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THE FACTORS THAT DISTINGUISH GENDER IN EUPHEMISMS

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Abstract: This article details the role of pragmatic factors in the realities of gender meaning in euphemisms. The euphemisms analyze the identity of the factors of personality and the situation in the realities of gender meaning. These two factors are explained by examples that play an important role in the emergence of gender meaning in euphemisms.

Key words: euphemism, a gender value, pragmalinguistics, pragmatics, personal factor, speech situation, speech conditions, the speech highlights the role of speech, the Uzbek culture of communication, behavior, communication, manner of communication, national mentality, linguistic

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The main attention in the process of teaching the native language is paid to the implementation of a number of logical operations, such as improving the vocabulary of the reader, the perception and understanding of the subtleties, differences and analogies of words, mispronunciation and writing, linking words, and from phrases—the ability to catch the text, find and correct spiritual and grammatical errors in the connections, logical errors in the text, the correct perception of someone else's opinion, the expression of one thought in another form, the

restoration of the continuation of interrupted thought, it is necessary to properly assess the speech situation and focus on the formation of skills and the ability to use the capabilities of the language in accordance with it. It is necessary to give the reader some phonetic, lexical and grammatical rules necessary for this practice, to recommend various mechanisms and ways of expression and perception of thought, ways of their application in accordance with different speech conditions, to develop a system of exercises and tasks on the basis of which, to

increase attention to speech and cultural speech classes. Thus, in modern linguistics, it is literally necessary to sharply reduce the rules on scientific issues of linguistics, and not to deepen linguistic data to the practice of thinking and speech education was in the "shadow" and served him to the student's brain was not busy exercises to create a chain of ineffective linguistic rules and cognitive languages.

Thus, the period requires textbooks of the native language not only knowledge about the construction of the language, but also the mechanisms and methods of mastering the native language. The task of studying the practical use of licensing opportunities of the Uzbek language, opened in the twentieth century, is the requirement of the time. This requires a pragmatic approach to language learning and education.

As you know, the scientific paradigm in linguistics is traditionally studied and divided into three types. It is a comparative-historical, system-daily and anthropocentric paradigm.

A new direction-at the center of the anthropocentric paradigm lies pragmatic analysis.

Pragmatics (from Greek. "work", "action") studies the behavior of characters in communication in real communication processes. At the heart of pragmatics is a language in motion, distinguished by its functions and social diversity. Language for pragmatics is not only a set of hardened characters, but also

a way to display the interaction of members of social and ethno-cultural society in any situation [4].

"The pragmatics of the language sphere, which includes the study of communication, is a conscious study of private-communicative functions in the speech activity of the speaker and the performance of speech and non-speech actions using communicative and semantic functions," K.Y. Sigal wrote [7].

As noted by the linguist-scientist Sh. Safarov, it is important to study the aspects of the linguist associated with his speech creativity. This is the main task of the anthropocentric paradigm. Accordingly, the pragmatic study of language means is associated with several factors, and these factors are manifested as follows:

- 1) personality factor;
- 2) speech situation;
- 3) speech conditions;
- 4) the proportion of speech;
- 5) the role of speech

Pragmatic approach as a new empirical branch of linguistics, emerging in Uzbek science, studies linguistic possibilities in connection with unlicensed phenomena, such as speech-listener and their interaction in the process of communication, the state of communication. The practical use of man-licensed features-this is a personal quality of the speech and the listener, the purpose of speech and its types (transparent or hidden), forms of speech (communication, questioning, team, please, advice, promise,

greeting, please, goodbye, apology, greeting, complaint), the speech styles, strategies and tactics, manner of speech, communication culture and worldview of the speaker or the listener, the level of knowledge, interest, etc. It occurs in conjunction with abnormal factors.

To understand the connection between euphemism and pragmatics here is the definition is given by M. L. Kovshova concerning euphemism: "Euphemism is a word or expression that, in her opinion, serves to replace some words and phrases that do not comply with the rules of speech, can lead to incorrect communication" [2].

O. S. Sakhno believes the euphemism conditional expression speech activities-twisting name of the denotation .

A pragmatic approach to evfimii connected with the demands of speech norms [4].

According to E.G.Borisova and Y.S.Martemyanova, "the speaker and the listener, entering the unknown "discussion", deliberately obfuscate and hide the meaning of euphemism the speaker and the listener aware of its meaning, makes a series of orally-cognitive operations" [4].

