphasized that euphemisms serve as the only stylistic tool to describe shameful, uncomfortable, or unpleasant situations, while also fulfilling specific stylistic functions such as reflecting the goals, worldview and social status of characters in literary works³⁰.

The phenomenon of dysphemism, compared to euphemism, has been studied less extensively in Uzbek linguistics. It is noted that linguists often viewed dysphemism as a factor promoting incivility, which contributed to its limited research:

“Although dysphemism, the opposite of euphemism, has existed for a long time, it has been less studied than euphemism. The reason for this, as mentioned earlier, lies in the norms of cultural communication, as dysphemic units have been regarded as inappropriate for use in literary works or polite discourse”³¹.

In Uzbek linguistics, different approaches to the study of dysphemic expressions can be observed. For instance, in *Stylistics of the Uzbek Language*, coarse and vulgar words and phrases are referred to as cacophemisms. However, the monograph *Semasiology of the Uzbek Language* opposes this view, arguing that dysphemism is a form of trope. It posits that a trope expresses the derivative meaning of a particular concept or word. According to this perspective, examples provided by A. Shomaqsudov – despite their coarse nature are not tropes but paraphrases³².

Kh. Kadirova, who studied euphemistic and dysphemic expressions in the works of Abdulla Qodiriy, stated: “Cacophemism encompasses all coarse expressions, while dysphemism should be considered one of its forms”³³. The research concludes that these are distinct terms specific to different languages and should be acknowledged as such.

Y. Odilov, in his doctoral dissertation “Enantiosemy in the Uzbek Language”, states: “In our opinion, the cacophemisms cited by A. Shomaqsudov should be regarded as dysphemic expressions and included in the category of

Ташкент, 1964. – В. 38.

²⁹ Омонтурдиев А.Ж. Эвфемистик ҳодисаларнинг функционал-услубий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1997.

³⁰ Шомақсудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Ҳ. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1983. – Б. 148.

³¹ Qodirova X. O‘zbek tilida evfemizm va disfemizm. O‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2013. – В. 32-33.

³² Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили семасиологияси. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2010. – Б. 129.

³³ Қодирова Х. Абдулла Қодирийнинг эвфемизм ва дисфемизмлардан фойдаланиш маҳорати: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 38.

dysphemisms. This is evident in the following: cacophemism pertains to all vulgar words and phraseological units in the language and serves to convey ideas in a dysphemic manner. Both cacophemism and dysphemism crudely express a given concept; they are synonymous terms”³⁴.

In summary, existing approaches contribute unique insights into understanding the distinctions and similarities between cacophemism and dysphemism. In our view, cacophemism and dysphemism can be regarded as a single concept. At the same time, it is essential to consider their specific semantic and contextual differences.

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled “The Manifestation and Functions of Euphemistic Expressions in Journalistic Texts”, examines the use and functions of euphemisms specific to journalistic texts. The first section, devoted to the topic of “Ensuring Speech Civility Through Euphemistic Expressions in Journalistic Texts”, discusses the role of euphemisms in shaping cultural communication and softening meanings.

As journalistic texts are intended for the public, certain concepts are not expressed explicitly but are conveyed using alternative methods. During the years of independence, several terms were deliberately euphemized in national mass media for socio-political reasons. For instance, the Uzbek language includes terms like “cho‘loq” (lame), “ko‘r” (blind), “kar” (deaf), and “soqov” (mute), which denote physical disabilities. In modern Uzbek sociocultural norms, using such terms openly in journalistic texts is perceived as a violation of civility. For example, the word “ko‘r” is considered coarse in Uzbek social and cultural contexts and has been euphemized as *ko‘rish bilan nuqsoni bor* (“has a visual impairment”) or *ko‘rishda nuqsonli* (“visually impaired”). Similarly, “kar” has been euphemized as *eshitish bilan nuqsoni bor* (“has a hearing impairment”) or *eshitishda nuqsonli* (“hearing impaired”), while terms like “soqov” and “cho‘loq” have been replaced with the euphemistic phrase *jismoniy imkoniyati cheklangan* (“physically challenged”).

In our view, the expressions *ko‘rish bilan nuqsoni bor* and *eshitish bilan nuqsoni bor* have stylistic inconsistencies. Therefore, using the forms *ko‘rishda nuqsoni bor* and *eshitishda nuqsoni bor* is more appropriate.

