

THE ANALYSIS OF EUPHEMISMS RELATED TO POLITICAL CORRECTNESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK POLITICAL PRESS

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Annotation

Nowadays political correctness is one of the approach in linguistics and means not allowing any discrimination in speech activity, and not using awkward expressions. To express this political correctness we use words and word combinations which serve to describe the object of speech in a softer, more subtle way rather than expressing it directly and openly. Euphemism is one of the way of expressing political correctness. This article analyzes the structure of the euphemism related to political correctness in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: euphemism, political correctness, discrimination, political discourse.

Political correctness is a term used to describe language, policies, or measures that are intended to avoid offense or disadvantage to members of particular groups in society. Political correctness as a set of cultural attitudes, the implementation of which occurs through a critical rethinking of the prevailing socio-cultural stereotypes and a revision of generally accepted behavioral and linguistic norms up to a conscious rejection of them in favor of new ones, designed to be more in line with the spirit of the times. [3;39] So, speech alertness is considered a set of cultural relations, and it is carried out based on the culture of each country, taking into account the current modern conditions. S.G. Ter-Minasova said "is expressed in the desire to find new ways of linguistic expression instead of those that offend the feelings and dignity of the individual, infringe on his human rights by habitual linguistic faux pas and / or straightforwardness in relation to race and gender, age, health, social status, appearance, etc." [6;12]

The ideology of political correctness is relevant for English and Uzbek political discourse to hide the problems related to race, ethnicity, property, age and others of the country's population and to avoid discrimination. First of all, it should be noted that the peculiarity of speech vigilance in the social sphere is not to protect some representatives of our society (disabled, elderly, in need of financial and social support, etc.) from discrimination, but to hide various unwanted social phenomena.

It is a scientific work that a characteristic group of euphemisms to express rhetorical vigilance in political discourse is to change words or phrases that affect citizens with physical and mental disabilities, socially and economically needy families, children without children or those who have lost their parents, and citizens without discrimination into other words or phrases. was

analyzed during These circumstances play a very important role in the political life of each country. One of the prominent social issues in English political discourse is racism between whites and blacks.

- **euphemism in the category of noun**

bump (the) - peremptory dismissal from employment;

cage - a prison;

disability - a limiting mental or physical condition;

whitewash - an attempt to hush up an embarrassing or shameful event;

“All of the housemates are on **disability**, but collectively able to live independently.”

(Washington Post, 2021 February)

faxriylar - mamlakatning alohida xizmatlari uchun hurmat yuzasidan beriladigan yoshi katta insonlar;

kasanachilik - kiyimlarni tikish, tikuvchilik;

nuroniylar - aholining yuzidan nur yog‘ilib turadigan yoshi katta kishilari;

pandemiya - epidemik kasallikning bir mamlakat, bir necha mamlakat yoki qit‘ada yoppasiga tarqalishi (COVID-19);

chiqindixona - kerakmas narsalar, axlat yig‘iladigan joy yoki idish;

“Shu munosabat bilan ta‘lim muassasalari, mehnat jamoalari va mahallalarda aholining keng qatlamlari, jumladan, harbiy xizmatchilar va Qurolli Kuchlarimiz faxriylarini jalb etgan holda, harbiy-vatanparvarlik yo‘nalishidagi tadbirlarni tashkil etish va o‘tkazish bo‘yicha ishlarni faollashtirish, bo‘lg‘usi askarlarning ongu tafakkurini, yurtimiz tarixiga oid bilimlarini oshirish, jismoniy chiniqtirish talab etiladi.” (Fundamental Iqtisod, 2014, yanvar)

- **euphemism in the category of adjective**

available - involuntarily unemployed;

crumbly - an old person;

eccentric - severely ill mentally;

simple - small intelligence;

slate-off - a person with low intelligence or lacking common sense;

“In 1890, a mustachioed **eccentric** named Eugene Schieffelin released a few dozen European starlings into New York City.” (Washington Post, 2015, April)

keksa-uzoq yashab katta yoshga yetgan, umrining oxirgi bosqichini yashayotgan; qari

“Biz mehribon ota-onalarimiz, muhtaram keksa insonlarimiz oldidagi ana shu qarzimizni yanada teran anglagan holda, ularga har tomonlama e‘tibor va g‘amxo‘rlik ko‘rsatishdek olijanob maqsadlar bilan 2015-yilga qadam qo‘yar ekanmiz, biz uchun milliy o‘zligimiz timsoliga aylanib ketgan kattaga – hurmat, kichikka – izzat, mehr-oqibat, shafqat va muruvvat kabi ezgu fazilatlarni yanada mustahkamlab, ularni jondan aziz farzandlarimizning ongu shuuriga singdirishda kirib kelayotgan yil muhim, yuksak bir bosqich bo‘lishiga ishonaman.”

(Xalq so‘zi, 2015, yanvar)

- euphemism in the category of verb

to chuck (the) - peremptory dismissal from employment;

to downsize - to dismiss employees;

to exclude (the) - poor people;

to fallen (the) - those killed in war;

yo‘qotmoq - o‘zining yaqin insoni vafot etmoq;

The use of not only the lexicon itself, but also expressions to avoid social protection and discrimination is considered a linguistic phenomenon related to English and Uzbek political discourse. During our analysis, we found that their structure is more similar to euphemisms in other groups:

Adv+V

economically disadvantaged - poor;

optically challenged - having defective eyesight;

“They were still massively **economically disadvantaged** because they had no access to credit.”

