



Political Euphemisms in English and Uzbek Languages (A Comparative Analysis)

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ABSTRACT

There are many studies on euphemisms. The scientific literature has given different descriptions of this phenomenon. The main reason for the multifaceted, changing nature of euphemism is the diversity of its lexical-grammatical form, the presence of emotional colourlessness, methodological neutrality, and features of variability. For a word to work as a euphemism, its interpretation must remain vague in relation to the listener. They interpret it literally or euphemistically. As the scope of euphemism expands, it becomes more synonymous with the original term than a euphemism. The purpose of this article is to identify the most effective and common forms of political euphemisms, as well as the specific features of terminological changes.

Keywords:

word-euphemism, compound-euphemism, political euphemisms, hidden meaning, polysemantic euphemism, euphemism application skills.

Introduction

Euphemistic units are multifaceted phenomena, which allows them to be classified differently based on each sign. After all, individual speech-specific euphemisms are a combination of linguistic and non-linguistic factors, and only the generalization of the results obtained based on these factors allows to determine the individual nature of each euphemism, as well as individual idiolects. Since language is the primary means of human communication, it responds immediately to all changes in society. In the political sphere, as in any sphere of social life, communication plays a very important role [1-3]. At the same time, it is

important that the text of political indicators is effective, that there are hidden moments, and that society tends to think in the right direction. That is why politicians resort to the use of lexical units that hide unpleasant public events and decorate clarity. These lexical units are called euphemisms. [4-7]. The use of euphemisms exists in everyday life. For example, when dismissals occur, you hear about "strategic reduction of the workforce". If there is a rise in fuel prices, the government says a "gasoline price correction" has been made. You will come across some different concepts that mean that terms that hide social realities are coming into the world. Words that

evoke influential, inappropriate, or bad words and fill your vocabulary with euphemistic terms are used many times without you being aware of what you are expressing [8-11].

Euphemism is - a good speech in Greek - a phrase or expressive concept used instead of another linguistic unit that is synonymous with words that are unacceptable, ignorant, and rude.

The main purpose of euphemisms is to take the essence of this event from life in order to shed more light on the event. Euphemism is manifested by the types of means to a particular feature [12-14].

The essence of ephemerism can be explained by three criteria:

1. Assessing a defined word and its purpose can be recognized as sharp, dirty.
2. Choose to speak softly and politely, dropping all the phrases given.
3. Dependence of the use of euphemisms on the context and use of speech conditions: the state of speech and the ability to control one's own speech, euphemisms are more likely to occur, and vice versa, with poorly controlled speech conditions and high speech automation (familial communication, with friends, etc.), euphemisms may be preferred to "direct", non-nephistic means. Thus, the main goal in return for speech is to avoid communicative conflicts and not to create a sense of communicative discomfort in the listener.

Materials and methods

Political euphemisms in English are divided into different groups: the number of words, as well as the places of use (topics).

1. The first group is a single word - a euphemism. a) For example, prisoner-restricted liberty, execution of a sentence; b) adjectives: disability - a term used to describe people with physical or mental disabilities (Disability is a term used to describe people with physical or mental disabilities); confiscated - private property confiscated by the state (confiscated -private property confiscated by the state);
2. A two-word euphemism. a) For example, adjectives and nouns: nuclear intent is a policy

of dealing with nuclear weapons, means of protection are means of protection (prison); b) two horses: taxes - taxpayers (to the state) (taxpayers to the state); c) noun and verb: money laundering - the money in which the illegal activity is carried out is exchanged (the money in which the illegal activity is carried out is exchanged). (Money laundering is the making of money that has been made illegally). In terms of usage, English political euphemism is mainly divided into several topics:

- 1) war and nuclear weapons, taxes, illegal activities, and political regimes. The following areas of political euphemisms in English are, for example, officials and their activities, such as managed democracy;
- 2) military actions and their participants, for example, depriving the territory of the meaning of physical absence;
- 3) economic methods and their followers, such as price liberalization, free price increases;
- 4) For example, the importance of Uzbek ethnic groups in Afghanistan and the diversity of national and social groups among visitors from the Afghan region. Euphemistic or special terminology can be spoken not only in the field of professional relations but also from a political point of view by comparing the Uzbek and English languages, which are gradually used in everyday life.