Globally, individuals of African origin who are American citizens are referred to as *Afro-americans*, a term used for euphemistic purposes. This euphemism conveys the same meaning as “black” or “Negro” but in a softer, more respectful manner. Although Negro originally referred to a race, it is now considered a racial slur in many countries and can lead to criminal liability for its use³⁵. In Uzbekistan, the term *negr* may or may not be considered offensive depending on the context. While there are no specific legal penalties for its usage, it has been recognized as dysphemistic in journalistic texts and has fallen out of use. Using such terms in journalistic texts, while considering the ongoing process of global cultural alignment, requires adherence to political and cultural decorum.

³⁴ Одилов Ё. Ўзбек тилида энантиосемия: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2016. – Б. 69.

³⁵ <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/civil-rights-act>

Hence, euphemisms often emerge in response to broader social, cultural, and ethical changes in society.

Active euphemistic expressions in Uzbek journalistic texts include *ehtiyojmand* (“needy”), *kam ta’minlangan* (“low-income”), and *ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj* (“socially vulnerable”). Uzbek readers understand that these phrases correspond to the colloquial terms “kambag‘al” (“poor”) or “qashshoq” (“destitute”). However, such euphemisms have evolved due to contemporary demands. During the last 5–10 years of the first government after independence, the words “qashshoq” and “kambag‘al” were rarely used in journalistic texts, replaced by *kam ta’minlangan* and *ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj*. Over time, the emergence of semantic harshness or sociocultural incongruity in these expressions necessitated further euphemization. As a result, the euphemism *ehtiyojmand* began replacing *kam ta’minlangan* in recent years. Although *kam ta’minlangan* and *ehtiyojmand* do not fully convey the meanings of “kambag‘al” or “qashshoq”, they soften the content and contribute to maintaining speech civility. “*Ehtiyojmand insonlarga 6 ta nogironlik aravachasi, 10 ta qo‘ltiqta yoq, 10 ta eshitish apparati sovg‘a qilindi*”³⁶.

Thus, the euphemistic expressions used in journalistic texts become outdated over time, necessitating their re-euphemization. The concept of “aqli zaif” (mentally disabled) serves as an example of this process. For instance, the phrase “aqli zaif bolalar” (mentally disabled children) was initially euphemized as *aqliy imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar* (children with limited intellectual abilities). However, in contemporary journalistic texts, it has evolved into *alohida ta’limga ehtiyoji bor bolalar* (children with special educational needs):

“*Keyingi o‘quv yilida alohida ta’lim ehtiyoji bor bolalarning 24 foizi, 2025-yilgacha esa 40 foizi odatiy maktablarga jalb qilinishi kutilmoqda*”³⁷.

The second section of the chapter, titled “The Manipulative Use of Euphemistic Expressions in Journalistic Texts,” focuses on how euphemisms in journalistic texts serve to conceal or alter the presentation of information. Euphemisms used for manipulative purposes aim to obscure or avoid presenting the truth clearly and are employed to control actions. Another characteristic of such euphemisms is that they attempt to influence the listener’s or reader’s emotions, rather than their intellect. We have identified the main characteristics of euphemisms aimed at manipulative purposes in Uzbek journalistic texts as follows:

1. Concealing the actual situation. Manipulative euphemisms often present the truth in a vague or more acceptable form. For example, instead of saying “ishdan bo‘shatish” (dismissal), or “ishchilar sonini qisqartirish” (reducing the number of workers), expressions like *kadrlar optimizatsiyasi* (staff optimization) and *xodimlar sonini muvofiqlashtirish* (harmonizing the number of employees) are used, which obscure the fact that a larger number of people are being dismissed. An example of such euphemisms can be seen in the following journalistic text:

³⁶ “Yangi O‘zbekiston” gazetasi, 2023-yil, 255-son. – B. 3.

³⁷ “Ma’rifat va ta’lim” gazetasi, 2022-yil, 14-son. – B. 5.

“Rossiya Prezidenti Vladimir Putin mamlakat mudofaa vaziri Sergey Shoygu va qurolli kuchlari Bosh shtabi boshlig‘i Valeriy Gerasimovga tiyib turuvchi kuchlarni shay holatga keltirishga buyruq berdi”³⁸.

In this case, the phrase *tiyib turuvchi kuch* (restraining force) is a euphemism for “atom bombasi” (atomic bomb). At first glance, it is difficult to understand the actual meaning of the euphemism, as *tiyib turuvchi kuch* (restraining force) could refer to other defensive tools. Only politically informed readers would be able to grasp the hidden meaning of this euphemistic expression.

2. Avoiding Negative Connotations. For instance, in international journalism, the “deaths of civilians” during war are often referred to as *collateral damage* (*qo‘shimcha zarar*). In Uzbek journalism, efforts to avoid evoking negative connotations are also evident in military-related information. This stems from the fact that Uzbekistan’s stance on inter-state or inter-regional conflicts has been based on the principle of neutrality for several decades. This factor has influenced the use of euphemistic expressions in journalistic texts concerning such topics.

