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## FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC FEATURES OF EUPHEMISMS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, euphemism the application of alternative words instead of forbidden (tabulated) words, during the application of these alternative words, an unfavorable environment that may arise as a result of the application of units banned (tabu) by the speaker is thought to be loosened. Also euphemism, in the opinion of many authors, is regarded as the exchange of non-unity into a reasonable unity, reveals that they are not only a dictionary unit used in place of taboos, but also units used in place of words that are not suitable for the cultural circle.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Euphemism, Alternative Words, Expressive, Impressionable, Thought, Linguistics, Speech Etiquette, Text, Rude, Term, Lexical Unit, Cultural, Phrase.*

### INTRODUCTION

The emergence of euphemism is associated with the conception of mankind and the development of its moral values. It is manifested not only as a phenomenon of language, but also as a tendency for a person to change his speech situation to some extent. While the acceptable word can be used, the unfavorable environment that can arise as a result of the application of units

forbidden by the speaker (taboo) is softened. And when forbidden words are said to be equated with humanity, there is no exaggeration.

The term euphemism is derived from the Greek language and, in the opinion of many authors, nouns are regarded as the exchange of unity into reasonable unity. A.A.Reformatsky gives the definition that “Euphemisms are words that are allowed to be used instead of forbidden (tabulated) words”.

And in the “linguisticheskoy encyclopedicheskoy slovar” it is called “euphemism is an emotional neutral word and expression that is used in place of words and expressions that are rude, uncomfortable in the point of view of the narrator, meaningfully to them”.

In linguistics about euphemism, so many opinions are put forward. Much more controversial issues have also arisen among linguists in this regard. The phenomenon of euphemism softens the rudeness of the meaning of words having a nominative meaning in the language on the basis of a metaphor. Also in euphemisms, impressiveness of images becomes extremely strong and gives a cultural tone to thought. Euphemisms are not only a dictionary unit used in place of taboos, but they are also units used in place of words that are not suitable for the cultural circle. Some thoughts about the feature of euphemism were noted by a number of linguists. Euphemisms are a kind of semantic migration, more precisely, they also occur through the migration of the word meaning. Usually many understand the combinations that are used in place of words that are not suitable for the cultural circle when they say euphemism. For example: instead of saying that he died, he passed away from the world, closed his eyes, died; instead of saying that he gave birth, expressions like a blindfold are used. The use of euphemism in the language was formed as a historical ethnographic phenomenon in connection with the phenomenon of taboos. Euphemism is associated with the development of customs, cultural level, aesthetic taste and ethnic norms in peoples. With the development of the language, its euphemistic layer also develops. New forms of euphemism are emerging on the basis of new norms of morality, new worldview. In the language there is also euphemism, which arises with the demand of a certain speech situation, the meaning of which is often understood through the text. For example, “*Раънони эгасига топирмагунимизча, — деду Низор ойим, — қуйилмайдиганга ўхшайди*“ it is like pouring” (A.Kadiri) in the sentence, the phrase euphemism in the form of an assignment to the owner in place of the phrase giving to the ground from the point of view of speech etiquette is used. Euphemism is widely used in scientific and official methods.

German languages, that is, German and English, are also very rich in euphemism and euphemistic phraseology, and speakers use this tool very widely in implicit use of different meanings.

Especially in the current period, euphemisms are used in the performance of all functional functions of the language—from oral colloquial speech to the language of official documents. Below we will refer to examples that include quite extensive socials in German and English, which have appeared in the next decades, in the sense that they are now commonly used and meant.

Examples in English are accident-unhappy event instead of incident-unpleasant event; disaster-unpleasant event instead of distress; Addict-substance instead of cocaine-drug abuser or chemical dependency-chemical taboo case phrases; Arrest-append instead of prison sentence-

resort to action, words restricting freedom; unlegal-illegal words instead of criminal-criminal; Death penalty-death penalty capital punishment instead of soy-the word combination of higher punishment; drunk-intoxicated instead of intoxicated soy tisky-drunk, shot, drank words; Fat-fat soy instead of overweight-heavy-weight, chubby-drum. portly-the word; instead of informer-squeal-suffix, the words confidicent source-reliable source are used.