Speakers can respond to the following euphemisms in English for extreme measures, confrontation (when it comes to war), at the highest level (about the death penalty): blue to destroy (instead of killing) - conflict (war - instead of war). Studying the euphemistic analysis of political speech, you can draw several conclusions [15-17]. Political euphemisms went beyond simple lexical means of concealing anything unpleasant or hidden and became one of the most powerful means of influencing the audience to complete the idea of certain events. They help to formulate a positive or negative picture policy, to justify certain actions and decisions, and to attract the electorate more to their side and others. Political euphemisms are in the hands of politicians, they convey their goals and ideas to the audience in Uzbek and English, compare

the linguistic phenomenon of euphemism, are rich in bilingual euphemisms of these two languages and actively use them in professional communication to change the essence of what is defined [16-18]. Euphemisms in political discourse have similar functions in Uzbek and English but are also appropriate in some areas of use.

Unlike the neutral language of a scientific and technical text, the language of newspapers is often emotionally saturated, which makes it the language of fiction. We come across figurative comparisons, metaphors, jokes, jokes, movies, satire, and other elements in it, but a newspaper article usually has a certain political orientation. All this puts additional tasks before the socio-political text translator. A full broadcast of newspaper material should, in addition to the original content the content, convey the content clearly to the readers and all the emotional elements attached to the original, as well as the political direction.

Results and discussion

If the lexical basis of a scientific-technical text is technical and technical terminology, the newspaper text pays a lot of attention to specific terms related to political and state life; We face issues of political parties, government agencies, public organizations, public organizations and their activities, for example, the House of Commons Security Council, the Security Council of the Security Council, the term of office of the office.

Although political terminology has a blood circulation, mainly socio-political perspectives are widely spread, socio-political perspectives are widely spread and they penetrate all spheres of life and are carried out by common heritage.

"President Clinton was shocked by the news that she was praised for her praise," the text said. However, to raise eyebrows, we have to translate the image of the English phrase into Uzbek: "Clinton turns her face in surprise" or "Clinton's speech surprised everyone."

In many cases, the desire to make an event happen is actually: For example, it leads to the cessation of the execution of inseparable information, in which case, by drawing

additional information from the text of the article, the title needs to apply for expansion.

It often requires a prior acquaintance with the content of the text in order to properly understand and translate the title.

English text translations, distinguished by a recognizable cost, should be smoother than the original language translation during the abbreviation, as this is the style of all translators. According to VV Vinogradov, "The history of terminology is a story about the laws of knowledge about nature and society. Words that express specific political euphemisms are called terms, the concept of certain areas of activity. The sciences of the period show the world the level of development in the antiquity of various realities in the 20th century, during the development of scientific and technological inventions and human ideas, despite the need for new concepts and their precise interpretations for each field.

Conclusion

It should be noted that the comparative analysis of political euphemisms in Uzbek and English is supplemented by polylogical terminology based on the knowledge that is incomprehensible to experts in the field of lexicography and most citizens. However, the flow of information represents events in the world. Narrow uses terms and therefore presents them to a wide audience with the knowledge of political science. In the era of globalization, the value of information for the use of closed sources is very large, wars and attacks are taking place, and it is necessary to name a political movement in the international arena where there are equivalents in translation languages.

Moreover, you cannot replace euphemism with another term and fully retain the same cognitive, social, and methodological effects.

In particular, there are no strict and absolute synonyms in English. As the scope of euphemism expands, it becomes more synonymous with the original term than a euphemism, and the definition of euphemism in the context in which someone speaks is determined by the knowledge, social use, and beliefs of the interlocutors.

Represents complexity and requires etymological analysis to identify the source of any term.

The relevance of the study of social and political terminology shows not only the systematization of existing lexical units and their unwanted equivalents but also the formation of terminology at the present stage in the national media, under the influence of the English press, distortion and difficulties in perceiving information are reflected. Every year, languages are filled with thousands of new words, and changes at the lexical level of socio-political topics reflect the processes of social development.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the most effective and common forms of political euphemisms, as well as the structural forms of political euphemisms in Uzbek and English to identify the specific features of terminological changes.

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