In journalistic texts related to civil wars, similar euphemisms are employed. Masalan: “*Livanda nega namoyish boshlandi?*” In this example, the euphemisms *namoyish* (protest) and *namoyishchilar* (protesters) could be replaced with “*qo‘zg‘olon*” (uprising) and “*qo‘zg‘olonchilar*” (rebels):

“*Livan poytaxti Bayrutdagi asosiy yo‘l o‘tkazgichlar, tunnellar va xiyobonlar ko‘cha faollari tomonidan to‘sib qo‘yildi. Namoyishchilar yo‘lni to‘sish uchun yonayotgan shinalar va chiqindi qutilaridan foydalangan. Qayd etilishicha, namoyishlar milliy valyuta – livan lirasining qadrsizlanishi ortidan yuzaga kelgan. Chunki milliy valyutaning pasayishi oziq-ovqat, benzin, yonilg‘i mahsulotlari va eng zarur tovarlar narxining oshishiga ta’sir qiladi. Livanda bo‘lib o‘tgan namoyishlar davlat idoralari, banklar, xususiy firmalar va savdo markazlarining faoliyatiga to‘sqinlik qilgan, maktablar va boshqa ta’lim muassasalari yopilgan*”³⁹.

In this instance, while the actual context reflects a “*qo‘zg‘olon*” (uprising), the text uses the terms *namoyish* (protest) and *namoyishchi* (protesters). According to the “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”, “*qo‘zg‘olon*” is defined as uprising – a mass movement against a specific social system, ruling class, etc.; rebellion, riot (“*biror ijtimoiy tuzum, hukmron sinf va shu kabilarga qarshi ko‘tarilgan ommaviy harakat; isyon, g‘alayon*”)⁴⁰, while “*namoyish*” is described as demonstration – a mass procession or movement organized for a specific purpose or occasion, such as a ceremony or holiday (“*biror marosim yoki bayram munosabati bilan o‘tkaziladigan, biror maqsad bilan uyushtiriladigan ommaviy yurish, harakat*”)⁴¹. Thus, in this case, euphemistic expressions are used to avoid evoking negative associations.

³⁸ <https://kun.uz/10211024?q=%2F10211024>

³⁹ “Ishonch” gazetasi, 2023-yil, 75-son. – B. 4.

⁴⁰ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 4-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B. 355.

⁴¹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 3-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022. – B. 332.

3. Reducing Accountability or Distracting Attention. This function is commonly utilized in political discourse or commercial advertising. For instance, “solliq yukini optimizatsiya qilish” (tax burden optimization) softens the sharpness of the concept “solliqni noma’lum miqdorda oshirish” (an unspecified increase in taxes):

“Solliqlar optimizatsiyasi orqali ichki biznes va eksport – muammolarning asosiy yechimi mana shu”⁴².

Similarly, in the title of a publicistic text “Zo‘ravonlikka qarshi 16 kunlik faol harakat”⁴³, the notion of “kurash” (struggle) has been euphemized as *harakat* (action). This framing makes the campaign for combating violence seem less intense. While the term “kurash” (struggle) suggests decisive actions and tangible measures, *harakat* (action) implies a more abstract and less committed process.

Moreover, in the same example, the euphemism “zo‘ravonlik” (violence) is used to soften the meanings of *jinsiy, jismoniy va ruhiy tajovuz* (sexual, physical, and psychological abuse) disclosed in the primary text. Occasionally, phrases like “vahshiylik qurboni” (victim of savagery) are employed to reinforce the same connotation. Thus, “zo‘ravonlik qurboni” (victim of violence) is euphemized as *vahshiylik qurboni* (victim of savagery).

T.V. Boyko, who conducted research on “Evfemiya va disfemiya gazeta matnlarida” (Euphemism and Dysphemism in Newspaper Texts), categorized euphemisms in journalistic texts into two groups: politically edited euphemisms and those belonging to the category of “doublespeak”⁴⁴. The term “doublespeak” refers to the deliberate use of euphemistic expressions to misrepresent reality. These are distinctive because they are intentionally used by governments, military institutions, or corporate entities⁴⁵.

As Boyko explains: “If a euphemism is used to respect others’ emotions or to express taboos culturally accepted in a given society, it is not doublespeak. However, if the euphemism is employed to mislead, then it is doublespeak. Such euphemisms are aimed at deception, hiding unpleasant facts, and altering our perception of reality”⁴⁶.

The third section of Chapter Two, titled “The Aesthetic Function of Euphemistic Expressions in Publicistic Texts”, analyzes the use of euphemisms for aesthetic and artistic purposes in Uzbek publicistic texts.

