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## Euphemisms Related To Certain Vices Between The Individual And Society

Sirojiddin Turdimurodov

Lecturer Department Of Uzbek Linguistics,  
Termez State University, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** Euphemisms are a multifaceted and widespread phenomenon, it is used not only instead of taboo words, but also for mild expression of the meaning of units that are inconvenient to pronounce. The article provides a comparative, lexicographic analysis of the role of lexical units in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, which are euphemistic in nature, associated with certain defects between the individual and society.

**KEYWORDS:** Euphemism, lexical unit of euphemistic character, figurative meaning, extend, night, judge.

### INTRODUCTION

In the development of language and society, euphemisms arise mainly on the basis of the principles of morality, mutual respect, kindness, that is, nationality. Euphemisms are a multifaceted and versatile phenomenon that is used not only instead of taboo words, but also to soften the meaning of difficult to distinguish units. The Uzbek language has a very rich lexical layer, diverse and unique features. In particular, each word has a semantic aspect. Lexical units with figurative and euphemistic meanings, reflecting our national-spiritual speech culture, constitute a significant part of our vocabulary.

The “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” has become a great event in the history and spiritual development of the Uzbek people. The main task of the dictionary is to collect and describe the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language, as well as to define and strengthen its norms, which recommended the norms of spelling, pronunciation, word formation and use of the literary language [Kuziev, 2018: 5].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

One of the thematic types of Uzbek language ephemerals is lexical units that have a euphemistic character associated with certain defects between the individual and society. Euphemistic means related to certain defects between the individual and society: a) Euphemistic means related to the concept of bribery: *mansabni suistemol qilmoq, mullajiring, olmoq, oshirmoq, oshirib turmoq, rozi qilmoq, soqqa, tashlab turmoq, tomoq ho'llamoq, uzatmoq, choychaqa, cho'tal, shapka, qo'lga qaramoq, qurug'i*; First of all, here are some examples of the interpretation of the word bribe and some of the euphemistic means used instead:

Bribe II [— *mayda pul, chaqa; xayr-sadaqa: rishva, pora*] something or money given or given to an official for illegally completing a job. Take bribes. Bribery. Take a bribe. - Azamjon aka said that it is impossible to deal with bribes now, and both the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker will be inclined. S. Ahmad, Selection [Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. 5 volumes. Volume 3 –Tashkent: NEU, 2006: 296]. Explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language explain the word *uzatmoq* as follows: EXTENSION 1 To give something in one's hand to another person, to hold out one's hand, to hold someone. Pass the tea. Extend the flower. – Rana closed the book quietly and handed it to Anwar. A.Qodiriy, scorpion from Mexrob. 2 portable s.t. Giving a bribe (something in the form of a bribe). If you don't give him something, you won't finish [Uzbek dictionary. 5 volumes. Volume 4 –Tashkent: NEU, 2006: 265]. In these examples, the word bribe is used to perform the function of a euphemistic medium through the figurative meaning of the word pass instead.

b) euphemistic means related to the concept of thief (s): *kissavur, tunamoq, tunab ketmoq, tozalab ketmoq, urmoq, urib ketmoq, shilmoq, shilib ketmoq, o'marmiq, o'marib ketmoq, qo'li yegri, qo'li qing'ir, ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq*; Here is an explanation of the word "theft" and some examples of some of the above euphemistic means used instead: THIEF- A thief, a person engaged in theft. The thief was hit by a robber. Proverbs.– One night two thieves came down to the barn, tied the guard's limbs, put a club in his mouth, and drove away three cows, two horses, and four sheep. A. Qahhor, Koshchinor lights. THEFT 1 Thief's case, theft. To steal. – His hand is cut off or hanged for stealing. A. Qodiriy, By Gone Days [Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. 5 volumes. Volume 5 –Tashkent: NEU, 2006: 195].

In the annotated dictionary, the word nightmare is explained as follows: STAY THE NIGHT 1 To spend the night somewhere asleep, to lie down at night. Overnight in Harman - We waited for the market and spent two or three days in the samovar (teahouse). G. Gulom, Shum bola. [Yolchi] Sometimes spent the night in Karatay's office, sometimes in the teahouse. Oybek,

Selected Works. 2 Invasion, theft (usually at night). On the first day, they spent the night and beat Zufar Gaynullin near Koylik. From the newspaper I.M., who came from the factory at night Rakhmat with his partners. As they fled the night and tortured a girl named, the trick of the devious work came out. From the newspaper [Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. Volume 4 –Tashkent: O'ME, 2006: 190]. In these examples, the word robbery is used as a euphemistic tool instead of the word to steal. Because saying the word theft in Uzbek directly and openly creates an awkward situation. So in the speech we say it a little softly in the form of a nightmare.

в) euphemistic means related to the concepts of imprisonment: axloq tuzatmoq, yelkaga ilmoq, zonada bo'lmoq, kesilmoq, ozodlikdan mahrum bo'lmoq, ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq, mahkum, sudlanmoq, o'tirmoq, o'tirib chiqmoq, qo'lga olmoq, hukm qilinmoq, zona, kamera, hibsxona etc. Here is an explanation of the word imprisonment and confinement, and examples of some of the above euphemistic means used instead. PRISON 1 - A place of detention of persons deprived of liberty, prisoners, criminals, etc .; prison, jail. The old men in prison were not given a sip of water or a loaf of bread. T. Rustamov, Mangu jasorat. IMPRISONMENT 1- Deprivation of liberty, throwing into a prison or other place of detention, imprisonment. Imprisonment [Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. 5 volumes, Volume 5 –Tashkent: NEU, 2006: 233], the above Uzbek words Prison are rarely used in speech. Instead of the following: SENTENCE (or do) To impose a criminal penalty or a decision on a case, to impose a criminal penalty by a court decision.... The People's Court sentenced Sabir Saydarov to 15 years in prison and Mirzajonov to ten years in prison. From the newspaper. The court sentenced Nasibali to Sidiqjon Sohibjanov. A. Qahhor, Koshchinor lights. [Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. 5 volumes. Volume 5 –Tashkent: NEU, 2006: 559]. Examples show that the use of a euphemistic tool in the form of a sentence instead of the lexical unit of imprisonment (rough) is used softly in a certain speech situation.

## CONCLUSION

Extensive coverage of portable meanings of lexical units in dictionaries, especially in annotated dictionaries, is of practical importance in the correct understanding of the dictionary (keyword) and its meanings, their appropriate use in oral and written speech, as well as further enrichment of our speech richness. So, the issue of attaching the conditional abbreviation evf (euphemia) to lexical units of euphemistic lexical units of the Uzbek language and giving certain

lexical units that do not exist in annotated dictionaries is one of the important issues facing our lexicography today..

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