DISEASES AND MEDICINE EUPHEMISMS

Hilola Ismailova Inomovna
Teacher of English Language and Literature Department
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract: This article is dedicated to lingo cultural features of euphemisms of English and Uzbek languages. It discusses the differences and similarities of euphemisms in Uzbek and English languages in the sphere of disease and medicine.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена лингвокультурологическим особенностям эвфемизмов английского и узбекского языков. В нем обсуждаются различия и сходства эвфемизмов в узбекском и английском языках в сфере болезней и медицины.

It is more comfortable for people not to talk about unpleasant or embarrassing themes directly. In order to be polite people replace offensive words by more acceptable ones. The purpose of the use of euphemisms is to avoid unsuitable words in order not to offend hearer or not to make problematic situations or to conceal an unpleasant reality.

Longman’s (Longman, 2009) definition of euphemisms considers the presence of a hearer. According to the dictionary, euphemism is an indirect term that is used by a speaker to save a hearer from being shocked or feeling embarrassed or upset. Here I agree with Longman and want to mention that our mentality doesn’t allow speakers to speak in harsh or offensive way.[1,23]

According to Glone (Glone, 2003), a speaker using euphemisms is motivated not only by a hearer. Glone claims that here exists a term "face". "Face" means how a speaker represents himself/herself and signifies his/her social image. In situations, when mentioning a subject Allan (Allan, 1991) agrees that the theme of death is taboo because people have always been scared of dying. In his opinion, the fear is motivated by worries of loosing relatives or close friends, people are feared of what will follow after death, frustrated of disgust of the dead body and scared of evil spirits.

Less offensive terms are recreated to show a respect and to give a hope to family members.

Allan (Allan, 1991) renders euphemisms connected with healing of diseases. Often used is the verb *to fight, kurashish* against a disease or in the case of cancer along.

In this article euphemisms connected with medicine are described.

Euphemisms in this field deal with the most serious diseases. Holder (Holder, 2008) claims that medical jargon is often used by doctors instead of generally

understandable reference to the illness. Scientific terms are not clearly euphemisms, but the message is indirect and understanding might be doubtful (e. g. *coronary inefficiency)*.[3,45]

Holder (Holder, 2008) claims there are many negatively associated terms in English containing *French*, which is caused by mutual disfavor of the countries. French used with diseases has obvious negative connotations but it is unclear which disease is being discussed, e. g. *French ache,* or *French disease, fransus kasalligi* refers to syphilis. Heart conditions are according to Holder another issue which is covered by euphemistic substitutions. He points out that a bad heart condition or heart attack could be replaced by *cardiac incident, cardiac arrest, heart problem*, yurak muammosi[4,56].

Holder argues that meaning of mental diseases could be obfuscated by unmentioned extent of illness. The words referring to mental diseases are not graded. The word mad could mean slight mental disorder but also can be used for more serious mental illness.[2,34]

The hidden degree of seriousness is euphemistic feature of words like: *off the wall, off your gourd, off your head, off your napper, off your rocker, off your tree, off your trolley ,tomi ketgan,* etc.

Parker (Parker, 2007) points out that euphemism treadmill is clearly seen on the words denoting mental diseases. In the beginning of 19th century, words like *idiot, imbecile, moron*, were euphemisms. The reality denoted by the words brings negative connotations *crusade* is used. He claims that words denoting diseases are intrinsically bad. That is why names of diseases are used dysphemisticaly. Maledictions are made by the use of disease name in every language. Here are some common euphemisms dealt with medicine: *handicapped,disabled,differently abled,physically challenged for invalid, children with learning difficulties for retarded children,differently abled, physically different for cripple,big-boned,differently sized for fat,suyagi yogon for semiz hair –disadvantaged for bald,sochi kam for kal,aurally inconvenienced for deaf, qulogi og‘ir for kar, unseeing for blind,ko‘raolmaydi for ko‘r,mental hospital for insane asylum,ruhiy kasalliklar shifohonasi for jinnihona,terminal episode,therapeutic misadventure,negative patient care outcome for the death of the patient in hospital,qo‘limizdan kelganini qildik,saqlab qololmadik for o‘lib qoldi.*

To conclude, we can say that euphemisms can be used to make difficult or emotional situation more tolerable.

REFERENCES:

1. Mirtojiev M.M. Semantics of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Mumtoz soz, 2010. - 288 p. https://www.twirpx.com/file/3052388/

2. Gulyamova Sh.K. Gender features of euphemisms of the Uzbek language: abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences. -Buxoro, 2020. http://213.230.96.51:8090/files/ebooks

3. Dilorom Yuldasheva. Professional Phraseology. International conference on academic studies in philology (BICOASP) 26-28 September 2019 Bandirma https: // d 1 wqtxts 1xzle7.cloudfront.net/60539392/

4. Differences in the 1926 and 1933 editions of The Past Days. Abdullah Qadiri, Last Days, Scorpion from the Altar. Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art. Tashkent, 1994, p.640