It is well known that the primary function of euphemisms is softening. Alternative terms are typically used when a speaker considers a particular word (or phrase) to be harsh or inappropriate and potentially offensive to the listener⁴⁷. In this sense, euphemisms in literary-publicistic texts provide content with a more

⁴² <https://daryo.uz/2017/10/09/nega-naqd-chet-el-valyutasini-sotishga-shoshmaslik-mumkin>

⁴³ “Hurriyat” gazetasi, 2024-yil, 47-son. – B. 2-6.

⁴⁴ Бойко Т. Эвфемия и дисфемия в газетном тексте: Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – СПб., 2005. – С. 109.

⁴⁵ Наер В. К описанию функционально-стилевой системы современного английского языка: вопросы дифференциации и интеграции // Лингвостилистические особенности научного текста. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 347.

⁴⁶ Бойко Т. Ко‘rsatilgan manba. – B. 110.

⁴⁷ Миронова М. Эвфемизмы в современных российских СМИ. ВКР – СПб., 2016. – С. 67.

“refined” form, infusing humor, satire, or vivid descriptions, enhancing character portrayals, and creating striking artistic imagery.

The aesthetic function of euphemisms refers to the social-psychological motivation to refine unpleasant truths through emotional and verbal control, often shaped by censorship. When euphemisms are used for aesthetic purposes, unlike in manipulative functions, the actual concept is explicitly present but presented in a more “decorated” or, more precisely, artistic form. From this perspective, euphemisms used for aesthetic purposes are vividly exemplified by units encountered in literary-publicistic genres.

For example, euphemistic expressions such as *panjara orti* (*behind bars*) instead of “qamoqxona” (prison), *nuroniy* (venerable elder), or *oqsoqol* (*respected elder*) instead of “qariya” (elderly person) and *xizmat ko‘rsatish xodimi* (*service staff*) instead of “farrosh” (janitor) fall into this category.

An illustrative case is the phrase: “*Nuroniy larni xursand qilayotgan oylik*”⁴⁸.

In the context of journalistic texts, euphemistic expressions that simultaneously obscure inappropriate concepts and enhance artistic expressiveness include phrases such as *qaynoq nuqta*. This phrase, which denotes the most dangerous area of a battlefield or war zone, has become easily comprehensible to readers or listeners upon first encounter. Such euphemistic expressions are typically formed through metaphorical techniques. Consequently, in recent years, they have been applied not only to battlefields but also to situations related to pressing issues of the day. For instance, during the coronavirus pandemic, regions where the disease was most widespread or hospitals treating the highest number of patients were referred to as *qaynoq nuqta*. For example: “*Qo‘ng‘iroq qilib, oddiygina savol bersangiz, atrofdagilardan yordam so‘ragani 5 daqiqa yo‘qolib ketdi qaynoq nuqtada o‘tirgan mutaxassis*”⁴⁹.

At times, international terms themselves create euphemistic expressions. For instance, in medicine, the term *evtanaziya* is used, which means “the act of voluntary death facilitated by a physician through the administration of specific drugs.” In this case, journalistic texts demonstrate an aesthetic function by employing the term itself to avoid evoking unpleasant emotions in readers. For example: “*Bosh vazir va rafiqasi evtanaziya qilindi*”⁵⁰. If the phrase *evtanaziya qilindi* had been replaced with “*ixtiyoriy o‘ldirildi*”, it would have created a far more crude expression.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “The Manifestation and Functions of Dysphemistic Expressions in Journalistic Texts.” It analyzes the purposes and functions of dysphemistic expressions in journalistic texts.

The first section, “The Use of Dysphemistic Expressions in Journalistic Texts and Their Application for Attracting Attention,” is dedicated to studying dysphemisms. Dysphemisms are linguistic units that contrast with euphemisms by representing concepts in a more vulgar and crude manner than their actual state.

⁴⁸ “Nuroniy” gazetasi, 2023-yil, 45-son. – B. 2.

⁴⁹ <https://xabar.uz/uz/post/uyda-davolanish-uchun-yoriqnoma>

⁵⁰ “Hurriyat” gazetasi, 2024-yil, 38-son. – B. 5.

Dysphemistic expressions used in journalistic texts can be categorized based on their meaning and linguistic features as follows:

1. Dysphemistic expressions in politically themed journalistic texts. For example, *diktator*, *diktatura*, *senzura*. These dysphemistic expressions also function as international terms related to socio-political contexts.

2. Dysphemistic expressions in criminally themed journalistic texts. For example, *qotil*, *sotqin*, *poraxo‘r*, *o‘g‘irlamoq*.