Such concepts as speech act, non-indicative words, context, speech situation, speaking personality are considered to be the Central concepts of linguistic pragmatics.

The emergence of gender meaning in euphemisms is directly

and indirectly related to pragmatic factors. Since gender is a euphemism related to the sexual difference of personality, it means that it is a special factor of personality. Sexual differentiation of the speaking person defines the rational use of euphemistic units.

The manifestation of the personal factor in the Uzbek language is as follows:

1. It is connected with physiology of men and women.
2. It is connected with the character of a man and a woman.
3. It is associated with the appearance of men and women.
4. It is connected with the profession of men and women.

Depending on the gender identity of the individual euphemisms are specific, in this property are important and their biological and physiological States. For example, "бокира" euphemism is applied to a girl who untouched (Virgin).

Hech qayoqqa ketmayman, menga osilmang, bo`lmasa, bir bokira jonning uvoliga qolasiz! I'm not going anywhere, don't hang on me, if not, a virgin will die! (K. Yashin. Hamza).

Senga shunday bokira jononlarni topib berayki, husnini ko`rib, aqling oqmasa -hisobmas. I will find such virgins for you, see the beauty if you do not lose consciousness - it doesn't count! (J. Abdullakhonov, Tufhon).

Or "boshqorong'u" euphemism-a condition that occurs in the first months of pregnancy in pregnant women (for example, something to want or to hate).

Uning anorga boshi qorong'i. meaning: she wants a pomegranate.

Boshi qorong'uga olam qorong'u. (Proverb) meaning: to want something but not find.

Uning ittifoqo "coca-cola"ga boshi qorong'i bo'lib qoldi (Mirmuhsin, Hikoyalar va Qissalar). Meaning: she wants a coca-cola.

In the above examples, the personality factor is related to the physiological state of women, examples such as "nomiga er, erkakligi yo'q, mijozi zaif" (meaning: impotent) indicate the physical state of men and are considered gender. The word "Маъшу?а" is used to mean lover acquires euphemistic character. Combinations of "oson daromad topuvchi, sharmandali ish egalari (easy money, shameful laborer)" soften the meaning of the lexeme "prostitute" and serve to refer to the female nature.

Parvo qilma, o'lib ketdi ajdahor, Kelib ma'shuqini topgandir Shakar (Shirin va Shakar). Meaning: The Dragon is dead, Shakar found his lover.

In any case, in the hope of easy profits, they will continue this work in hidden ways ("Postda", 2004, 14 April).

"Nopoklik qilmoq, nomusini bulg'amoq, nomusiga tegmoq, nomusini barbod etmoq" euphemisms are a smooth version of the word rape, expressing the perverse behavior of men.

Ey benomus, nopoklik qilishdan or qilmaysizmi, - deb baqirdi Mo'mina. Mumina shouted:

Shameless!, do not you get sick of being dirty? (T.Malik, Nomus, p 41)

It is evident that the personal factor manifests all the features that a person has-whether negative or positive. From this point of view, the components of a pragmatic environment are characterized by quantitative diversity and breadth. Among the personalities, circumstances, conditions are important factor of personality, character and position of communicants, relationships. The speech state of one person consists of such manifestations as sexual intercourse, verb, savia, social status, age, knowledge, specialty, health, mood, each of which to some extent affects the speech occurrence of linguistic units. According to N.D.Aryutunova "Any speech phenomenon is based on a particular purpose. People are talking about how to convince the listener of something, for example, to advise, to promise or ask with the intention to explain their own discussion about something" [1]. The intention, which is one of the important parts of pragmalinguistics, namely the aim of the speaker, is expressed in euphemisms smoothly, without sinking into the heart of the listener, which contributes to the emergence of several of the above factors.

Conclusion we can say that the influence of pragmatic factors on euphemisms is, of course, connected with the Uzbek culture of communication, the behavior of

communication, the etiquette of communication, the national mentality. In fact, the culture of Uzbek communication is to convey to the interlocutor the idea, which is beautiful and unpleasant to say, "wrap it in paper". Hence, the use of euphemisms in speech serves to express the specific purpose of the speaker.