(The Times, 2011, December)

- N+N

at government expense - in prison;

human sacrifice - the dismissal of employees;

ajal og‘zi - o‘lim;

farzand dog‘i - farzandidan ayrilgan ona dardi;

chiqindi daftari - axlat tashlash uchun yig‘iladigan pullarni hisoblab yozuvchi daftar;

“Jigarbandiga “rizqing uzilmasin, bolajonim” degan xavotir-hadikda non tishlatgan mushtipar onalar farzandini armiyaga emas, ajal og‘ziga jo‘nayatganday jon hovuchlab qolardi.” (Xalq so‘zi, 2013, yanvar)

- Adv+V

halok bo‘lmoq - o‘lmoq;

“...asosan xizmat burchini bajarish vaqtida halok bo‘lgan 11 nafar harbiy xizmatchining byustlari ular tahsil olayotgan umumta‘lim maktablariga o‘rnatildi.” (Vatanparvar, 2019, yanvar)

“Sometimes **human sacrifice** is appropriate, but we have not quite reached that point yet.”

(Daily Telegraph, 2011, November)

- N+Adj

imkoniyati cheklangan - aqliy yoki jismoniy nogironligi bor inson;

yoshi ulug‘ - keksa, qari;

“Imtiyozli kreditlar, imkoniyati cheklangan fuqarolarga aravachalar, qo‘ltiq tayoq olib beryapmiz. Shuningdek, jinoyatchilik va huquqbuzarlik holatlarining oldini olish, bandlikni ta‘minlash choralari ham ko‘rilmoqda.” (Adolat, 2019, dekabr)

- Adj+N

absent parent - parent who does not live with his or her infant children;

academical subnormal - very low ability or intelligence;

classic proportions (of) - fat;

social housing - accommodation built for poor people;

social inclusion - giving special advantages to selected groups of people;

social security - the payment of money by the state to the poor;

“They make less use of [medical](#) systems and **social security**.” (The Times, 2011, March)

barvaqt nikoh - balog‘atga yetmagan fuqarolarning erta tumush qurishi;

ekologik ofat - tabiiy ravishda boshga kulfat soluvchi yoki halokatga olib keluvchi baxtsizlik;

eskicha qarash- dunyoqarashning torligi;

ijtimoiy larza – notinchlik, beboshlik;

“Dasturga ko‘ra, Toshkent shahri, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi va viloyatlar markazlarida hamda yirik shaharlarda 50 mingga yaqin uy-joyga muhtoj oilalar uchun 5, 7 va 9 qavatli arzon uylar quriladi.” (Fundamental Iqtisod, 2016, oktabr)

- Complex social euphemisms of three and more components:

light in the head of - low intelligence;

mentally handicapped people - people with learning difficulties;

people who are down on their luck - poor people in the country;

“We are willing to look out for one another and help people who are vulnerable and help

people who are down on their luck” (Daily Telegraph, 2012, April)

boshi yostiqqa tegmoq - kasal bo‘lmoq;

foni dunyodan boqiy dunyoga ketmoq - o‘lmoq;

jazoni ijro etish muassasasi - sud huquq tizimi;

kam ta‘minlangan oila - moddiy jihatdan kambag‘al bechora aholi qatlami;

ko‘rish qobilyati cheklangan - ko‘r;

mehribonlik uyi tarbiyalanuvchisi - yetim yesirlar;

“Odatda umr bo‘yi vaqtni qadrlamagan, yoshi bir joyga yetib “ko‘zi ochilgan” ijodkorlar ellikdan o‘tib sermahsul bo‘lib qolishadi.” (Xalq so‘zi”, 2013, fevral)

In the process of analyzing the structure of euphemisms related to speech alertness, we will be able to see the structure characteristic of English and Uzbek political discourse:

- Adv+Adj

differently able - disabled people;

“Organizations should also work closely with individuals who are knowledgeable about accessibility to better understand policies and practices that need to be adopted or amended to better accommodate those who are **differently abled**.” (The Washington Post, 2019, December)

- N+V

bosim o‘tkazmoq - kuch ishlatish;

jon bermoq - o‘lmoq;

“Hali-hamon sud ishlariga tashqaridan bosim o‘tkazish holatlari sezilib turibdi.” (Adolat, 2019, noyabr)

Summarizing the above points and examples, we can emphasize that the favorable social situation in the country directly depends on the correct conduct of the language policy and the careful choice of words. Therefore, in the English and Uzbek political discourse, all concepts related to the manifestation of any signs of social inequality of people are euphemized. All the given examples of euphemisms of the group under consideration meet the requirements of speech vigilance and are mainly used to hide the seriousness of social problems, to reduce them, to prevent social conflicts, and also not to "lose face" of a subject of low social status. Forms of euphemization of lexical units of the analyzed group are quite wide and diverse.

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