3. Dysphemistic expressions in economically themed journalistic texts. For example, *qallob*, *talonchi*.

4. Dysphemistic expressions that convey insults. For example, *tilanchi*, *qashshoq*, *gado*.

5. Occasional negative-value dysphemistic expressions. For example, *qonli kecha* (used instead of *harbiy hujumlar*).

Additionally, in earlier Uzbek journalistic texts, descriptions of sexual assault were almost absent. However, in contemporary times, such topics are reported more openly. This is because, as the volume of information increases, expressions that evoke emotional responses rather than neutral terms have become more common for quickly capturing the reader’s attention. For example: “*11 yashar qizchani zo‘rlagan 31 yoshli erkak qo‘lga olindi*”⁵¹. Here, the word *zo‘rlagan* intensifies the meaning of “*jinsiy tajovuz*”, thereby creating a dysphemistic expression. Furthermore, this term has a more immediate and significant impact on the reader’s consciousness and emotions.

In the second section of the third chapter titled “The Use of Dysphemistic Expressions for Manipulative Purposes in Journalistic Texts,” expressions that hide or distort the truth are discussed. From this perspective, dysphemisms used in journalistic texts to discredit individuals have a unique semantics. One such dysphemism is the word *diktator*, which is used in reference to leaders, even if they are not truly dictators. It is often used in journalistic texts to refer to individuals who rule in a domineering or oppressive way. Notably, this dysphemism is mostly found in opposition press, which supports the argument that the use of the word *diktator* aims to manipulate the recipient.

Dysphemisms are also used to discredit officials. These negatively charged words damage the reputation of the person they describe. Journalists use words and phrases that affect the reader’s emotions, creating unpleasant associations, and sometimes these words are not directed at a specific person but at public servants in general. For example, in analytical articles, the word *poraxo‘r* is often used to express a negative attitude toward officials. The repeated use of *poraxo‘r* alongside *amaldor* in journalistic texts is aimed at discrediting public servants in general. Another notable point is that the word *amaldor* has a synonym, *mansabdor*, but this word is often used in a derogatory or insulting manner. In our view, the word *mansabdor* also carries a partially dysphemistic meaning, which can be understood from the context. The frequent use of *mansabdor* in criminal-themed journalistic texts leads to the conclusion that this term can also have negative connotations. For

⁵¹ <https://qalampir.uz/news/11-yashar-k-izchani-zurlagan-31-yeshli-erkak-k-ulga-olindi-103186>

example: “2020-yilda 1723 nafar ***mansabdor*** shaxs korrupsiya bo‘yicha jinoiy javobgarlikka tortilgan”⁵² and “***Mansabdorlarning mas’uliyatsizligi islohotlarga putur yetkazadi***”⁵³.

In reports focusing on conflicts between two countries, the political stance supported by a country is often conveyed based on this approach. Dysphemisms are frequently used against the party considered to be guilty. For example, in cases where individuals from a specific nation are expelled from a country, the term “deport” is often used, which is a dysphemism for expulsion. *Haydab chiqarish* is a term typically associated with the expulsion of animals, but when used in relation to a group of people, it becomes an insulting dysphemism. For example: “*Pokiston mamlakatdagi yana bir millionga yaqin afg‘onni haydab chiqarmoqchi*”⁵⁴. The use of *haydab chiqarmoq* in such ethnic contexts not only clearly reflects the political position of countries but also subtly serves a manipulative purpose. That is, it aims to shape a negative attitude towards the country carrying out the action. In this regard, it is important to emphasize the strength of the dysphemistic expression *haydab chiqardi* compared to the term *deport*. In general, international terms tend to soften the dysphemistic expression, which is why they are effectively used in Uzbek journalism.

By using dysphemistic expressions in headlines, existing information can be presented in a completely different context. For example, instead of saying “*Raqobatchi korxonalar hamyonbop mahsulotlar taklif qilmoqda*”, the headline could say “*Raqobatchi korxonalar arzon-garov mahsulotlar taklif qilmoqda*”. Although the two sentences use nearly identical words, *hamyonbop* and *arzon-garov* convey the information in two distinct ways, directing the headline towards different interpretations. Furthermore, using *arzon-garov* as a dysphemism in the headline elevates the status of the object (for example, a company) and generates interest among readers.

