

SEMANTICS OF EUPHEMISTIC AND DYSPHEMIC UNITS

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Abstract: *This article is devoted to a linguistic denomination so called dysphemism, which is considered to be an opposed phenomenon to euphemism. In addition, this article discusses the similarities and differences between these two linguistic phenomena. Besides, the article deals with the classification of dysphemism which is formed by means of some factors, such as those in the classification of euphemisms.*

Key words: *Euphemism, dysphemism, taboo, cacophemism, cursing, insulting, satire, synonymous line.*

Introduction: The role of dysphemism as a means of expressing communicative behavior is unique. As a result of the recent acceleration of democracy, as well as the adoption of the Law on Freedom of Speech in the Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, the use of dysphemism in the Western media and other media became popular. Accordingly, it required a thorough study and analysis of dysphemism. Both events euphemism and dysphemism are the product of the speech process. Linguistic units loaded with such euphemistic meaning also require renaming of euphemistic or dysphemic meaning. As the euphemistic or dysphemic feature becomes obsolete, the subjective relationship of meaning weakens. This means that over time, new units emerge, and the old ones continue to fill the line of synonyms, homonyms, and polysemy at the linguistic level. Also, euphemisms formed by abbreviating and modifying a word or phrase, as well as non-verbal euphemisms or dysphemism, expressed by substituting a word from another language expands.

Their stylistic, grammatical classifications emerge, and dictionaries are created. Hence, this phenomenon continues to evolve in relation to space and time.

Two tendencies are evident in any speech:

- a) euphemism;
- b) dysphemism.

In both cases, there is a clear personal or social relationship.

In both society and in the linguistic activity of the individual, we can observe the disbalance between both phenomena, an increase in euphemism leads to a decrease in dysphemism and vice versa.

Dysphemism is the use of negative expressions instead of positive ones. A speaker uses them to humiliate or degrade the disapproved person or character.

According to Rawson:

Euphemism is mild agreeable or round about word used in place of coarse, painful or offensive one"

Neman and Silver claim that

euphemism is a way to substitute an offensive or unpleasant word for a more explicit, offensive one, thereby veneering the truth by using polite words.

Literature review: Dysphemism is briefly explained in O.S. Akhmanova's dictionary "Dictionary of linguistic terms", A. Shomaksudov's book "Stylistics of the Uzbek language". The existing views on dysphemism were extensively analyzed by M.M. Mirtojjiyev in the monograph "Semantics of the Uzbek language" and showed the subtleties between them. In particular, A.N. Rezanova studies the

dysphemism of the English language and says that it is an ancient process.

Examples of Dysphemism

Cemetery – boneyard

Genius – egghead

Cigarette-cancer stick

Died- crocked, pegged out

Toilet –pisser

Tree hugger- environmentalist

Examples of euphemism

Garbage man- sanitation engineer

Old people- senior citizens

Pregnant- in the family way

Die- pass away

The dead- the deceased/ the late

Burier- undertaker/mortician

Lunatic asylum- mental institutions

The phenomenon of dysphemism, which is considered to be an opposed phenomenon to euphemisms, has also existed since ancient times, but unlike euphemism, it has been little studied. Initially, the same phenomenon, which attracted the attention of European linguists, was reflected in the works of scholars such as Vidlak, Jelvis, Katsev, Sheygal, Allan, Giezek. They argue that the similarity of dysphemisms with euphemisms is that they impose a certain connotative content on the denotation, form a synonymous line at the level of language, are considered as an ancient process and a speech phenomenon, as well as euphemisms.

Dysphemism is briefly explained in O.S. Akhmanova's Dictionary of Linguistic Terms. "Dysphemism (cacophemism) spa. disfemismo. replacing the name of an object, event in a particular text with a relatively rough, vulgar expression. Contradictory: Euphemism ... "

Dysphemism began to take its rightful place at the level of speech along with euphemistic units only after the Second World War, when various vices (drug addiction, prostitution, theft, orphanhood) were on the rise, and linguistics became a source of research.

Classification of dysphemisms. Dysphemism is a pragmatic phenomenon associated with a negative attitude towards denotation. The classification of dysphemism is carried out only in some works in the field of linguistics. For example, in English, dysphemism is lexically and semantically classified as follows:

- dysphemisms representing death, illness, physical and mental disabilities;
- dysphemisms associated with a wide range of criminal groups;
- dysphemisms associated with human defects;
- dysphemic names belonging to the nation;
- dysphemisms related to god, devil (satan), church rites.

Since dysphemisms are related to euphemisms, some factors, such as those in the classification of euphemisms, also serve as a basis for their classification. Dysphemic units of meaning are few and in this respect the scope of its thematic groups is also largely limited to the means by which the concepts of insulting, cursing, satire are expressed.

Dysphemic expressions of insult and insult. Below we review the dysphemic units that represent the most common insults:

1. Some animal names are used as epithets (adjectives): coon, crab, jellyfish, rattlesnake, skunk, wolf, worm, etc... The purpose of using these animal names in relation to a person is to touch their

personality.

2. Discrimination, especially to mock the mental capacity of women, often refers to bird names: chicken, goose, hen, quail, and phrases: as dumb as a dodo, as crazy as a coot / cuckoo / dupe.

3. Insulting words such as horse, jade, nag, bitch, cur, mongrel are used against immoral women. Humor, dysphemetic expressions that mean irony.

1. Mocking an entire nation in relation to the food it consumes: The French- frogs, the Germans- the Boche (cabbageheads), the British-limeys, the Mexicans-chili eaters, the Italians- spaghetti benders and so on .

2. People working in agriculture are always looked down upon. Accordingly, insulting words such as apple-knockers, clodhoppers, goober grabbers, nesters, peasants, rednecks were used against people and farmers living in rural areas.

3. There are also several dysphemetic equivalents of the word servant, which is considered neutral in relation to a person who works honestly in someone's house: flunky, henchman, hireling, lackey, minion, slave...

Conclusion

1. Linguistics has different approaches to the phenomenon of dysphemism. This approach is not sufficiently substantiated. Dysphemism differs from euphemism in its function, which is in the same system as euphemism because it is based on taboo. It can be studied as a separate phenomenon or side by side with euphemisms and taboos.

2. A dysphemism is an expression with connotations that are derogatory either about the subject matter or to the audience. Dysphemisms contrast with neutral or euphemistic expressions. Dysphemism may be motivated by fear, distaste, hatred, contempt, or humour.

3. Euphemisms and dysphemisms are an extremely rich linguistic phenomenon which require a great deal of ink to be spent on discussing a practical value of them. Since, the study of euphemisms and dysphemisms in language is important not only for linguistics but also for language history and ethnography.

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