

# Language Means and Ways of Forming Euphemisms Russian and Uzbek Languages

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## ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to a comparative study of linguistic means and methods of formation of euphemisms of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

The presented classifications of ways of forming euphemisms of the Russian and Uzbek languages, in this article, are based on the research of leading linguists in this field of linguistics. These are semantic shifts, borrowings, synonymy, formal ways of forming euphemisms, such as word addition, affixal word formation, onomatopoeia, initial abbreviation, various stylistic tropes and figures, such as: metaphorization, metonymization, periphrase, litotes, antiphrase, ellipsis, apocopy, etc. The largest layer consists of euphemisms, which are separate words. Grammatically, such parts of speech as nouns, adjectives, verbs, pronouns are euphemized; syntactically, euphemisms with the structure of a phrase and sentence are distinguished.

**KEYWORDS:** euphemism, simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, paraphrase, euphemism, comparison, simile

Most of the linguists of both foreign, Russian and Uzbek linguistics (I.R. Galperin, B. Warren, K. Linfoot-Ham, J. Greenough and J. Kittredge, J. Lawrence, O. Espersen, J. Williams, A. M. Katsev, A. Zh. Omonturdiev) focus on various ways of forming euphemisms. It can be a comparison, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, paraphrase or borrowed words, etc. But still there are some differences that have a feature or some differences in the level of systematization according to the method of formation.

It should be noted that a convenient classification for getting acquainted with the methods of forming euphemisms was presented by A.M. Katsev. The scientist divides euphemisms into the following classes [2, p. 60-68]:

1. semantic shifts (to get a pink sheet in the meaning of "to be fired");
2. change of form: abbreviation (TB instead of the word tuberculosis);
3. borrowings: (drunk instead of the word drunk), including tracing (to join the majority from the Latin *abire ad pluras* meaning "to die", kleptomaniac - instead, having a passion for theft. A foreign word - from gr. *klepto* - I steal and *mania* - passion [8]).

Of particular importance in the study of euphemism formation methods is one of the most detailed classifications, which belongs to the American scientist C. Linfoot-Ham. [13, p. 242].

Formal ways of forming euphemisms

1. Word-building means:

A. Addition of words (*so'z qo'shish*): continuous and hyphenated - Rus. obsolete euph. water closet from

English. Water-closet (toilet), sex business, sex industry (prostitution), loving, voluptuous (sexually active), pravdom (prison); Uzbek euph. *badanfurush* (selling her body), *yengiloyoq* (frivolous), *lab-labga band bo'lmoq* (to kiss), *yuzta-yuztaotmoq*, *yuz-yuz urmoq*, *yuz-yuzy utmoq*, *yuz-yuz qilmoq* (knock over a hundred, knock over a hundred, hit one hundred each, swallow one hundred each, make one hundred each), *yuzta-yuzta qilmoq*, *yuzta-yuzta olmoq* (drink one hundred each, take one hundred each), *nasibasi-nasibasiga qo'shilmok* (betrot), *yulduzi-yulduziga to'g'ri kelmaslik* (the stars did not align), *ota-onasi yo'q* (no parents meaning orphan), *uurib-yurib keladigan* (lustful), *hiyla-nayrang* (sneak); 6) affixal word formation (derivation), which results in diminutives. "Diminutive or deminutive (from Latin *dēminutus* "reduced"), diminutive form - a word or word form that conveys the subjective-evaluative meaning of small volume, size, etc., usually expressed by means of diminutive affixes, for example: *locker*, *house*, *key*, *figurine*. The meaning of diminutiveness can also be accompanied by various emotionally expressive colors - petting (diminutive form), for example: *daughter*, *mother*, *grandmother*, *kitty*; or pejorative (diminutive-disparaging form, pejorative)", for example: *little people*, *people*. [<https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/>]. Compare: in the dictionary of E.P. Senichkina: "Russian. euph. *sarafan* (nightgown), *half* (spouse), *orphan*, *orphan*, *brooch* from an orphan, *hair*, *strawberry*, *kunka* (direct name of the female reproductive organ), *stuffed cabbage*, *cheburashka*, *dashka*, *handsome*, *bunny*, *bunny*, *ottoman* (homosexual )" [eight]; Uzbek euph. *g'uncha* (bud meaning "innocent"), *qadrcha* (memory meaning "orphan"), *adasi*, *dadasi*, *otasi* (that's what a spouse is called), *baqrim*, *qardoshim* (native), *begim* (my back), *boyim* (my wealth), *jonim* (my soul), *aya*, *oyisi*, *onasi* (mother of my children), *ahliyat* (my life), *yukli bo'lmoq* (meaning "with a burden");

B. Onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia), that is, onomatopoeia or auditory metaphor. Wed: rus. euph. *sikat* (urinate), without *la-la* (without lies, deceit), *poof* (meaning "fiction"), *knock-knock* (snitch); Uzbek euph. *ttss* (meaning "to urinate");

C. Initial abbreviation (acronyms) "acronyms" - Rus. euph. AIDS, uzb. Euph. OITS instead of AIDS (Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome "acquired immunodeficiency syndrome", Uzbek *orttirilgan immunitangisligi syndromesi*); ITK (*iteka*) - instead of a prison. Short for "corrective labor colony". Bich, a homeless person, used instead of a homeless person, a beggar, "one who does not have a permanent place of residence, residence permit, certain occupations" [8, p.

70]. An abbreviation for "without a fixed place of residence" (an abbreviation adopted by the police as information about passport data); ZEK, ZEK - instead of a prisoner, a criminal (colloquial) [8].

## 2. Grammatical means.

In Russian and Uzbek languages, euphemisms differ in structure from the point of view of grammar [6, p. 79]. As euphemisms can be used:

### A. Individual words

- Nouns: rus. euph. bakish, gratitude - instead of a bribe and compensation received by officials - uzb. euph. sovg'a (gift, also used in the sense of "bribe");
- Adjectives: rus. euph. from the dictionary of E.P. Senichkina alcove and alcove - instead of love, associated with sexual life. The author of the dictionary indicates the source where this euphemism is recorded "comes from obsolete. foreign language fr. alkove from arab.
- Alquobbah – vault, crypt" (3, p. 50), and also gives another example from another source "trans. (Alcove - recess in the wall of the room for a bed; niche "(Dictionary of the Russian Language 1999: 33) [8] - Uzbek euph. bebosh (irresponsible, headless), uomon (bad), calling a man leading an active sexual life outside the family;
- Verbs: rus. euph. lay, apply, fill - uzb. euph. bo'shatmoq (empty), jo'natmoq (send, send), ko'tarmoq (raise) - in the meaning of drinking alcohol;
- Categories of pronouns used to replace unwanted pronunciations name (personal, demonstrative, indefinite): Rus. euph. this, that, she - Uzbek. Euph.: anavi, boyagi, shuni, haligi (this, this thing, this), replacing the names of alcoholic beverages.