In General, any process-whether physical or mental - does not occur without the human factor. At the heart of all movements is the human factor. Thus, the factor of personality occupies a higher position in the center of pragmatic factors, as the force that binds them. Since the factor of personality does not take main, locutione, illocutionary and perlocutionary effect does not exist by itself. If there is no speech act, then the process of communication does not arise.

Thus, a pragmatic Euphemia is a flexible mechanism that allows you to regulate the relationship between the speaker, that is, concepts that cause complex and unpleasant sensations [4].

Although language as material refers to the General, there are endless uses for it in speech. The speaking person, his / her position in society and in connection with the situation in speech, may be used by means of linguistic means at his / her discretion within the framework of the existing norms. Diversity in the use of language means causes variability [9].

In the "National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" the concept of

pragmatics is characterized as follows: "Pragmatics is manifested through the speech process, a specific state of communication, covering social activities. Linguistic pragmatics does not have a clear form, appearance; it includes many issues related to the subject of speech, the addressee, their interaction in communication-intervention, the situation in communication-intervention. Public and hidden goals of the presentation (transmission of any information or thoughts, interrogation, command, please, advice, promise, sorry, greeting, complaint, etc.); the types of tactics and verbal manners; the rules of fellowship; the purpose of speech; and General Fund of knowledge of the addressee, beliefs, interests, etc. assessment of quality; the attitude of the speaker towards the message that he expounds. In pragmatics also examines numerous issues associated with such factors as speech, the addressee, the relationship between contacts, the particular communication situation. Today, the ideas of pragmatics are actively used in heuristic (referral) programming, machine translation, information retrieval systems" [11].

Thus, pragmatics arises through the communicative activity of a person, the process of communication, which is his product, and the state of communication. The object of pragmatics is a set of problems related to the specific form and appearance, the nature of the addressee and the addressee, as well as their

interaction in the process of communicating with the communicative situation. For example, communicative intention associated with the nature of the addressee and determines the quality and effectiveness of communication; communication strategy and tactics; politeness and communication manner; linguistic competence, views, interests, space and modernity of communicants are integral members of the communicative situation [10].

In a pragmatic approach, it is important to use convenient and productive forms of expression. Speech situation is divided primarily into situations that are not free and free [10].

Scientist M. Ernazarova recognized that in a free conversational situation, in communicating freely and speaks effectively uses language skills. From this, it follows that non-specific speech situation within certain requirements. At the same time, licensing opportunities are now used based on certain legislation.

In our opinion, a free situation is fully applicable in a conversational style. And not a free situation is reflected in other artistic, journalistic, official and scientific methods of speech. It should be noted that euphemism is widely used not only in art, but also in colloquial and artistic styles. For example, "ajal og'zi" is a material of publicistic style in the sense of a euphemism - death, "belidan quvvat, ko'zidan nur ketgan" - much older, old, "bokira"

- in the sense of an unmarried girl is a material journalistic style.

Jigarbandiga "rizqing uzilmasin, bolajonim" degan xavotir-hadikda non tishlatgan mushtipar onalar farzandini armiyaga emas, ajal og'ziga jo'natayotganday jon hovuchlab qolardi ("Xalq so'zi", 2013, 30-yanvar).

Oyoqlari og'rib, belidan quvvat, ko'zidan nur ketganida, hassa olib bergan... bu - Bizlarmiz ("Oila davrasida", 2015, 18-mart).

O'zining bokira ekanligini ta'kidlagan qiz farzand dunyoga keltirdi ("Saodat" № 4, 2006).

The fact that the above passages used euphemistic means is proof of our idea and is a vivid example of the fact that the journalistic style is rich in euphemic expressions. Euphemisms are also actively used in the structure of the spoken style. The presence of a speech moment in spoken speech, freedom of choice of words and the use of words in writing, respect for the right to save words make it easy to use the euphemism [8], it is for this reason that the speaker often uses the correct euphemisms as "bo'lmabdi, o'tibdi, ketib qolibdi, yo'qolibdi" instead of "o'libdi (meaning: died)." Or turn to another example:

Fonus yorug'ida ayolning ko'ylagi qizil ekanini ko'rdim. Ayol keng engi bilan fonusdan ko'zini pana qilib:

- Salomaleykum! - dedi past tovushda.

- Vaalaykum, - dedim.

