

Features of Euphemism and Dysphemism

*Feruzza Urakova*¹

Annotation: This article examines the phenomena of euphemism and dysphemism, which is one of the most topical areas of linguistics. Although the linguistic possibilities of the English languages have created ample conditions for the formation of euphemism and dysphemism, the concept of dysphemism has not been studied as widely as euphemism. Also, the main function and characteristics of these phenomena of linguistics are explored in the article.

Key words: linguistics, phenomenon of euphemism, dysphemism, synonyms, language layer, speech, idioms, functions and conversational styles.

Introduction

Themes including "private parts," bodily functions, sex, incest, lust, ideas of social position, hate, dishonesty, drunkenness, madness, disease, death, dangerous creatures, terror, and God have inspired taboos and inhibitions since the beginning of human history and in all human communities. This has therefore had a significant impact on languages by stifling discourse on certain subjects. These taboos frequently lead to dysphemism and euphemism.

A euphemism (/ˈjuːfəˌmɪzəm/ YOO-fə-miz-əm) is an innocuous word or expression used in place of one that is deemed offensive or suggests something unpleasant. Some euphemisms are intended to amuse, while others use bland, inoffensive terms for concepts that the user wishes to downplay. Euphemisms may be used to mask profanity or refer to topics some consider taboo such as mental or physical disability, sexual intercourse, bodily excretions, pain, violence, illness, or death in a polite way.

Optionally or involuntarily in every language, there are words to be skipped. Most of them are talkative, moreover, are words considered "unpleasant", "rude" by the listener. Today, the number of words that express a negative meaning is increasing is going this is a concept called "dysphemism" in linguistics it creates a need to study the essence, the reasons for its appearance. Speech there is several reasons for its roughness. Sociologists and sociolinguists noted that "between social groups in different spheres of life deepening of stratification, conflict of interests, one group against another the presence of a desire to dominate the group" to coarsening of speech brought A dysphemism is an expression with connotations that are derogatory either about the subject matter or to the audience. Dysphemism contrast with neutral or euphemistic expressions. Dysphemism may be motivated by fear, distaste, hatred, contempt, or humor.

The combination of both dysphemistic and euphemistic affective tendencies can lead to situations where euphemistic forms have a pejorative connotation and, more importantly, dysphemistic forms can serve a euphemistic purpose. This is dependent, again, on the speaker's emphasis or communicative intention when generating the verbal or non-verbal (such as gestures) expression. Because "*las emociones desagradables no solo son más abundantes que las agradables, sino que también su tono emotivo es de mucha mayor intensidad*" [unpleasant emotions are not only more common than pleasant ones, but their emotive tone is much stronger] makes the latter form—dysphemistic use with a positive effect—the most widely used of the two.

¹ Student of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute



Words.	Euphemisms.	Dysphemisms.
DEATH	passed away, eternal rest, put to sleep	croaked, six feet under, bit the dust
OLD	Wise, Experienced, Mature Respectable, Sophisticated, Distinguished	qari, ko'p yashagan, keksaygan
LYING	falsehood, misrepresent facts, untruth	bullshit, rubbish, whopper, quackery

CONCLUSION

Along with tracing the theoretical evolution of euphemism and dysphemism from their treatment as lexical substitutes in the Romanist tradition to their current dimension as cognitive processes of conceptualizing a certain forbidden reality, this paper also shows how relevant creative expressiveness has become in the fields of euphemism and dysphemism, as demonstrated in the text by some specific resources like word blending and expressive designations. This fact stems from the deeply emotional ambivalence of the taboo's inception. The degree to which euphemistic and dysphemistic uses symptomatically express connotative values is such that, in addition to occasionally lacking a forbidden base term, it also explains why the lines separating taboo and dysphemism are blurred and even partially justifies the lack of a clear distinction between euphemism and dysphemism because there are so many different types of affective combinations and cases of both dysphemistic and euphemistic dysphemism. Last but not least, there has been a lot of emphasis placed on the idea that the expressive potential of euphemism and dysphemism is most evident in their communicative function, which is more about enhancement than covering or attenuation or politeness. Lastly, there has been a lot of emphasis placed on the idea that the expressive power of euphemism and dysphemism is most evident in its communicative function. This function is more closely related to enhancement than to covering or attenuation, and it goes hand in hand with some euphemistic creations for "puffery," which are demonstrated by the rise in social status and higher paying jobs, trades, and professions. These creations are also carefully crafted within the realm of political correct language. Due to this situation, our definitions of euphemism and dysphemism have been updated to include more language details of these situations.

References:

1. Allan, K. and K. Burridge. 1991. *Euphemism and Dysphemism, Language Used as Shield and Weapon*. Oxford-New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Nodirovna, A. N., & Mohammadi, M. H. (2023). INVESTIGATION THE PHENOMEN OF EVFEMISM. *Open Access Repository*, 9(5), 28-30.
3. Keith Allan and Kate Burridge. 1991. *Euphemism and Dysphemism: Language Used as Shield and Weapon*. Oxford University Press, New York.
4. Nodirovna, A. N. (2022). THE PHENOMENON OF EUPHEMISM AND ITS STUDY IN LINGUISTICS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 1460-1462.
5. Kerry L. Pfaff, Raymond W. Gibbs Jr., and Michael D. Johnson. 1997. Metaphor in using and understanding euphemism and dysphemism. *Applied Psycholinguistics*.
6. Nodirovna, A. N., & Botirjonovna, F. U. (2023). EUPHEMISMS IN UZBEKI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, PHENOMENON OF EUPHEMISM AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN SPEECH. *Open Access Repository*, 9(5), 25-27.
7. Nodirovna, Aliyeva Nargiza. "SOME FEATURES OF EUPHEMISMS IN LITERAL TEXTS." *Open Access Repository* 8.11 (2022): 139-141.

