SEMANTIC-STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF EUPHEMISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. *The present article highlights the cultural specifics of euphemisms by the help of sociolinguistic outlook. There are a large number of euphemisms in English and Uzbek. However, via comparing and analyzing euphemisms in different fields, such as old age, death, family relationships, occupation, and etc., in these two languages, it can be seen that there are some differences. Although euphemism is a common phenomenon in various languages, the social customs, historical development, and the culture of Uzbek and the West is different. The concept "euphemism" has not been studied thoroughly in Uzbek language yet. Especially, while classifying euphemisms according to their semantic and structural features, we will face up to some challenges in both languages. Therefore, we try to support some valid information by comparing this phenomenon according to its semantic features.*

Key words: *euphemisms, phenomenon, analyzing euphemisms, semantic, peculiarities, verbal communication, argotic euphemism.*

Introduction. Generally, analyzing language events from the sociolinguistic point of view and their linguistic features based on culture suggests examining the correlation between language and society, issues of various categorization of the reality and issues of language influence on people's behavior (influence of activity patterns categorized in verbal form and existing in the form of intellectual operations on relevant activity). The people who are from different ethno-cultural community perceive the social realm differently, categorization of facts and course of events of the real world can be various for different nations, which is related to specifics of life activity of a particular nation and to the existence of certain stereotypes determining the processes of perception and interpretation. As it is known, the English people, under the influence of European culture, that is, Protestantism, certainly have their own national character. On the other hand, the Uzbek people are influenced by Eastern culture and Islam have a unique national ethnic character. These national and cultural characteristics are reflected in the speech of both people through the expression of their feelings.

Comparative issues concerning euphemisms have always been very actual. Nowadays it is important for translators and interpreters to know specific peculiarities of euphemisms according to their semantic field. It will remain actual for many years, as language is in progress and new words appear all the time in it. There are many articles on this topic in linguistics. Along with Western linguists, Eastern linguists are also conducting in-depth research on this topic. Language as a means of communication

represents social phenomenon. In interpersonal communication, people swear about certain things, but they can't completely avoid them in verbal communication. Therefore, the expression of embarrassing, that is, euphemism, came into existence. The English word "euphemism" is derived from Greek, the prefix "eu" means "good" (good), and the stem "phemism" means "speech", the whole literal meaning is "words of goodomen "or" good speech". That is to say, euphemism is an appropriate form of linguistic expression created by people in social ugly words with vague, elegant, and eloquent expressions, which avoids hurting others' feeling interaction for ideal communicative effect. In general, euphemism replaces direct, vulgar, and self-esteem by speaking directly, and avoids embarrassment. It can be seen that euphemisms are common in various languages and are widely used in all aspects of life, such as politics, economy, culture, and religion. Therefore, euphemism is an important part of vocabulary and it is essential to know how to use it among the public due to its semantic peculiarities.

Meaningful euphemisms- Euphemism in the speech layer of language electrically charged wound - complete with renaming in the sense of organizing methodological information friendship characterized by. It represents the ethics and aesthetics of the nation, the national spirit, manners and is a delicacy that reflects the uniqueness of the culture of treatment. The concept of "death" in the work of art development or spontaneously formed in different situations and languages. Negative or positive, cultured image speech differs from comic part speech therefore, in turn, euphemistic information is also divided into several types. This is an argotic euphemism that is understandable to a large group of people a curse known only to the participant involved in the vowel, reflecting the insult euphemistic units differ.

Homonymic euphemisms. Expressing a concept in different ways is, of course, convenient for speech. However, the Uzbek language has the same euphemistic meaning in different contexts shows how beautiful it is. Nega har narsaga yetgan aqling shunga kelganda oqsaydir?" "Why do you have a mind that does everything is not enough to that". The writer has a delicate sense of mental culture indicates that. Instead of the expression "yetmaydi", the word "oqsaydir" is so much in the same sentence that the speaker utters from his mouth is no rude attitude.

Antonymic euphemisms. Euphemism along with some artistic means, as well as an antonym has not yet been specifically studied as a linguistic and speech phenomenon. O'g'lim bugunoq boshingni bog'lab kelamiz. (E.Turon. "Bu tog'lar ulug' tog'lar") "My son, we'll tie your head today". (E.Turan. "These mountains are great mountains"). This is the euphemism for tying one's head in a sentence to do" is an antonym to the meaning.

We may predict easily that some linguistic units reflect concepts about the culture of one target nation such as fixed phrases, proverbs, sayings and some speech patterns have national-cultural specificity. However, the conducted analysis of language material shows that stylistically marked units, including such stylistic devices as metaphors, allusions, antonomasia, euphemisms, also have high national and cultural potential.

Analysis of cultural features between two or more languages is mainly based on the comparative method of both related languages and languages with different structure. Comparison of the vocabulary and lexicon of both genetically related and non-related languages suggests describing this level in each language by the same criteria. For that reason, in order to get a successful result, a researcher needs authentic materials for acceptable comparison. Evaluation of materials reveal similarities and differences of euphemisms in the English and Uzbek languages: in linguistic mechanism of euphemism formation, in typology of euphemisms, etc. The goal of this article is to detect and identify cultural features of euphemisms in the English language via comparing the Uzbek language. The principal and the most productive method of studying the culture is comparing it with other cultures and languages, using intercultural contrast, cross-cultural analysis.

Conclusion. In conclusion, English and Uzbek cultures are unlike greatly in their lifestyles, customs, attitudes, life stereotypes, and goals, but have similarities in the use of soft, neutral words and phrases, i.e. euphemisms. The conducted comparative analysis of euphemisms showed national-cultural features of euphemisms in the English and the Uzbek languages. Detecting and identifying specific features is mainly conditioned by conceptual areas of use of euphemisms in the English and the Uzbek languages. The use of euphemisms in speech promotes instilling of tact, the tolerant relation to people, decencies, which dictated by rules of a human society. So we can say that euphemisms are the high informative, effective and important unit of the language. The peculiarities of their structure help us to acquire knowledge about literary standards of the cultural speech.

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