- Kechirasiz, bezovta qildik. Axtamovning uyiga kelgan edik. Oshnamiz bo'ladi u kishi. Ovuldan

hali qaytmagan ekanlar. Ovullari uzoqdamish. Shu kechaga joy bersangiz, yotsak. Biz ikki kishimiz.

Xotin javob bermadi.

- Men o`zim Boysundan, - dedim.

- O`rtog`imiz Toshkentdan. Gumonsiramang.

- Shunday-ku, - dedi ayol nihoyat.

- Erkagim yo`q (meaning: I have no husband). Bo`lmasam... (Shukur Holmirzayev, Saylanma Vol. 2).

The applied euphemistic units prove that there is also a range of concrete civilized variants of this style. After all, Navoi very beautifully expresses the power of the word like the word gives the soul to the body of a dead person, from words soul in the body can perish, wanting to show that the word is a treasure of our spiritual riches.

In the euphemisms we study, both factors of the situation (both free and not free) in the emergence of gender meaning are important. After all, the arrival of euphemisms in the world is a process associated with the speech situation. Euphemisms characteristic of men and women arise on the basis of certain speech requirements. For example, undesirable forms of treatment, diseases, occupational snowflakes, physiological, psychological processes, age and external euphemisms expressed in terms are euphemized by the situation. They acquire euphemistic character based on ethical and aesthetic demand of the question. We prove our opinion by examples.

Bola mo`ljaldagi xonadonga kelganiga ishonch hosil qilgach,

cho`ntagidan bir kichik daftar olib, qarshidagi beva ayolga uzatdi.

- Xola, bu daftarni olib anavi qayrilishdagi nonvoyxonaga borasiz. Bir varag`ini yirtib, uzatib bitta non olasiz. Ikki varag`ini uzatib ikkita non olasiz (Ahmad Lutfi Kozonchi, Kaynona, p-8).

In this example, the word "beva" (meaning: widow) was euphemized to mean "a single woman whose husband died". The author used this euphemistic unit with the aesthetic requirement of the speech situation.

"Yo, Rabbim, uylanadigan bo`lsam, menga pokiza bir xonim nasib et. Halol sut emgan, Senga bandalik qiladigan, meni Sening yo`lingdan qo`ymaydigan umr yo`ldoshga ro`baro qil. Mening ham, onamning ham haqqiga rioya qiladigan, bu dunyo u dunyo yuzimni yorug` qiladigan bir jufti halol nasib et. Ey, Allohim, yaxshi turmush, go`zal hayot nasib ayla. Agar turmush yaxshi kechmasa, bir-birimizni tushunmasak, mening uylanishimdan foyda yo`q. Allohim, meni huzuri pokingda uyatga qo`yma!" (Ahmad Lutfi Kozonchi, Kaynona, p-11).

In the above passage, "xotin olmoq" (meaning: take a wife) unit "marry", the word "xotin" (meaning: wife) is denoted smoothly through the euphemisms "umr yo`ldosh", "jufti halol" (meaning: life partner, honest couple). This work was the prayer of the Hero Mustafa before the wedding made him alone, and the use of euphemisms in his speech showed his upbringing, culture. If the author did not speak about it so,

the hero could not carry out the task set for him, that is could not Express the purpose of the writer. It should be noted that euphemisms in the Uzbek language are characteristic not only for women but also for men, leading in their speech. Obviously, the speech situation is closely related to the intention you want to Express.

Ikkala xotin ovozlari picha ko'tara tushib, xotinlar qiy-chuvi orasida suhbatda bemalol davom etdilar, Zebining qulog'i ham go'yo derazaga osilib qoldi.

- Qizingiz balog'atga yetdi, mingboshi dodhoga bermaysizmi? - dedi ularning bittasi ovozi ko'tarib (Chulpon, Kecha va Kunduz, p 111).

In this example, the word "balog'atga yetmoq" "yetilmoq", "dodhoga bermoq"; meaning "to give in marriage" comes in euphemism character. Of course, the use of such Euphemisms was due to the speech situation. As noted A. Omonturdiyev, matchmaking actually looks like public diplomacy, even more delicate work. The diplomat speaks on behalf of the state, makes a demand (sometimes an ultimatum). The matchmaker goes to someone else's house to take the child - the daughter. This process makes every person to be silent, to think about how to start a conversation, to use the fine phrase, to speak cautiously, to mentally react. Therefore, a matchmaker was chosen from among the people who are really smart, wise, authoritative, intelligent, respectful, knowledgeable, at the same time a psychologist, So these two women

were careful about the choice of words. The reason is that "Mingboshi" is old, he's got, three wives. In fact, asking a 17-18-year-old girl was inadequate to deal with. Therefore, the need for euphemism in such a situation is natural.

