

## THE USAGE OF EUPHEMISM IN COMMUNICATION

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**Abstract:** This article is about usage of Euphemism in communication. Indicating the several meaning of the English words. Some examples are provided in this article concerning to the theme.

**Key words:** Semantic system, Compositional Semantics, Euphemism.

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. It can be applied to entire texts or to single words. For example, "destination" and "last stop" technically mean the same thing, but students of semantics analyze their subtle shades of meaning. The structure and arrangement of meaning in the English language is referred to as the semantic system. It includes the interactions between various language aspects as well as the rules and principles that control how words, phrases, and sentences express meaning. Although the adaptive system approach to vocabulary is still in its early stages of development, an approximate estimate of its importance may already be made. Language and other adaptive systems—better researched in other fields of science—are able to gather data from the extralinguistic environment and use it for self-optimization with feedback. The variation stays in the vocabulary if it turns out to be helpful. The process's outcomes, such as new word or neologism analysis, can be used to observe it. Every moment, new ideas arise that need new terms to describe them. There are instances when an existing entity or idea gets a new name, and the previous name is dropped. As a word "semantics" was first used by Michel Breal a French philologist (a language historian) in 1883. He studied how languages are organized, how languages change as a time passes and the connections within languages.

The comprehension of lexical and grammatical meaning is the fundamental building block of the semantic system. Grammatical meaning deals with the links between words and how they come together to form meaningful units, whereas lexical meaning is concerned with the meanings of individual words. The concepts of reference and inference are also part of the semantic system, which enables speakers to comprehend and converse about their surroundings. While inference includes drawing logical conclusions, reference entails using language to point to or identify particular entities or concepts. The study of meaning at linguistic levels, such as word, phrase, and discourse meaning, is also included in the semantic system. This entails comprehending the construction and interpretation of meaning in various circumstances and the ways in which pragmatics, social norms, and personal

viewpoints can all have an impact. All things considered, the English semantic system is a dynamic and intricate framework that supports both linguistic and cognitive processes and serves as the foundation for meaning communication in the language. One of the main areas of linguistics and cognitive science research is the study of the English semantic system. It entails investigating how language encodes, conveys, and interprets meaning as well as how context, culture, and cognition affect these processes. The study of lexical semantics, which focuses on the meanings of individual words and how they connect to one another, is a crucial component of the semantic system. This entails being aware of a word's various meanings, implications, and connections to other words in the language. Compositional semantics, which studies how the meanings of words and phrases mix to generate the meaning of larger language units, such as sentences and paragraphs, is another area of research. This entails being aware of the ways that syntax and grammar support a language expression's overall meaning. The semantic system also includes pragmatics, which is concerned with the use of language in context to accomplish communication objectives. This involves being aware of the ways in which speakers use language to negotiate social relationships, make conclusions, and convey intentions. Cultural and sociocultural elements also impact the English semantic system because various cultures may have different norms and traditions for interpreting meaning. For instance, the meaning of some words or phrases in a particular situation may change depending on their cultural links or implications.

A gentle or indirect phrase or expression is used in place of one that is seen too harsh, rude, or objectionable, a phenomenon known as euphemism. It is frequently employed to soften or normalize touchy or disagreeable subjects. There are euphemisms in common speech, literature, politics, and advertising, among other language-related contexts.

Euphemisms can be used to hide the truth or sway opinions, even though in some circumstances they can be used to be kind or compassionate. For instance, downplaying the gravity of a situation might occur when euphemism language is used to explain a dangerous medical issue. Euphemisms occasionally contribute to the spread of stigmas or stereotypes by disguising the truth of particular identities or experiences. It's critical to take into account the context and purpose of euphemistic language use. Although euphemisms can be a useful tool for tact and empathy, it's important to consider how they may affect how we perceive the outside world

The identification of connotational meaning in sentences in English.

1. Harsh phrase: "She died."

Euphemistic phrase: "She passed away."

Keskin ma'nosi: "U o'ldi"

Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "U bu olamdan ko'z yumdi "

2. Harsh phrase: "He's unemployed."  
Euphemistic phrase: "He's between jobs."  
Keskin ma'nosi: "U ishsiz"  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "U hozir kasbiga doir ish qidirmoqda "
3. Harsh phrase: "She's overweight."  
Euphemistic phrase: "She's full-figured."  
Keskin ma'nosi: "U semiz"  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "U to'liq figuralik"
4. Harsh phrase: "He's a liar."  
Euphemistic phrase: "He stretches the truth."  
Keskin: "U yolg'onchi"  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "U haqiqatni me'yoridan oshirib yoritdi "
5. Harsh phrase: "They're getting a divorce."  
Euphemistic phrase: "They're going their separate ways."  
Keskin ma'nosi: "Ular ajrashishmoqda"  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: " Ular boshqa boshqa yo'llardan ketishga qaror qilishdi"
6. "She's in a better place now" is a euphemism for "she's dead."  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "U hozir har doimgidanda yaxshi joyda". Keskin ma'nosi: "U o'ldi"
7. "Letting him go" is a euphemism for "firing him from his job."  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "Unga ketishga ruhsat berildi"  
Keskin ma'nosi: "u ishdan bo'shatdi".
8. "Senior citizen" is a euphemism for "old person."  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "Keksa fuqaro"  
Keskin ma'nosi : "Qari odam".
9. "Correctional facility" is a euphemism for "prison."  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "Axloq tuzatish muassasi"  
Keskin ma'nosi: "Qamoq"
10. "Domestic engineer" is a euphemism for "housewife."  
Qog'ozga o'ralgan ma'nosi: "Maishiy muhandis"  
Keskin ma'nosi: "Uy bekasi"

In each of these examples, the euphemistic phrases are used to soften the impact of the harsh or unpleasant words or phrases. However, they also obscure the true nature of the situation. It's important to be aware of the connotational meaning behind euphemistic language in order to fully understand the implications of what is being communicated.

In conclusion, the usage of Euphemism can express politeness in communication.

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