What is the history of the emergence of euphemisms? In what situations do we use euphemisms? In the application of euphemisms, an interesting regularity is observed in English, that is, a large part of euphemisms came into the English language from the Latin language, and the words they replaced, softened or concealed are the words of the native English-Saxon. This process began in 1066 year, marked by the desire of Norman, and the English historian Farb observes one very interesting thing in this regard:.. "the community began to make a distinction between a genteel and an abscene vocabulary between words of the upper class and the lusty Anglo-Saxon of the lower that is why a duchess pired and menstruated-while anitchen maid sweated and spat and bled" (Farb 1974.the r.80)-"... the team began to distinguish between cultured and vulgar words. The high flight of the upper class is silent, and the simple, heel language of the English-saxsons, belonging to the lower class, begins to move away from each other vividly. Therefore, the Countess wakes up, sees the saliva, the pharynx, and the moon, and the white man sweats, spits and experiences the arrival of blood from the vagina, that is, he sees menstruation. This is what the content of this observation consists of. The sociolinguistic situation caused by the Norman invasion was characterized by the fact that the English-Saxon people's language with Latin and French kept its dictionary wealth completely. Representatives of the upper classes tried to use new words created from the Latin core, instead of simple words of the English-Saxon language.

Now we will consider the euphemisms in German examples: das Zeitliche segnen instead of die Fe, das Weite suchen instead of Sone Fe, nicht auf dem Damm instead of sick so, in anderen Umständen, Stilles Örtchen instead of toilet so, Allgemeinmediziner instead of Hausarzt so, Abschiebung so instead of Aufenthaltsbeendende Maßnahmen, Vertreter außendienstmitarbeiter instead of Sor, vormund Sor instead betreuer, Dumm Sor instead bildungsfern, vielredner Sor instead gesprächspartner, Hausmeister Sor instead facility manager, Zensuren verteilen Sor instead fördergespräch, entlassen Soi instead freisetzen, Tod Soi instead heimgang, gewerbeinheiten Soi instead industriepark, Fett Soi instead korpulent, pedantisch, besserwischerisch Soi instead korrekt, teuer Soi instead kostenintensiv, bilanzfälschung Soi instead Kreative Buchführung, Bauer Soi instead landwirt, Bauernhof Soi instead landwirtschaftlicher Betrieb, Linien instead of Falten Su, Mimikfältchen, the words liquidieren instead of ermorden Su are more used.

At present, several euphemisms are emerging, especially in the next decade in Uzbek, German, English. We will witness that this phenomenon occurs before our eyes, in our speech. Of course, it is a difficult phenomenon to give up suddenly from the words that are learned, that is, they are usually used by people in oral speech. Even so, in written speech, we are forced to apply euphemisms. And in colloquial speech, the prepositional alternative of words is more used. If the new alternative of some of the words that we use in our speech comes out, it would seem that the old alternative of this word is rude to use in our oral speech. Because the new alternative somehow seems to be gentle, imaginative, touching.

We will refer to examples. The hostel term instead of student accommodation, instead of the word combination orphanage sor-children's house, instead of the orphanage Sor, instead of the word combination orphan Sor-lost the breadwinner, instead of the word combination commandant sor-the head of the building, instead of the word combination library-term-the center of information resus are using new terms.

Usually the phenomenon of euphemism is accompanied by a softening of the rudeness of the meaning in the word, and it has the property of pronouncing objectivity and impressiveness in speech. And this process is characteristic of fiction-literature.

In the latter times, the cases of applying euphemisms in the performance of all the functional functions of the language, from colloquial speech to official documents, are more common.

We will analyze the following examples: cocaine, cocaine-consuming a lot of drugs instead of words; user words more than the norm of medicines; the term of blockade-take action instead, restricting freedom of speech combinations; bombardment-word combinations instead of supporting air; the term of the demon-illegal term; the term of orphanage-instead of the term-a combination of words of the house of a garbage collector is a word combination of a person who provides purity instead of a word combination; killing innocent people-a word combination instead of a word combination-a word combination of unforeseen victims; poor-a word combination instead of a word; prisoner-a term rather than a term of a prisoner; imprisoned-a word combination instead of a term; poor children-a word.

All of the above examples can be seen in official documents or diplomatic documents.

In summary, it is necessary to emphasize that euphemisms are not only used in the process of speech or in the artistic literature to replace coarse, shy words with other milder, more beautiful words, but also it is customary to use some words in official documents or diplomatic documents instead of vocabulary, terms, phrases.

As a rule, in official documents or diplomatic documents, specific vocabulary terms and vocabulary should be used. This point of view has changed considerably by the present time.

The use of euphemisms in official documents is typical in the current era of globalism at a time when cultural communication between people is developing.

This process, however, has led to the emergence of alternatives to new euphemisms, but further the use of euphemisms in official language or documents.

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