

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF EUPHEMISTIC PERIPHRASES

Kobilova Aziza Baxriddinovna

PhD

Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

Annotation. *The article deals with the problem of reflection and realization of periphrases in euphemistic function. The study is based on their analysis of contemporary literary texts. The article focuses on the means of periphrastic softening of the characteristics of objects, persons, and phenomena in terms of their euphemistic function.*

Keywords: *euphemism, euphemistic periphrasis, euphemistic function, text, peripheral softening.*

In linguistics, the role of euphemism as a means of softening and softening an object, person, event, and other units that express a negative meaning is justified. For example, Y.S. Baskova highlighted the fact that euphemism hides the true essence of an event [3, 26], E.O. Miloenko highlighted the issue of the specific nature of euphemism use in individual speech, and L.P. Krisin pointed out that euphemisms were born based on the need to use words that cannot be directly named within the framework of etiquette [12, 24].

Euphemistic speech is the highest form of thinking, human intelligence, a simplified, softened figurative expression [14, 12]. While studying the issues of semantic formation of phraseologism in his research work, E.A. Mamatov pays special attention to the euphemistic and dysphemistic formation of phrases. The need to express the concepts, which are considered inconvenient to use morally and culturally, with soft combinations, says that the emergence of phraseologism is also motivated [11, 156-159].

A.B. Kobilova, who has researched medical periphrases, writes about medical euphemisms in several articles and focuses on issues such as the fact that euphemism is the result of the linguistic and cultural speech, the doctor's communication culture, the relationship between the doctor and the patient, the relationship between the doctor and the patient's relatives, the doctor's relationship with his colleagues, medical ethics [6, 124].

Periphrases are considered to be a phenomenon related to euphemisms and are based on describing reality in a way that brings it to the eyes of a person. It is known that from ancient times, people tried not only to provide information about things, but also to describe, compare and

describe their important features, and as a result, figurative language devices were formed. The Uzbek language is one of the languages rich in means of speech expression.

One such device is periphrasis. Although periphrases have been a separate object of scientific research in both Uzbek linguistics and Turkic studies, the linguistic features of this phenomenon are waiting for their solution in the full sense. Periphrases are widely used in our oral and written speech as one of the means of artistic representation and are one of the factors that show the richness of our language and the wide range of meaning possibilities. Periphrases serve to make our speech effective, clear, logical, and unique. In linguistics, the question of the relationship of words is one of the important topics for researchers and is being studied to this day. Despite this, the need to research on the relationship of the words that make up the structure of the periphrasis is highlighted.

Periphrasis is well-researched in world linguistics and is defined in different ways. Interest in periphrasis grew in linguistics from the 70s to the 20th century. It was first described in V.P. Grigorev's research as a linguistic problem from the point of view of the word-image-denotation relationship as "one of the most vivid, interesting, and promising ways of creating poetic speech" [7, 122]. Expressive features of periphrases, their place in the system of stylistic figures and tropes, and verb types are also present in S.Y. Makarova's observations [10, 55]. During this period, Y.D. Apresyan's interpretation aimed at revealing the essence of periphrasis aroused special interest among linguists. A person himself can paraphrase linguistically. In other words, humanity can express what it wants (in a broad sense) in its thinking [2, 63].

In the works of A.N. Kojin, "second names of events" are presented as a means of increasing the expressiveness of speech [9, 89]. Consequently, from the second half of the 80s, the interest in periphrasis increased, and a special emphasis was placed on the ways of formation, thematic groups of periphrasis, semantic-structural types, a typological study of peripheral compounds [4, 145], and use of periphrasis in creative works texts. Catherine Fuchs, periphrasis at different levels a) locative (giving information); b) depending on the pragmatic (that is, the purpose and on the listener in a specific situation) effect; c) developed symbolic (in describing events in literary texts) methods [15, 129]. French linguist Sh. Balli assessed periphrasis as "an extended form of repetition of an idea (sentence)" [5, 187].