The final chapter of the dissertation, titled “Using Static Dysphemistic Expressions to Enhance Impact in Journalistic Texts,” examines the role of fixed dysphemistic expressions in increasing the effectiveness of journalistic language. Some linguists argue that frequent use of dysphemistic expressions reflects the speaker’s lower cultural level: “Dysphemisms appear in the speech of people with lower cultural levels. In literary works, they are usually introduced into the speech of characters with negative behaviors”⁵⁵. Unlike writers, journalists use dysphemisms in journalistic texts to present information in a coarse manner, attract attention and increase the impact of the information. If a dysphemistic expression in the form of a word or phrase serves to exaggerate the coarse meaning, dysphemistic phraseologisms ensure that the perception of the information becomes clearer and more memorable.

⁵² <https://kun.uz/news/2021/09/25/2020-yilda-1723-nafar-mansabdor-shaxs-korrupsiya-boyicha-jinoiy-javobgarlikka-tortilgan>

⁵³ “Mahalla” gazetasi. 2021-yil, 14-son. – B. 7.

⁵⁴ <https://qalampir.uz/news/pokiston-mamlakatdagi-yana-bir-millonga-yak-in-afgonni-xaydab-chikarmokchi-99225>

⁵⁵ Mengliyev B., Xoliyurov O‘. Ona tili: Qomus. – Toshkent, 2009. – B. 35.

Many researchers emphasize the importance of the connotative meaning in the semantic structure of phraseological units, which shows the prevalence of imagery and metaphorical rethinking in their semantic composition, making this an inseparable feature of phraseological nomination. In journalistic texts, dysphemistic phraseologisms are primarily found in news or analytical articles related to crime or fraud. These expressions serve to clarify the scope of the crime, increase the impact, and express the author's personal attitude. For example, dysphemistic phraseologisms related to fraud or theft, such as *talon-toroj qilmoq* (to loot), *ko'zini o'ymoq* (to blind), or *yeb yubormoq* (to devour) are frequently used in news genres. They are particularly effective in covering issues related to personal, familial relationships or financial frauds committed by officials. For instance, the following examples feature dysphemistic phraseologisms used in this context: "...fermasi 733 mln so'mlik elektrni **talon-toroj qilgani** aniqlandi", "Sirdaryoda kredit mablag'larini **"yeb yuborgan"** shaxslar aniqlandi"⁵⁶ and "Gulsanam ismli ayol davlatning katta miqdordagi mablag'ini **talon-toroj qilgani** uchun fermerlikdan ketgandi"⁵⁷.

The use of dysphemistic phraseologisms typical of conversational style is widespread in journalistic texts. These subjective, evaluative dysphemistic expressions are used to mock organizations or individuals. Since such dysphemisms are easily understood by the public, the negativity of the subjective attitude becomes clear. For example, instead of writing, "*Deputat o'z murojaatida fikrlarini noto'g'ri tushuntirdi*", it might be written as "*Deputat o'z murojaatida **qovun tushirdi***". Or, "*Bu orada AKT vazirligi **qovun tushirib qo'ydi***"⁵⁸. This dysphemistic phraseology makes the language of the journalistic text more accessible, impactful, and allows the editorial staff to express their subjective attitude towards the organization.

CONCLUSION

1. The study of euphemism and dysphemism in Western linguistics is based on cultural, literary, and social factors, and these expressions serve as an important means of communication. Euphemistic expressions soften taboos, while dysphemistic expressions are used to explain concepts in a rough manner. Studying these phenomena is closely related to not only linguistic but also social and cultural processes, which is important for analyzing the interaction between language and society.

2. In Russian linguistics, many studies have been conducted on euphemism and dysphemism. These studies include dictionary explanations, articles and dissertations. Russian linguists have explored these phenomena as both the main subject of research and as a logical continuation of studies on related topics. The initial studies on euphemism and dysphemism in linguistics were carried out within the framework of traditional historical linguistics, addressing the types of

⁵⁶ "Postda" gazetasi, 2024-yil, 16-son. – B. 3-5.

⁵⁷ "Ishonch" gazetasi, 2023-yil, 77-son. – B. 4.

⁵⁸ "Hurriyat" gazetasi, 2023-yil, 7-son. – B. 5.

euphemism and dysphemism, how they are formed, where they are most commonly used and their influence on the cultural aspects of speech. In recent years, the focus has shifted to studying their linguistic-cultural, sociolinguistic, and pragmatics aspects.

3. In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomena of euphemism and dysphemism have been studied, with euphemistic and dysphemistic units being classified and described from different perspectives. The unique characteristics of the usage of euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in Uzbek publicistic texts have been demonstrated.

4. In publicistic texts, the main function of euphemistic expressions—softening meaning—is realized within the social, cultural and moral norms of the Uzbek nation. The speech-specific nature of euphemisms or their linguistic essence is also important. Additionally, euphemistic phraseologisms, serving to make the publicistic language more impactful, help in softening complex concepts that are accepted in social life.

