

THE IMPORTANCE OF TABU AND EUPHEMISM

Eshmatova Raykhan

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute Special pedagogy: speech therapy direction 2nd course

Abstract

This article provides information on linguo-cultural studies. The features of expression of traditional words, the expression of taboos and euphemisms in traditional lexemes, the concepts of taboo and euphemism, their importance in language use and their impact on society are discussed.

Keywords

linguistic opportunity, linguistic expertise, communication culture, taboo, euphemism.

Abstrakt

Ushbu maqolada lingvo-madaniyatshunoslikka oid ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. An'anaviy so'zlarning ifodalanish xususiyatlari, tabu va evfemizmlarning an'anaviy leksemalarda ifodalanishi, tabu va evfemizm tushunchalari, ularning til qo'llanilishidagi ahamiyati, jamiyat hayotiga ta'siri haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar

lingvistik imkoniyat, lingvistik ekspertiza, muloqot madaniyati, tabu, evfemizm.

Taboo and euphemism are two important concepts that play a significant role in language and communication. Taboos are social or cultural prohibitions that dictate what is considered inappropriate or forbidden to talk about, while euphemisms are indirect or softer ways of referring to taboo topics. Understanding these concepts is crucial to navigating social interactions and avoiding offending others. One common taboo topic is death. In many cultures, death is considered a sensitive subject that should be approached with caution. Euphemisms such as "passed away" or "no longer with us" are often used to soften the blow of discussing death and make it more palatable for those involved. Similarly, discussing bodily functions is another taboo topic in many societies. Euphemisms like "number one" and "number two" are commonly used to refer to urination and defecation, respectively. These euphemisms help to avoid embarrassment or discomfort when discussing these natural bodily functions. Sexuality is another taboo topic that is often approached with euphemisms. Terms like "making love" or "intimate relations" are used to refer to sexual activities in a more discreet manner. This allows individuals to discuss sexuality without being too explicit or graphic. In some cases, euphemisms can be used to intentionally obscure the true nature of a taboo topic. For example, referring to someone as "vertically challenged" instead of "short" is a euphemism that may be used to avoid hurting someone's feelings. Similarly, using the term "pre-owned" instead of "used" when talking about secondhand items can make them seem more desirable.

Euphemisms can also be used to soften the impact of negative or harsh words. For example, using the term "differently abled" instead of "disabled" can help to focus on the individual's abilities rather than their limitations. This can be a more respectful and inclusive way of referring to individuals with disabilities. In addition to softening the impact of taboo topics, euphemisms can also serve as a form of social etiquette. By using euphemisms, individuals can show sensitivity and respect for others' feelings. This can help to create a more positive and harmonious social environment. However, there are also drawbacks to using euphemisms. They can sometimes be vague or misleading, leading to confusion or misunderstandings. In some cases, euphemisms can be

used to avoid addressing important issues directly, which can hinder communication and problem-solving.

Overall, understanding taboo and euphemism is essential for effective communication and social interactions. By being aware of cultural taboos and using euphemisms appropriately, individuals can navigate sensitive topics with sensitivity and respect. Euphemisms can help to soften the impact of taboo subjects and show consideration for others' feelings, making communication more effective and harmonious. Taboo and euphemism are fascinating linguistic phenomena that play a crucial role in shaping our social interactions and communication. Firstly, let's define the term "taboo." Taboo refers to a social or cultural prohibition on certain words, actions, or behaviors that are considered inappropriate, offensive, or forbidden. Taboos vary between different cultures and societies, and they often reflect deeply held beliefs, values, and norms within a community. Taboos can include topics such as religion, sex, death, and bodily functions, among others. In the other hand, euphemism is a mild or indirect word or expression used to replace a harsh, blunt, or offensive term. Euphemisms are employed to soften the impact of potentially sensitive or uncomfortable language and to avoid causing offense or discomfort to others. Euphemisms can be found in various aspects of language, including everyday conversation, literature, media, and advertising. The relationship between taboo and euphemism is complex and interconnected. Euphemisms often evolve as a way to navigate around taboos and avoid direct confrontation with sensitive topics. For example, instead of using the word "death," individuals might say "passed away" or "no longer with us" to convey the same meaning in a more gentle and socially acceptable manner.