Hammang bir qora mo'yimga arzirmiding, qalay?.. Agar olmoqchi bo'lsa, hammangni ikki qo'llab tutardim o'sha gazetchi dayusga!.. Menga bitta xotin bas edi... zurriyotlik bo'lsa... Shuncha davlatni kimga ishonib qoldiraman? Uchta bezurriyotgami?..

- Nimaga hammani barobar ayblaysiz? Fazilatni og'izga olmaysizmi?

- Fazilating menga asqotarmidi? Bir-ikki yildan keyin birovlarining qo'lga suv quyadigan bo'ladi. Qiz farzand bo'larmidi? Qaysi biring ota-onangga asqotding!.. (Chulpon, Kecha va Kunduz, p 84).

In this passage the euphemism of "bezurriyot" is meant "childless"; the phrase "birovlarining qo'lga suv quyadigan bo'lmoq" is meant "to be married". It is noteworthy that the hero of the millennial Geert competent, but in his speech, the reasonable use of the euphemism. The conversational situation in this place requires this.

This means that the speech state of one person consists of such phenomena as the situation, savia, social status, age and life experience, each of which affects the speech review of linguistic units. In euphemisms, the influence of the situational factor on the relevance of gender meaning is great.

Pragmalinguistics is the science that is license firewall. It is a theory of speech activity along with sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive, rhetoric, stylistics, ethnolinguistics, semiotics and linguoculturology.

Today, the term pragmatics has become widely used in linguistic literature. Currently, as the researchers note, clear boundaries of linguistic pragmatics are not defined. Its common boundaries can be defined as the introduction of linguistic symbols in the speech process, as well as the communicative situation in speech acts, interpersonal relations of thoughts, speaking and listening, expressed in the process of speech activity.

Linguistic pragmatics attacks all licensed events related to the "licensed character-user" chain. Its object of study includes complex issues such as the subject of the speech, the listener(recipient), their interpersonal relationships in the process of communication, the impact of the speech situation on these relationships. It is recognized in all studies that the most important concept of linguistic pragmatics in the human factor. [Stepanov (1981); Arutyunova (1985); Buligina (1981); Galperin (2004)]. Above, we have considered the leadership of the individual factor in the realization of gender meaning in euphemisms on the basis of examples.

S.Aznaurova for the first time in linguistics in her study theoretically substantiated the principles of

linguistic and pragmatic analysis of words on the basis of the main parameters of the communicative pragmatic situation. The scientist, among them, includes:

- the situation and place where the communicative act takes place;
- the subject and purpose of communication;
- ethics, individual characteristics of participants in communication;
- interaction of participants in communication (Aznaurova, 1988: 38).

It is clear from this that the pragmatic situation serves a pragmatic purpose and is the primary factor in the expression of action.

V.I.Zabotkina developed this theory and developed a theory that takes into account the situation of communication and the communicative purpose of the speaking person in the application of lexical and phraseological units in the context of pragmatic study of the vocabulary of the language in combination with consonance or appropriateness. This direction led to the formation of a new approach to the study of the lexical system of language: functional lexicology. (Zabotkina, 1989, 6) [3].

We analyze the harmony of the personality factor and the situation in the realities of gender meaning in euphemisms by examples.

Ko`mirchi bo`lsin, temirchi bo`lsin, to`rt devor ichida suyukli bo`lsin! Ayol zoti ana shu bosh panohiga suyanib yashaydi! Boshi ochiq... Ayol zoti azzancha xo`rlikni ko`taradi, azzancha tahqirlashni

ko`taradi. Ammo "boshi ochiq", degan gapni ko`tarolmaydi! (T.Murod, Oydinda yurgan odamlar)

In this passage the euphemism of "bosh panoh" is meant "husband"; the phrase "boshi ochiq" is meant "not married". Personal qualities of the author and the situation with the same speech moment caused the need for the use of euphemism.

Eson qassobni hamin qadar eladi. Keyin maqsadga o`tdi.

