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CLASSIFICATION OF THE STRUCTURAL GROUPS OF MEDICAL EUPHEMISMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

euphemisms used instead of rude, inappropriate words by morally and cultural side among members of the society have great importance. It is important to approach especially medical euphemisms in the communication of the doctor and patient from the modern linguistic point of view, to come new scientific-theoretical conclusions and define their lexical-semantic, stylistic- functional, linguopragmatic, gender and structural features. This article identifies structural groups of medical euphemisms. We have described them in the following order. According to the form medical euphemisms are divided into word-euphemisms, combination-euphemism, (free combination and stable combination) and sentence euphemisms. We can use word-euphemisms, phrase euphemisms, combination-euphemism in the sentence to describe diseases, body parts and certain physiological processes (and others).

Keywords: *structural group, word euphemism, combination-euphemism, sentence euphemism, denotation, dysphemism, word-building patterns.*

I. Introduction

A modern linguistic approach to euphemisms used in place of ethically and culturally inappropriate words among members of society, especially medical euphemisms in physician-patient communication, to draw new scientific and theoretical conclusions, their lexical-semantic, methodological-functional, linguopragmatic, gender and structural, it is important to explain the features. This article identifies the structural groups of medical euphemisms.

II. Literature review

In world linguistics, in Uzbek linguistics, the research on the subject is studied, and the article classifies groups according to the morphological structure of medical euphemistic units, the form of expression. Until our work, although euphemistic units were classified as word-euphemism, compound-euphemism, and speech-euphemism according to their formal structure, the task of determining the specificity of these manifestations to medical euphemism was determined, and although the analysis yielded a positive result, it cannot be said to depend on formal form.

III. Analysis

First of all, it should be borne in mind that the syntactic structure is close to the concept of morphological structure, more precisely, they express the same content, as long as the euphemism has a certain phrase and sentence appearance, the syntactic structure has become the basis. In our view, euphemisms specific to medical language and, in general, their form of expression should be taken as a point of reference on the basis of their being in the form of words, phrases and sentences.

It would be expedient to distinguish the manifestations of medical euphemisms according to the form of expression. Their morphological structure is primitive (to get rid of), simple artificial word (to loosen), complex (auxiliary verb) (take off) and specific to the compound word form [noun + verb] (to see a child) and [adjective + verb] (child became). According to the form of expression of medical euphemisms, the word-euphemism, compound-euphemism (free compound and fixed compound (phrase), speech-euphemism) were identified, as a component (subordinate clause) in the form of a simple ([WPM] device) clause in the participle structure (circle) and its function was proved by examples.

The origin, development, spiritual groups, functions, role and significance of euphemisms in the language system have been studied in detail in world linguistics. The work of G.A. Vildanova, A.M. Katsev, L.V. Pokhronitskaya, N.M. Potapova, N.V. Pryadilnikova [1, 21] is significant in that such problems are solved. However, the studies we have observed in world linguistics have not explored the structural groups of euphemisms, the issues of structural structure. The structural structure of euphemism in Uzbek linguistics was partially studied by H. Kadyrova [2, 13], Z. Kholmonova in her study of the lexicon "Boburnoma" expressed valuable views on the structural and morphological structure of medical terms [3, 43]. The views of scholars who have studied the lexical-semantic nature of euphemistic units on the role of the euphemism in the lexicon of a particular language are close to each other, one complementing the other. While V.P. Moskvina considers euphemisms as a unit that increases the vocabulary of the language, including enriching the existing synonymous line, forming a new synonymous series, S.I. Madjaeva considers euphemisms as a unit that enriches medical terminology [4, 21]. Analyzing the structural and morphological structure of medical terms found in "Boburnoma", Z. Kholmonova divides them into groups such as:

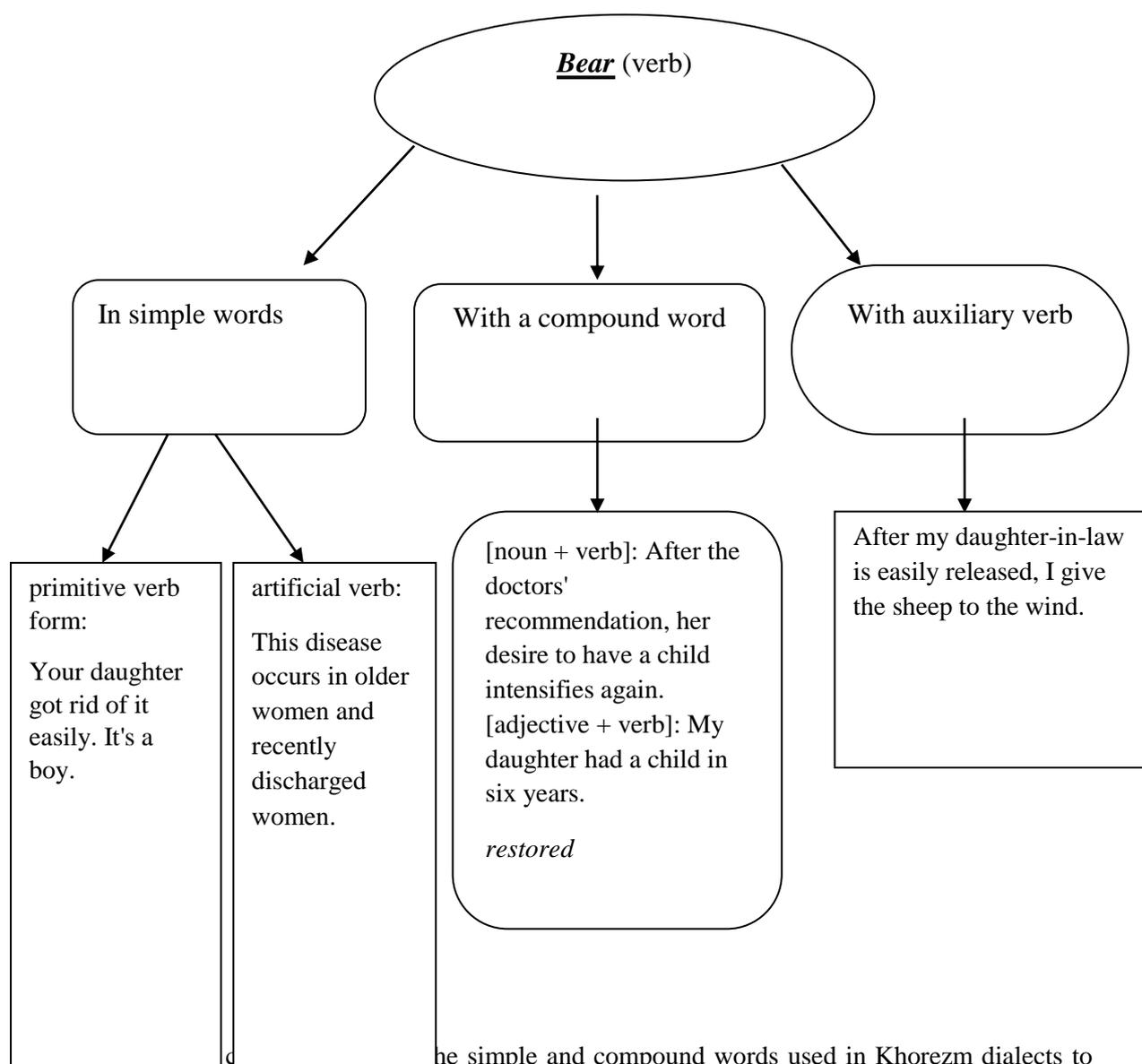
- a) terms in the form of primitive words: obila, mafosil, qort, dobguli, zaxm, yara, qulun, quyong, kalolat, hasba;
- b) terms in the form of artificial words: rezandalik, behuzurlik, isitma;
- c) terms with complex structure: a) terms in the form of a compound word: nakohat ayyomi, qulan quyrug'i; adjective + noun: sa'b quyong; noun + noun: chupchuq bezgak; noun + verb: fasd qil =, magzi chiq =; b) terms in the form of exaggeration: sohibi uzr.

X. Kadirova classifies euphemisms according to their formal structure. In particular, among the euphemistic means used in the works of Abdullah Qadiri distinguishes euphemistic word (phrase), euphemistic compound, euphemistic sentence:

- 1) word-euphemism: saw, rubbish, short (stupid), oven (government), game (trick), wound (pain), heartless (coward), loaded (pregnant), skirtless (purblind), speculator (abuser, swindler), hoof (child), brothel (toilet), elder (vodka), obirahmat (vodka), nomad (wife), weak (woman, helpless), phrase-euphemism: kavshining chakagi yirtildi (to bother), boshida tegirmon yurgizish (to torment), yoshini yashab, oshini oshagan (aged), kosasi oqarmay ketyapti (poor), tishimizni tishimizga qo'yishga majburmiz (endure);
- 2) compound-euphemism: yovvoyi chiqim (bribe), olachipor drama (useless, raw work), silliq bola (homosexual), tomoq majlisi (eating place);

3) sentence-euphemism [subject + verb]: dimog'iga putur yetib qolgan ("arrogant"), dami kesiladi (turn off the sound), yelkasi qichimasin ("to covet"), insoniyat hislarimiz jim yota olmadi ("our senses are shaken"), kavshining chakagi yirtildi ("bothered"), katta tollar kesilsin ("good times are gone"), suyaklari o'ltirgan ("old, emaciated").