In some other sources, periphrasis is the definition of a simple concept by difficult methods (I.V. Arnold), naming a concept using several words

(M.V.Lomonosov), replacing the logical expression of a phenomenon with an emotional expression (A.A.Potebnaya: "Notes on Literary Theory"), a figurative synonym (A.I.Efimov), a simple word it is explained as a replacement with a descriptive compound (O.S.Akhmanova), a broader expression of the word (Aitbayuly Θ.) [1, 312]. Periphrasis is a detailed, broad explanation of the Greek compressed speech "Periphrasis" is a detailed, broad explanation of the Greek compressed speech, which is defined as expressing a word with another word, changing words to explain a word [8, 57].

Based on the comparison of the above-mentioned two linguistic phenomena, it can be said that if periphrasis describes objects/events decoratively, euphemistic means making the units with a negative color positive and gentle. When paraphrasing things/events, a euphemistic method is chosen, and this process can be evaluated as a phenomenon of euphemistic paraphrasing. During our discussions, we observed the euphemistic paraphrasing of linguistic concepts related to intellectual ability, national superiority, birth, disease, human body parts, death, aggressive actions, family relations, and religious concepts in journalistic texts. We try to group them as follows:

1. Medical euphemistic periphrases for low mental capacity, mental illness: In fact, the visual images involved were dreadfully clear and, as it were, authoritative ones and they are rising in front of me at this moment, and I will not write about them [Murdoch A. *The Sea, The Sea* / A. Murdoch. –Penguin Classics, 2001. – 495 p.].

Euphemistic periphrasis such as lack of intelligence, ill-advised, shortsighted, unintelligent, and simple-minded are used instead of the words "unintelligent", "stupid", "nonsensical". For example: Thus, I pass away the time, and this lulls me on to drudge on the end of the chapter with this Dunderheaded Master of mine, who to my knowledge is more a Madman than a Knight (- Miguel de Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, 1703).

2. Euphemistic periphrasis related to death. For example: have gone to a better place, and given up the ghost.

3. Euphemistic periphrases representing the processes associated with aging. For example: In English, euphemistic periphrasis such as older people, senior citizens, golden years, advanced in years are used with old people.

4. Euphemistic periphrasis replacing disease names. For example: gay-related immune deficiency – GRID; cancer – The Big C, growth, tumor;

syphilis – social disease, treponemal disease; AIDS – PWA, PLA, and PLWA (people living with AIDS); menopause – midlife crisis.

5. Euphemistic periphrasis used instead of certain cases of women: For example, with menstruating women in English: birthing a blood diamond, shark week, strawberry week, mother nature, bloody Mary, monthly friend, cranberry woman. And instead of a fetus, euphemistic periphrases such as unborn-child, unborn vertebrate, and unhatched vertebrate are widely used. Also, in English, euphemistic periphrases such as nether regions, lady bits, lady flower, and honey pot are used concerning the genitals of women.

G.Antrushina says that in every language, there are words that people involuntarily avoid because they are inappropriate, obscene, rude, extremely rude, or immoral. They are conveyed to the listener through a descriptive method of interchangeable words, often referred to as euphemisms.

It should be noted that euphemism is a phenomenon transferred from speech to language. After all, each euphemism has its function, characteristics, and reasons for its origin. At first glance, euphemism seems like a simple phenomenon. However, euphemisms are not as simple and lively a phenomenon as we think, euphemism is a rather complex phenomenon, and we can observe that it is widely used not only in an artistic and popular style but also in all spheres of social life.

Euphemisms occur as a result of replacing one meaning of a word with another softened meaning, in which the softening does not change the essence of the concept being softened, that is, it does not lead to a misleading interpretation from the main essence. In the process of communication, when euphemisms are used, both the addresser and the addressee, who are speakers of the same language, understand the meaning of the euphemism in the same way.

The conclusion is that language is one of the criteria that determine the potential and cultural level of the owners of a society. It is possible to find out the quality of this level through the language, because a person and community create information, transmit it, receive it, and "digest" it through language. This process repeats itself continuously. The speech situation does not always "digest" the "bareness". Usually, it is necessary to "decorate" the speech, to "find and speak" words that do not upset the listener. Therefore, it is not correct to treat language only as a means of speaking, to add beauty to private speech, to focus on finding and applying effective combinations (e.g. euphemisms, periphrasis...) suitable for the situation and place from the

language box will increase the richness of our speech and ensure its diversity.

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