### B. phrases, phraseological units, sentences:

- Free phrases: rus. euph. toilet item, underwear - Uzb. euph. ichki kiyim, ich ko'ylak, ichki lozim are used in the meaning of "underwear";
- Phraseological turns: in the dictionary of E.P. Senichkina: "rus. euph. gifts of Bacchus, a green serpent, a drink of pleasure, living water, liquid volute, evil water - uzb. euph. bir qultum zahar (a sip of poison), shayton suvi (damn water), replacing the names of alcoholic drinks; Russian euph. Alyosha with a cold - Uzbek. euph. aqli qusr (mentally retarded), calling a person with mental retardation; Russian euph. Balzac age instead of age from 30 to 40 years" [8] – uzb. euph. yoshi oltmishdan oshmoq (over the age of sixty), referring to a person's advanced age; Russian unopened bud, veil of chastity - Uzbek. euph. bahorni ko'rmagan chechak (lit. flower that has not yet seen spring), yovvoyi qush (lit. wild bird), ko'ngil to'lmoq (lit. assurance of purity), nodir buyum (rarity), onasi o'pmagan (lit. not even kissed by her mother), ochilmagan g'uncha (unopened bud), toza gul (pure flower), er ko'rmagan (lit. she hasn't seen her husband yet, unmarried) are used instead of denoting a girl's virginity;
- Suggestions: He went to places not so remote - instead of going to prison, to exile go (go) go (go) - Siyosiy idora olib ketdi bu odam (This man left for political views); Russian euph. He tried on a wooden caftan - uzb. euph. To'rt oyoqli cho'bin otga minmoq. (ride on a wooden horse), calling the death of a person.

- We have considered the classifications of the formation of euphemisms and foreign scientists, for example, Ch.Kaney identifies the following methods of euphemization: "deliberate omission of forbidden words and expressions in speech; change in the form of a taboo word; replacement of a taboo word by a more general term; translation of an unacceptable term into a foreign language" [11, p. 34].

According to the fair remark of Yu.S. Zh.Omonturdieva):

- Borrowings from other languages, for example: the now fashionable thong underwear is borrowed from Old German, cf.: strang "rope, rope", dating back to Latin; Russian euph. vaginal foreign origin from him. vaginal < lat. vagina - vagina; Russian euph. Don Juan, Don Juan, Don Juan [8]; Uzbek euph. Don Juan in the meaning of "a man leading an active sex life"; boyfriend (boyfriend, boyfriend) is borrowed from the English language boy friend in the meaning of "lover"; Russian euph. adultery - foreign language. fr. adultere < lat. adulter - "treason (marital)" [8];
- Litotes (partial antonym) - Rus. euph. rather difficult instead of difficult; Uzbek euph. bir kam yuz (one is missing up to a hundred) instead of bir kam (one is missing);
- Full antonym (antiphrase) - for example, Rus. euph. easy instead of difficult or truth instead of a lie, uttered in the appropriate tone, with the appropriate gesture and in the appropriate context, curly, curly, shaggy, forelocks, fluffy, guny - instead of bald; Uzbek euph. juda kup (a lot) instead of yetishmaydi (not enough, not enough) in relation to the designation of a madman, jingalak (curly) instead of kal (bald);
- metaphorization - for example, Rus. instead of the owner of a brothel - mother superior, mother Rosa, prostitutes - nuns, a shepherd - instead of goblin; Uzbek g'uncha (bud) meaning "virginity", gul yetim (single flower) meaning "orphan", etc. [one].

Of particular importance in the studies of Yu.S. Baskakova are the questions of the theory of the formation of euphemisms by E. Partridge (1964), where he identifies the following ways of forming euphemisms [1] (our examples):

- By redirecting thoughts in the desired direction (Russian Euph. candy-bouquet period - Uzbek Euph. Layli bo'lib qolmoq, ahd-paymon qilmoq - instead of young people falling in love before marriage);
- Using an extremely vague phrase (Rus. Euph. to disperse - Uzbek. Euph. hayoti buzilmoq, hayoti izdan chiqmoq (lit. destroy life - instead of divorce);
- mentioning a very general concomitant circumstance (rus. euf. remove - uzb. euf. boshini tanidan judo qilmoq instead of committing murder);
- the use of words or expressions, the meaning of which is mysterious or evasive (Russian evf. without noses, the fifth act - Uzbek evf. elchisi kelmoq (lit. the ambassador came) instead of a direct designation of death;
- deliberate understatement of the unpleasant effect (Russian euf. to find the last shelter - Uzbek euf. abadiy o'rin olmoq (lit. to take an eternal place) are directly related to the funeral;