According to our research, the morphological structure of medical euphemisms in Uzbek linguistics, according to their structure, is in the form of simple, compound, auxiliary verbs. This can be determined by the analysis of euphemisms that express the meaning of the verb bear.



the simple and compound words used in Khorezm dialects to express the meaning of birth, such as qo'zilamoq, yengillashmoq, bavakli bo'lmoq, qutilib olmoq, hadya etmoq, have a euphemistic character.

The result of the analysis of the morphological structure of medical euphemisms is reflected in the above-mentioned considerations about their structure. However, there are certain species that are specific to their form of expression, which requires a separate analysis. Prior to our work, in particular, in H. Kadyrova's research, euphemistic units were divided into word-euphememes, compound-euphemisms and speech-euphemisms according to their formal structure. cannot be said to

be dependent. First of all, it should be borne in mind that the syntactic structure is close to the concept of morphological structure, more precisely, they express the same content, as long as the euphemism has a certain phrase and sentence appearance, the syntactic structure has become the basis. In our view, euphemisms specific to medical language and, in general, their form of expression should be taken as a point of reference on the basis of their being in the form of words, phrases and sentences. It is therefore expedient to distinguish the manifestations of medical euphemisms according to the form of expression. They are:

- 1) word-euphemism;
- 2) compound euphemism: a) euphemism in the form of a free compound; b) a stable compound form (expression) euphemism;
- 3) sentence-euphemism.

Whether or not medical euphemisms have such appearances is determined by analysis. Indeed, speech not only reflects the spiritual features of the euphemistic unit, but also provides more information about its forms of expression, that is, its occurrence in a particular form. With this in mind, it is necessary to observe and analyze the types and manifestations of euphemisms in medical speech according to the form of expression.

First of all, euphemisms are expressed in the form of word-euphemisms in medical speech. For example, the compound verb to have a child [adjective + verb] is used in speech as a euphemistic substitute for the verb to give birth. Her only dream is to have children. (“Tashxis”, 2016. №2. –P. 11.).

The verb immature is also a euphemism for adulthood in speech. It is known that girls between the ages of 16-17 grow taller and taller, but that doesn’t mean they are mature enough to be mothers yet. (“Hamshira”, 2018.№3. –P. 11.)

In medical speech, euphemistic units are expressed not only in the form of word-euphemisms, but also in the form of a free compound. This is because just as a language has the ability to express a euphemistic meaning in the form of a simple (primitive or artificial) and a compound word, so it has the ability to express it in the form of a free compound. Although these possibilities do not fully reflect the nominative function of language and its scope, they are sufficient to define two methods of linguistic nomenclature specific to euphemistic naming. Accordingly, in speech, euphemistic units are embodied in the form of words and free combinations, serving as a means of substituting expression, denotation on the basis of pronouns.

IV. Discussion

Evidence from medical discourse is needed to make sure that euphemistic units are used in the form of a free compound. The following examples are given to prove our point:

Dushvor dard. The appearance of rabies in a dog and infecting it with a human and causing a serious illness is a catastrophe observed in the world. A man bitten, a dog bitten ... (“Tashxis,” 2017. №47, p. 14) It appears that in the language of medical professionals, rabies is a combination of difficult pain in order to provide a verbal etiquette.

When it is necessary to express the concept or information about sex in speech, first night, family intimacy, family relationship, sex life, couple relationship, sex, sexual satisfaction, sexual support, satisfaction, inclination, and reunion, enjoyment, joining, communication there is a need for

euphemistic and sometimes dysphemic derivatives in the form of words such as do, touch. Therefore, we focus on the structure of the occurring euphemistic units to express such relationships in medical discourse.