- Singlingning boshiga baxt qushi qo`nib turibdi, qassob, uchirib yubormasang bo`ldi, - dedi.

- Aslini bilmay, so`z demaslar, naslini bilmay, qiz bermaslar, - dedi qassob. - Kim ekan, u? (T.Murod, Oydinda yurgan odamlar)

In this example the phrase "boshiga baxt qushi qo`nib turibdi" is meant "a good husband met", serving as euphemism. In such a situation, the factor of personality and speech situation motivate to use euphemism, to Express the proposal "wrapped in paper".

U mizoji xush ko`rmish odamlar bilan salom-alik qiladi. Bordi-keldi qiladi. Chin dildan gapirishadi. Ochilib gurunglashadi. Ko`ngliga o`tirmaydiganlar bilan salomlashgisi kelmaydi! (T.Murod, Oydinda yurgan odamlar)

In this example the phrase "ko`ngliga o`tirmaydiganlar" serves to soften the meaning "people he doesn't like". As noted by M.Ernazarova, speaking and listening personality, speech situation and conditions play an important role in the speech implementation of any linguistic unit.

This also applies to the realisation of grammatical meaning. Therefore, zero elements in the speech system can be divided into two:

- a) element of the person;
- b) pragmatic elements.

On this basis, it can be concluded that the elements of the speech system have three types - linguistic, personal and pragmatic [5].

Turkiston xonlig'i tarixidan xabardor kishilarga ma`lumdirki, Amir Umarxon oxir umrida o`z saroyidagi kanizlardan biriga muhabbat qo`yadir. Kaniz yosh bo`lganligi va balog`atka yetmaganligi uchun uni nikohiga ololmay vaqt kutadir. Shu kutib yurish yillarida Umarxon murodiga yetolmay vafot qiladir, taxtka o`g`li Madalixon minadir. Oradan bir necha yillar o`tib boyagi kaniz qiz balog`atka erishadir va bir husniga o`n husn qo`shulib otaning bolasi bo`lgan Madalixonni ham o`ziga oshiq qiladir. O`z saroyida o`skan bu qizni yosh xon hamisha ko`z o`ngida yuritsa ham biroq...tarixning bizga xabar berishiga qaraganda Madalixon shu qizning dardida necha yillar yonadir. Chunki ulamolar bu go`zalni Madaliga ona maqomida hisoblab, nima uchundir xonning orzusiga ko`ndalang keladirlar: "Otangiz, agarchandi kanizni o`z nikohlariga olmagan bo`lsalar ham va lekin balog`atka erishgach olarman, deb niyat qilganlar. Binobarin, bu kaniz sizga ona maqomida, shari`at ruxsat bermaydir!" deydirilar (A.Kodiriy, Mehrobdan Chayon, p- 9).

This passage showed that A.Kodiriy is a great historian. The

historical fact is expressed by euphemisms in which its skillful dictionary superiority is shown. Gender euphemisms like "Muhabbat qo`ymoq", "dardida yonmoq" - "sevmoq", "balog'atka yetmaganlik" - "yetilmaganlik", "nikohiga olmoq" - "xotin qilib olmoq" , "murodiga yetolmaslik" - "xotin qilib ololmaslik, birga bo`lolmaslik", "vafot qilmoq" - "o'lmoq", "orzusiga ko`ndalang kelmoq" - "vasliga yetishmaslik, xotin qilib ololmaslik", "shariat ruxsat bermaslik" - "xotin qilib olishiga qarshi" occur per unit of individual factors and situations. After all, when writing about the khans, the use of the most carefree, gentle words should be justified by the era itself.

Thus, pragmatics retains all the conditions and circumstances of human use of license marks. The

terms, situations are understood as the ways and means of communicative influence on the interlocutor, with the help of which he uses the appropriate adequate means from the licensed means [3].

In conclusion, we can say that the situation in speech, the role and a number of other factors cause the need to use euphemisms. In the speech vocalization of euphemisms pragmatic factors influence in General. Already personal factors, speech situation, speech conditions, speech moments and speech roles are interchangeable factors. The analysis of the speech realities of euphemisms is impossible without the cooperation of these factors: in one the personal factors are leading, in the other-the factor of the speech situation or speech conditions. But these factors cannot completely break away from each other.

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