5. The use of euphemistic expressions for manipulative purposes hinders the reader's understanding of the truth, as these expressions obscure and conceal reality instead of providing a clear and open description. When used as manipulative tools, euphemistic expressions lead to misleading conclusions in the public's perception, thus influencing their attitudes toward the process.

6. Euphemistic expressions in Uzbek publicistic texts also serve an aesthetic function. They arise when a journalist disguises views that do not align with social norms, expressing them in a manner that fits the cultural communication requirements. The use of euphemisms in publicistic texts for aesthetic purposes ensures that actions take place within the framework of ethical and cultural values, leading to a positive perception of the content. Furthermore, publicistic texts become more popular and readable.

7. Dysphemistic expressions are used in publicistic texts to attract attention and engage the reader. Especially in titles and introductions of articles, dysphemistic expressions are often used to encourage readers to fully engage with the text. However, excessive and inappropriate use of coarse expressions is not advisable, as it may lead to misrepresentation of the topic or evoke unpleasant feelings in the reader.

8. Dysphemistic expressions play a significant role in shaping social and political relationships through their manipulative function. By using these expressions, the author of the text seeks to manage the emotional response of the reader, aiming to provoke a negative reaction. The meaning of the dysphemism becomes the key factor influencing the reader. In particular, dysphemisms used in journalistic texts against political figures or organizations serve to intensify criticism and tarnish their reputation. When dysphemisms are used for manipulation, they can alter public opinion and redirect it in a different direction. In this process, the author's subjective attitude and social position become clearly apparent.

9. Dysphemistic phrases are used in Uzbek journalistic texts to enhance impact, encourage full engagement with the text, and incorporate colloquial expressions. Moreover, they amplify and exacerbate negative attitudes.

10. Dysphemistic expressions are more commonly used in online publications than in newspapers. In such publications, where urgency and audience expansion are a priority, there is a significant need for dysphemistic expressions that make the text more impactful and engaging. Due to the intense competition among electronic media outlets, journalists often use dysphemisms to spark vigorous discussions and debates among social media users, aiming to increase their readership through these interactions.

11. Euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions are used differently in Uzbek journalistic texts. While dysphemisms are more commonly used in online publications, euphemisms are preferred in newspaper texts. The main reason for this difference is that newspapers, being state-run publications, have adopted euphemisms as a social norm for more effective communication.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА,
ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ФОЛЬКЛОРА**

ИНСТИТУТ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ФОЛЬКЛОРА

САМАНДАРОВА САДОКАТ СОХИБЖОН КИЗИ

**ЭВФЕМИЧЕСКИЕ И ДИСФЕМИЧЕСКИЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ
В ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТАХ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD)
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент– 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии по филологическим наукам (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей Аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за №B2022.2.PhD/Fil2406.

Диссертация выполнена в Институте узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) выложен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.tai.uz) и в информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz)

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Защита диссертации состоится «12» мая 2025 года в 14⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета № DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 по присуждению ученых степеней при Институте узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. (Адрес: 100060, город Ташкент проезд Шахрисабз 5. Тел.: (871) 233-36-50, факс: (871) 233-71-44; e-mail: uztafi@academy.uz)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Фундаментальной библиотеке Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрирована за номером 14). (Адрес: 700100, город Ташкент улица Зиёлилар 13. Тел.: (99871) 262-74-58.)

Автореферат диссертации был разослан «26» февраля 2025 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки № 4 от «26» февраля 2025 года).



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является выявление лингвистических аспектов эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений в узбекских публицистических текстах.

Задачи исследования:

проанализировать изучение явлений эвфемизма и дисфемии в лингвистике;

определить цель использования эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений в публицистическом тексте;

обосновать роль эвфемистических выражений, характерных для журналистских текстов, в формировании культурного диалога и смягчении резких выражений;

доказать использование эвфемистических выражений в журналистских текстах в манипулятивной функции;

выявить использование эвфемизмов в журналистских текстах в эстетических целях;

обосновать специфику использования дисфемистических выражений в журналистских текстах для привлечения внимания;

выявить особенности манипулятивного использования дисфемистических выражений в публицистических текстах;

Доказать специфику дисфемических устойчивых единиц в выполнении экспрессивных функций в публицистических текстах.

Объектом исследования выбраны эвфемизмы и дисфемизмы, использованные в узбекских публицистических текстах, опубликованных в СМИ в 2010-2024 годах.

Предметом исследования являются лингвистические характеристики эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений в узбекских публицистических текстах.