- the use of negative litotes (Russian euph. to take a walk - Uzbek bir kecha yotmoq (lit. sleep the night) instead of a direct designation to have sexual relations; Russian cockerel, bunny - Uzbek kuyovto'ra (fiance), associated with the designation of persons of non-traditional orientation);
- intentional omission (Russian euf. for one hundred - Uzbek euf. yuz, yuz-yuz (one hundred, one hundred), related to the use of alcohol);
- using units of another language (most often - Latinisms) (in Russian and Uzbek languages, the euphemism lupus is used - instead of lupus, skin tuberculosis (foreign language from Latin lupus - wolf) [9, p. 450];
- an abbreviation of unacceptable words or expressions (both in Russian and in Uzbek, we use the euphemism zek, zek - instead of a colloquial prisoner a criminal [10, p. 290; 5, p. 37]; ITU (itey) - instead of a prison, it is shortened from "correctional labor institution"; ShIZO (penalty cell); PKT - instead of a prison cell, abbreviated from "cell-type room", a social euphemism [4].

Having developed general theoretical and methodological aspects of the ways of forming euphemisms, Yu.S. Baskakova demonstrates in detail the theory of J. Niemen and K. Silver: "J. Niemen and K. Silver (1990: 56) take the main semantic processes as a criterion for their classification of euphemism methods which form euphemisms. In their classification, the following methods of euphemization are presented "[1] (our examples):

- Borrowings from other languages: rus. euph. Alphonse, Uzbek euph. alphons - a lover who is supported by a woman. In the dictionary of E.P. Senichkina, it is recorded that this word has a foreign language. origin Alphonse - the name of the main character of the comedy A. Dumas (son) - "Monsieur Alphonse" (1870) [8]; Russian euph. actor, Uzbek euph. aktyor (actor) - instead of a pretender, a hypocrite; "acting" - instead of pretense (The word "actor" appeared in Russian in the Petrine era (from the beginning of the 18th century), and interethnic communication has already penetrated into the Uzbek language. "The word is borrowed from French, where acteur goes back to the Latin actor, which is a formation from agere - "do, act" (like an act). The words of other European languages also go back to the Latin actor: English actor, Italian attore, Spanish actor)" [3, p. 51];
- extension of meaning: in Russian and Uzbek languages, the euphemism social disease is used instead of the Uzbek zaxm Russian syphilis;
- semantic shift (minimization) (Russian euph. rear part - Uzbek euph. orqa (lit. rear, lower part from the back), part instead of the buttocks);
- metaphorical transfer (Russian euph. flowering - Uzbek euph. donacha chiqdi are used instead of pimple or acne);
- phonetic distortion:
- Abbreviation (Russian M / F - Uzbek. A (ayol - woman) and E (erkak - man) - instead of a place of public use); consonance ëklmn, ëprst replace swear words;

- apocopia (in Russian vamp and in Uzbek qonxo'r instead of vampire, Russian intima - Uzbek intim instead of the name of sexual relations);
- abbreviation (Russian Euph. SLON instead of prison, abbreviated combination "northern camps for special purposes" [7, p. 65] social euphemism, euphemism-Sovietism and euphemism by origin.

An example is, as the linguist Yu.S. Baskova noted, "the classification of the ways of forming euphemisms by L.P. Krysin (1996), where he singles out the following ways of forming euphemisms as means of euphemization" [1]:

- determinant words with "diffuse" semantics (some, definite, appropriate, proper);
- nouns with a fairly general meaning, used to name very specific objects and actions (share, product, object, product, product, material), as well as indefinite or demonstrative pronouns (something, this) and pronominal phrases like this business, one place;
- foreign words and terms used as designations that are more suitable - due to their less intelligibility to most native speakers - to veil the essence of the phenomenon than the original vocabulary (pediculosis instead of lice, price liberalization instead of price increases, confrontation instead of confrontation);
- words denoting a weakly expressed degree of a property or an incompleteness of an action, used not in their dictionary meaning, but as a euphemism (he does not hear through instead of deaf, he limps instead of lame);
- some verb forms with the prefix sub- (drive up, approach, give a lift, etc.), perceived by some speakers (mainly vernacular speakers) as more polite, softening the direct relationship to the addressee;
- Abbreviations (VM instead of capital punishment (punishment) SS instead of Top Secret) [1].