One of the main functions of euphemisms is to maintain social harmony and politeness by avoiding sensitive or controversial subjects. Euphemisms allow individuals to communicate effectively while minimizing discomfort, offense, or awkwardness. In this sense, euphemisms serve as a tool for diplomacy and tact in social interactions. Moreover, euphemisms can also be used to convey subtle nuances of meaning or to convey complex emotions in a more nuanced way. For example, using a euphemism such as "big-boned" instead of "overweight" can help to avoid stigma and judgment while still addressing the issue of body size. It is important to note that the use of euphemisms can sometimes perpetuate societal taboos and reinforce power dynamics. Euphemistic language can mask the true nature of certain realities, making it easier to ignore or dismiss important social issues. For example, using euphemisms like "enhanced interrogation techniques" instead of "torture" can downplay the severity of human rights violations. At the same time, euphemisms can also be a means of resistance and subversion against oppressive social norms and taboos. By reclaiming derogatory terms and using euphemisms to challenge dominant narratives, individuals can empower themselves and challenge societal norms that seek to silence or marginalize certain groups.

Taboo and euphemism are two linguistic phenomena that play significant roles in shaping the way individuals communicate with each other. Taboos are social restrictions on language use, while euphemisms are words or phrases used to soften or disguise harsh or taboo topics. Both concepts are deeply intertwined as they serve as mechanisms for managing social interactions and maintaining harmony within a society. One of the main functions of taboo is to provide a set of guidelines for what is considered socially acceptable in language use. Taboos can vary widely depending on cultural norms, religious beliefs, and historical context. For example, in many cultures, swearing or using profanity is considered taboo, while in others, mentioning death or illness may be considered

inappropriate. Euphemisms, on the other hand, are employed to navigate around taboo topics in a more socially acceptable manner. Euphemisms serve as linguistic devices that allow individuals to communicate sensitive or uncomfortable topics without causing offense or discomfort. For example, instead of saying someone has died, individuals may use the euphemism "passed away" to soften the impact of the news.

The relationship between taboo and euphemism is complex, as euphemisms often arise from taboos themselves. In many cases, euphemisms are created as a way to circumvent the restrictions imposed by taboos and find more socially acceptable ways to discuss taboo topics. For example, the use of euphemisms like "restroom" or "bathroom" instead of "toilet" is a way to avoid the taboo surrounding bodily functions. Both taboo and euphemism can serve as markers of social power dynamics within a society. Taboos are often used by those in positions of authority to regulate language use and maintain social order. Euphemisms, on the other hand, can be used by individuals to assert agency and navigate around societal restrictions. For example, in oppressive regimes, euphemisms may be used as a form of resistance to censorship and control. Taboos and euphemisms also play a significant role in shaping individual identities and group dynamics. The use of taboo language or euphemisms can signal membership or affiliation with certain social groups or ideologies. For example, the use of specific taboo words or euphemisms within a particular community can serve as a form of insider language that distinguishes members from outsiders. In addition to their social functions, taboo and euphemism also have psychological implications for individuals. Taboos can create feelings of shame or guilt when violated, while euphemisms can serve as coping mechanisms for dealing with uncomfortable or difficult topics. The language we use can shape our thoughts and emotions, and the use of taboo or euphemistic language can affect how we perceive and interact with the world around us. Understanding the complexities of taboo and euphemism is crucial for effective communication and intercultural understanding. It is important to be aware of the cultural and social contexts in which these linguistic phenomena operate in order to navigate them successfully. By recognizing the power dynamics, social functions, and psychological implications of taboo and euphemism, we can become more effective communicators and engaged members of society.

References:

1. Mamatov A. Phraseology of the Uzbek language. issues: doctor of philological sciences... diss. abstract - Tashkent, 1999. - 56 p.
2. Kholmanova "Boburnoma" lexicon study: philology. Doctor of Sciences... diss. abstract - Tashkent, 2009. - 22 p.
3. Kadirova H. Abdulla Kodiri's book on the use of euphemisms and dysphemisms: Philology. a fan name ... diss. abstract - Tashkent, 2009. - 23 p. // 4. Rustamova D. Linguistic-cultural and socio-pragmatic aspects of metaphorical euphemism: Philol. a fan name ... diss. abstract - Fergana, 2018. - 50 p.
4. 15. Kungurov R., Begmatov E., Tojiev E. Fundamentals of speech culture and methodology. - T.: Ukitchich, 1992. - 160 p.;
5. 16. Sodikov A., Abduazizov A., Iriskulov M. Introduction to Linguistics. - T.: Ukitchich, 1981. - 266 p.; Mn!o^yeu M. Semasiology of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Mumtoz Soz, 2010. - 127 p.