Методы исследования. Для раскрытия темы диссертации использовались описательный, этимологический, диахронический, классификационный методы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Раскрываются языковые особенности эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений общественно-политического содержания в узбекских публицистических текстах;

Определено, что эвфемистические выражения, характерные для узбекских публицистических текстов, формируют культурный диалог, смягчают резкие выражения, используются в эстетических целях;

Узбекские публицистические тексты основаны на манипулятивном воздействии эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений на сознание читателя;

Раскрываются особенности эвфемистических и дисфемистических устойчивых единиц в выполнении экспрессивных функций в узбекских публицистических текстах;

Доказано, что эвфемистические и дисфемистические выражения используются в узбекских публицистических текстах для создания положительного и отрицательного впечатления, привлечения внимания, придания большей красочности языку СМИ.

Внедрение результатов исследований.

По результатам исследования на тему эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений в публицистических текстах:

В фундаментальном научно-исследовательском проекте ОТ-Ф1-78 по теме «Узбекский язык в современную эпоху глобализации, его историческое развитие и перспективы (на основе анализа функциональных методов узбекского языка)», выполняемом в Институте Узбекский язык, литература и фольклор в 2017–2020 гг. взгляды на уникальность публицистических текстов в эпоху глобализации, их коммуникативную, экспрессивную и эстетическую функцию, а также эффективное использование социальных возможностей узбекского языка в процессе специализации темы; Анализ использования языковых средств в области лингвистики, культурологии и языка СМИ был использован в разделе проекта «Развитие языка журналистики в эпоху глобализации». (Справка Академии наук Республики Узбекистан

№ 3/1255-2784 от 14 декабря 2024 года). В результате исследовательская работа послужит необходимым источником для дополнения проекта новейшими достижениями в области современной узбекской лингвистики и концепций языка СМИ.

Также в рамках инновационного проекта «Составление и издание толкового словаря антропоцентрических лингвистических терминов (создание веб-сайта и мобильного приложения)» под номером ИЛ-21071156, выполняемого в Институте узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора в 2021–2022 годах – публицистические воззрения, обосновывающие социальные, лингвокультурные, коммуникативные, манипулятивные и экспрессивные функции эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений, используемых в текстах; из научно-теоретических взглядов на использование эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений, используемых в общественно-политической, военной и экономической тематике в соответствии с требованиями публицистических текстов, целей и задач использования эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений, характерных для публицистических текстов, и в рамках проекта были использованы сравнительные аспекты между мировыми и нашими национальными проблемами языкознания, такие как научные и теоретические основы. (Справка Академии наук Республики Узбекистан № 3/1255-2784 от 14 декабря 2024 года). В результате исследовательская работа послужит необходимым источником для пополнения проекта новейшими достижениями в области современного узбекского языкознания и социолингвистических концепций.

Диалоговая программа «Yoshlar bilan...» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана канала «Yoshlar» позволит получить теоретические и практические навыки, полученные в ходе научных исследований

эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражений, используемых в журналистских текстах, а также их общих аспектов в лексической системе литературного языка. Используются идеи и выводы, полученные в результате исследования. (Справка № 14-05-23 телерадиоканала «Yoshlar» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 26 ноября 2024 года). В частности, эта программа предоставляет информацию об эвфемистических и дисфемистических выражениях – языковых средствах, которые можно использовать для эффективной передачи политической и социальной информации слушателям. Кроме того, при подготовке различных выпусков этой программы интервьюируемым давались рекомендации по приемам, которые помогли бы повысить эффективность диалога, привлечь внимание аудитории, сделать язык разговора более популярным и выразительным.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования обсуждались на 4 научно-практических конференциях, в том числе 2 международных и 2 республиканских.

Публикация результатов исследования. Всего по теме диссертации 11 научных работ, в том числе 6 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных к публикации Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан по основным научным результатам докторских диссертаций, в том числе 5 республиканских и 1 зарубежных, опубликованных в журналах с высоким импакт-фактором.

Структура и объем исследования. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка литературы. Общий объем диссертации составляет 142 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

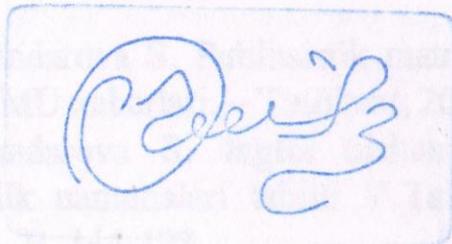
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Avtoreferat "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti" jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o'tkazildi.



Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 21.02.2025-yil.
Bichimi 60x84 1/16, "Times New Roman" garniturasida terilgan.
Shartli bosma tabog'i 3,0. Adadi 60 nusxada.

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Kichik bosmaxonasida chop etildi.
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