Linguist Yu. S. Baskova also noted that "one of the most comprehensive classifications was proposed by V.P. Moskvina (1999), highlighting 13 ways of linguistic expression of euphemization of speech" [1]:

1. metonymic nomination (dispense with a handkerchief instead of blowing your nose);
2. metaphorical nomination (to die instead of die);
3. the use of synecdoche (hearth, corner, shelter in the sense of "home", cf.: near the hearth, in the native corner, hospitable shelter; live to gray hair instead of old age);
4. pronominalization (go somewhere instead of a toilet);
5. paronymic replacement (went to Riga instead of throwing up, burping);
6. the use of book words and expressions, in particular, terms (fatal instead of death).
7. the use of foreign words (prostitute instead of a prostitute);
8. transferring "from genus to species" (insect instead of louse, cockroach);
9. paraphrasing (competent authorities instead of the FSB);

10. antonomasia (evil instead of devils, an Esculapius is a doctor);
11. transfer from view to view (appropriate instead of steal);
12. the use of trope meiosis (drunk instead of drunk, leaves much to be desired instead of bad);
13. Ellipsis (put in the meaning of giving a bribe) [1]. Yu.S. Baskakova notes that "A.M. Katsev (1989) in his classification of euphemization methods divides all methods of euphemism formation into three large groups depending on the method of replacing a taboo word with a euphemism" [1]:

Group 1 - semantic ways:

- generalization of meaning (the use of vocabulary of great semantic potential, for example, personal and demonstrative pronouns this, this, this, that, that, that, nouns of broad semantics, this is a matter, this is an event);
- metaphorization of meaning (to jump off a branch in the meaning of "die");
- minimization of value (get a pink sheet, instead of being fired);
- polarization of meanings (exists in the form of complete antonymy of the denotation and associate, the hero in the meaning of a coward, and in contrast only the estimated values of the denotation and associate "glorious" instead of "drunk");

Group 2 - changes in the form of the taboo word:

- sound analogy: Gad (God/God);
- negative prefix (litote): not true instead of false; stupid instead of stupid;
- abbreviation: TBS (tuberculosis), I'm sorry - a prostitute; GN - gonorrhoea;

Group 3 - borrowing from other languages.

Often these are scientific terms of Latin or Greek origin: "phallus, or phallus (other - Greek φαλλός) is a symbolic image of an erect penis, the object of worship of many pagan religions. As a rule, such images symbolize male fertility and the beginning of a new life. In art history literature, it is used as a euphemistic term in the description of non-sacred images" [1].

Based on the foregoing, as a result of the analysis of linguistic research by Yu.S. Baskakova [1] in the field of studying various classifications of methods for the formation of euphemisms, we can conclude that scientists who have studied this problem attribute their theoretical research not only to a lexical phenomenon, but and to a certain speech strategy. Thus, the ways of forming euphemisms are based on a stylistic device, and can be implemented at various levels of the language - phonetic, word-formation, morphological, syntactic and lexico-semantic. The main problem for our study remains the search for criteria of euphemistic meaning in the Russian and Uzbek languages, which would determine the possibility of describing words with the meaning of

euphemism of speech and prohibition in more detail. In connection with the above, it should be noted that the Russian and Uzbek peoples, through their language, were able to revive and preserve many original traditions, customs, views, on which more than one generation was brought up. Respect for each other during communication becomes the fundamental core of the spiritual development of society, highlighting those values that will allow people to solve mutually beneficial issues regardless of their origin, religion and self-identification in a particular cultural environment. All this is manifested and expressed through language.

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