

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI EVFEMIZMLARNING LEKSIK - SEMANTIK TASNIFI

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola ingliz tili va uning o'zbek tillaridagi evfemizmlarning leksik-semantik tasnifiga bag'ishlangan. Yuqorida qayd etilgan maqsadni amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi vazifalar rejalashtirilgan: evfemizmning tasnifi haqida ma'lumot berish va evfemizm bilan bog'liq ma'lumotlar va ma'lumotlarni to'plash.

**Kalit so'zlar:** evfemizmlar, tabular, neologizmlar, jargon, kant, jargon lug'ati, adabiy lug'at, standart ingliz tili, adabiy bo'lmagan lug'at, neytral so'zlar.

Evfemizmlarga oid qiyosiy masalalar har doim juda dolzarb bo'lib kelgan. Hozirgi vaqtda tarjimon va tarjimonlar uchun evfemizmlarning semantik sohasiga ko'ra o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini bilish juda muhimdir. U ko'p yillar davomida dolzarb bo'lib qoladi, chunki til rivojlanmoqda va unda doimo yangi so'zlar paydo bo'ladi. Tilshunoslikda bu mavzu bo'yicha ko'plab maqolalar mavjud. G'arb tilshunoslari bilan bir qatorda Sharq tilshunoslari ham bu borada chuqur izlanishlar olib bormoqdalar [*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*].

Til muloqot vositasi sifatida ijtimoiy hodisani ifodalaydi. Shaxslararo muloqotda odamlar ba'zi narsalar haqida qasam ichadilar, ammo og'zaki muloqotda ulardan butunlay qochib qutula olmaydilar. Shuning uchun uyatli, ya'ni evfemizm ifodasi vujudga kelgan.

A euphemism (/ˈjuːfɪ.mɪzəm/) is an innocuous word or expression used in place of one that is deemed offensive or suggests something unpleasant.[1] 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 disability, sex, excretion, or death in a polite way. Euphemism comes from the Greek word euphemia (εὐφημία) which refers to the use of 'words of good omen'; it is a compound of eû (εὖ), meaning 'good, well', and phémē (φήμη), meaning 'prophetic speech; rumour, talk'. [3] Eupheme is a reference to the female Greek spirit of words of praise and positivity, etc. The term euphemism itself was used as a euphemism by the ancient Greeks; with the meaning "to keep a holy silence" (speaking well by not speaking at all). 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.

**TABU** (polinezcha — taqikdash) — 1) ibtidoiy jamiyat bosqichidagi xalqlarda tarqalgan taqiqlash tizimi. Tabuning eng mukammal ko'rinishi

Polineziyaaa saqlangan. Bu so'z aslida Polineziyada paydo bo'lib, dastlab mashhur ingliz dengiz sayyohi J. Kuk (182879) tomonidan Yevropaga ma'lum qilingan va bayon etib berilgan. Polineziya xalqlari diniy e'tiqodlariga ko'ra, har bir inson tug'ilishi bilan qudratli g'ayri tabiiy kuch — «mana»ga ega bo'ladi. «Mana» juda xavfli bo'lib, birovga tegsa o'lim keltirishi mumkin. U tabaqalarga qarab har xil kuchga ega, qullarda «mana» bo'lmagan, ammo aksincha, buyuk sardorlar qudratli «mana» egasi hisoblangan. «Mana» tushunchasi «Tabu» so'zi bilan bevosita bog'liq. Nimaiki «mana» egasi bo'lsa, o'sha narsa xavfli, ya'ni unga tegish man qilingan — T. qo'yilgan. Polineziya xalklarida juda keng Tapkalgan Tabu tizimini kim buzsa, rioya qilmasa kabila boshlikdari, zodagonlar tomonidan qattiq jazolangan. Shuningdek, o'sha davr tasavvurlariga ko'ra, Tabuni buzgan odamning g'ayri tabiiy kuchlar, ruhlar, xudolar kasallik yoki o'lim bilan jazolaydi, deb tushunilgan. Orolliklarda xudo va ruhga, kohin va kabila boshliqlariga aloqador bo'lgan g'amma narsa Tlashtirilgan. Tabu tizimi jamiyatda tabakalanishni ifodalagan. Tabu ob'ektlari — buyumlar, so'zlar, hayvonlar va b. bulishi mumkin. Aksariyat Tabular moddiy buyumlarga taallukdi buladi. Tabu urugchilik jamiyatida inson hayotining muxim tomonlarini, avvalo ekzogamiya nikohi me'yorlariga rioya qilinishi (mas., urug' ichida jinsiy aloqalarning taqiqlanishi)ni tartibga solganlarini uchratish mumkin. 2) Tilshunoslikda muayyan suzlar, iboralar yoki atokli otlarni qo'llashni taqiqlash, man etish. Ibtidoiy davrlarda tabiat hodisalarining sirini bila olmagan inson qurquv uyg'otadigan sehrli va zararli yovuz kuchlardan, jin, arvoxlardan, ofatli kasallik va yirtqich hayvonlardan saqlanishning yagona chorasi ularning nomini aytishni man etish, atamaslik deb tushungan. Ayniqsa, kishi nomiga nisbatan Tabu keng tarqalgan. Tilda evfemizmlar dastlab kasallik, turli yirtqich hayvonlar, g'ayritabiiy kuchlar nomini aytishni taqiqlash natijasida paydo bo'lgan. Keyinchalik kishilar o'zlariga zarar yetkazishi mumkin bo'lgan har qanday tushunchalarni tabulashtira boshlaganlar. Bu tushunchalarni almashtirish ehtiyoji tilda evfemizmlarni hosil qilgan. Til taraqqiyotining birmuncha keyingi davrlariga kelib, qo'pol va dag'al so'zlarni madaniy muloqot talabiga mos keladigan boshqa til birliklari – evfemizmlar bilan atay boshlaganlar.

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