Advice for **sexually incompatible couples**. (Sogdiana, 2017. №12, p. 21) It should also be noted that men are also divided into 3 groups in terms of **sexual character**: strong, medium and satisfactory. (Sogdiana, 2017. №12, p. 21) How should men eat to be **sexually energetic**? (Sogdiana, 2017. №12, p. 21) Stay away from casual encounters. Then confidence in yourself and your **sexual partner** will also increase **your sexual potency**. (Sogdiana, 2017. №12, p. 21) Think about connecting your hearts without **sexual intimacy**. (Sogdiana, 2017, pp. 12, 21) How watch clocks affect a boy's **sexual health** ? (Sogdiana, 2017. №12, p. 21) What are the effects of abdominal cramps, obesity, body mass index disorders on **sexual activity**? (“Hamshira,” 2017. №7, pp. 13-15) This is one of the reasons why lust decreases and plays a leading role in **sexual weakness**. (Shifo-info, 2018. №4, p. 21) There is a thickening of the voice and an increase in **sexual desire** (hypersexuality). (“Shifo-info”, 2018. №4, p. 21)

The euphemisms highlighted in the examples belong to the group of euphemisms used for the expression of sexual intercourse and physio-intimate processes, especially in terms of the form of expression, especially in terms of structure. The fixed compound (phrase) serves to form a euphemistic expression, the use of which as a euphemistic medium is frequently observed in medicine and everyday speech. According to T. Kovaleva, irony, word games, expressive methods of word formation also play an important role in the formation of phraseological euphemisms. In turn, euphemisms and dysphemisms play a special role in the formation of phraseological units. Phraseological units include units that do not allow cultural discourse, that are embarrassing to say and unpleasant to hear, and that convey the meaning of insult. While such units do not meet the requirements of cultural discourse, they are encountered in random, unexpected situations in everyday speech. They are also rapidly entering the language of periodicals as well as works of art. The following examples illustrate the role of phraseological units in the formation of euphemistic expressions:

Lady was pregnant for Mirza Jahangir, and months later a son was born. (“Temurnoma”, p. 112) *If the offspring we dream of is born under your wing!* (P. Kadirov. "Avlodlar dovoni", p. 366) *We were all born by mothers.* (“Oila va jamiyat”, 1997. №3.) *I have lived my whole life bowing to the man who showed me the face of the world.* (“Oila va jamiyat” 1997. №4.) *I said there that either today or tomorrow my daughter-in-law's eyes will open.* (“Tashxis”, 2017. №11, p. 12) *From the day you were pregnant, the gynecologist be in control.* (Shifo-info, 2016. №21, p. 7) - *This is the condition of mankind, - he said with a sigh. - Habiba grandmother handed over the deposit.* (O. Hoshimov. “Dunyoning ishlari”)

In addition, euphemistic units have the ability to be expressed in the form of sentences. In verbal reality, the following derivatives indicate that they are used in a sentence-structured variant, as a component of a simple or compound sentence. 1. *If there was any magic in her thin dark hands, after five or six minutes of trying, suddenly a baby's cry was heard* (P. Kadirov. “Avlodlar dovoni” - p. 134). 2. *A new guest came into the world, welcomed the baby to the ground, To shake the blanket, turned slowly and calmly* (A. Omonturdiyev. “O'zbek tilining qisqacha evfemik lug'ati”. 2006 - p. 43.). In verbal derivatives, the meaning of birth can be seen to be expressed through euphemistic units as the baby cries, a new visitor arrives. These derivatives point to the speech phenomenon of the structurally simple linguistic construction pattern of these euphemistic units - [WpM]:

Baby's(focusing) crying (subject) heard (verb)

New (attributive) guest (subject) arrived (verb)

Also, I was not pregnant, when I was not ready for motherhood, the units are sentence-euphemisms meaning infertility, sterile and infertile units are dysphemisms in the form of words and phrases that mean the same thing.

In women, there is a biological process that occurs every 21-30 (usually 28) days, i.e. euphemisms related to menstruation, which are structurally different in speech such as menstruation, menstruation, puberty, cycle onset, physiological process, apologetic woman alternating with appearances, creating a culturally and morally eloquent expression. Thus, menstruation is a euphemism for puberty, the beginning of a cycle, a physiological process, an apologetic woman, menstruation, and so on. Pain is also a sign of the onset of labor. Depending on the state of speech, it is replaced by euphemisms such as labor, pain, lightness, euphemism for pain, hot, near the moon, tears.

V. Conclusion

In short, medical euphemisms have the appearance of word-euphemism, compound-euphemism (free compound and fixed compound (phrase)), speech-euphemism, depending on the form of expression. Word-euphemism, phrase-euphemism, compound-euphemism serve to name diseases, body parts, some physiological processes (and others) in speech. Speech-euphemism occurs in medical speech as a part of a compound sentence (subordinate clause), in the form of a simple sentence ([WPM] device), in the cut structure (circle) and performs its function.

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