

**COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC STUDY OF POLITICAL-DISOURSE
EUPHEMISMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK PRESS**

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information about political discourse and euphemism. In the main part of the article, special attention is paid to the communicative and pragmatic study of political-discourse euphemisms in the English and Uzbek press, and these studies are explained with the help of examples.

Key words: political-discourse and euphemism, discourse, communication, "neighborhood chairman" (mahalla raisi), euphemism, patience.

Political discourse is an integral part of the modern world. Due to the current situation in the world and the emergence of many new politicians, the analysis of this type of discourse becomes a more relevant topic for research.

First, before the communicative and pragmatic study of political-discourse euphemisms in the English and Uzbek press, it is necessary to understand concepts such as political-discourse and euphemism.

The term "discourse" has become one of the most widely used terms in the field of linguistics. Historically, this term was first used by the American linguist Z. Harris in an article called "Discourse Analysis" published in 1952. The full range of the term "discourse" It has become popular in linguistics in the last two decades. Evidence means proof of knowledge.

Political discourse plays an important role in the linguistic landscape of the world, and also forms the main part of the linguistic consciousness of modern society. Thought, communication, and its linguistic form are closely related to each other, and these features encourage the study of political discourse in various fields of science. Many disciplines, including political science, psychology, philosophy, sociology, and a number of linguistic disciplines, are interested in studying various theories of political discourse. In the last decade, especially, this field of linguists has been in the center of attention. In addition, the increased interest in studying this field even led to the formation of a new branch in linguistics, namely political linguistics.¹

The issue of political discourse is not only for the participants of the political process are an equally necessary process, but also of linguists, today's modern linguistics is an event in the center of attention of representatives. After all, the political culture, which determines the imagination of people about political events, is formed through language, which forms the basis of all our knowledge.²

Along with the sharing of political information, the political discourse is enriched with concepts specific to the ethnic culture of the owner of the political discourse. We can see that the

¹Stepanov Yu.S. Methods and principles of modern linguistics. – M.: Science, 2009. –p 320.

² Iriskulov M.T. Introduction to Linguistics. - Tashkent: Generation of the new century, 2009.- P.3-4.

characteristic of each nation is the national culture of the representative of this nation, the influence of the historical processes experienced, with an emphasis on the values specific to this state, and in general, it has ethnolinguistic features.

Below are some examples of political discourse in the English and Uzbek press.

[And I won't talk now; others have got things they'll say. I would just say that we believe we can do better.] We believe that some of the things that Attorney General Bondi is talking about can work. [To develop the kind of policies that will make America safer.] (D. Trump, Remarks during a Meeting With State and Local Officials on School Safety and an Exchange With Reporters, 2018).

In the speech of the 44th president of the United States of America, Barack Obama, at the inauguration ceremony in 2013, "colors of our skin", "through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword" the use of phrases such as "half-slave and half-free", "equal" emphasizes the history of the origin of the people, the historical processes they have gone through.

During the review of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the inauguration ceremony held on November 6, 2021, "neighborhood activists" (in Uzbek, mahalla faolari), "reputable veterans who give fruit and blessings to our work with noble prayers and vital advice" , "neighborhood chairman" (mahalla raisi), "..., those who considered the number seven of our ancestors to bring happiness and good luck, to realize good intentions"³ such phrases and sentences can be said to be a point of political speech and culture.

It is not difficult to understand the speeches of the above-mentioned speakers in a general sense, because usually, since the political process is international, they are spoken and presented using the same lexicon that is understandable to everyone. But the originality of political texts can be seen in their connection with ethnic life and culture.

The word euphemism is derived from the Greek word that means mild expression. That is, words that appear as synonyms of words and phrases that seem awkward, inappropriate or rude to the speaker. Euphemism serves to avoid calling negative reality, to mitigate the negative impact of such reality, to reduce the negative impact of situations that touch a person's sense of honor, inconvenience him, express disrespect, contradict moral standards or secret realities that cannot be directly stated, to hide and cover them; it is used to convey and express an unpleasant message in a gentler, gentler way.

According to the traditional interpretation of euphemism, it is considered as a softening means, a word or expression that replaces what would be indecent and rude for the speaker. When considering the personal sphere, euphemism can be understood as a means that softens some indecent words and thus helps to avoid rudeness. The main goal that the speaker has in mind when using a euphemism, whether in interpersonal or social communication, is the desire to avoid communicative failures or conflicts and not to cause a feeling of discomfort in communication in the interlocutor.

The next goal of euphemization can be called camouflage, or veiling of certain facts of reality. This function will be more relevant for the social, political and economic spheres.

³ Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the inauguration ceremony, November 7, 2021

The euphemisms used for this purpose are quite varied and quite typical of modern linguistic reality. The reason for this could be the mendacity that is widespread in the social, political and economic environment. The speaker resorts to euphemisms when he does not want to reveal a secret or call the problem by its own words.

Euphemisms in American political discourse make up 23% of the factual material: homosexual – sissy / partner; spokesman – spokesperson/ representative; fat – overweight / chubby.

Below are some examples of euphemisms in the English and Uzbek press.

For example, B. Obama uses several hedges in his speech on eradicating unemployment:

[So America s getting stronger and ... the economy is growing. And we ve got to do more to make sure that all Americans share in that growth.] The good news is, I'm optimistic we can do it if we do it together» (B. Obama, Remarks on Emergency Unemployment Insurance, 2014).

In this sentence, we can see the use of modal verb can, which indicates the probability that the action will occur in the future, but there is no certain guarantee. Another type of hedge is used in this sentence – the conditional sentence. It emphasizes that the unemployment situation can only change under one condition. Thus, we can see the author's uncertainty about the truth of the proposition. Let's compare this example without using a hedge:

[So America s getting stronger and ... the economy is growing. And we ve got to do more to make sure that all Americans share in that growth.] The good news is, I'm optimistic we can will do it if we do it together.

In the following example we also see some veiling, imprecision due to the use of the modal verb can. The incumbent uses two hedges, one represented by a modal verb and the other by an epistemic verb. Both indicate the president's hope to change the current situation, but we do not observe confidence.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, saw with his own eyes the damage caused by the strong wind observed in Bukhara on April 28, 2020, and showed that he is with our people in a nationalistic manner. "Our people are united and have overcome many such trials. This time, the necessary measures will be taken and the consequences of the loss will be eliminated quickly. The most important thing is that if we do not lose heart and fight together, we will emerge stronger from these difficulties," Shavkat Mirziyoyev said.

In the same year, many people's lives were in danger due to the disaster that happened in the Sardoba reservoir in Syrdarya. Even in those difficult times, our present was with the people.

"The biggest thing is to catch yourself. This is a disaster that no one expected, no one predicted. 2020 has come hard. The pandemic was a disaster. We have to bear this weight on our shoulders. With patience. We have no right to make mistakes now," said the President.

"We should not panic people. It is especially necessary to pacify women and young people. Not a single house, not a single resident, will be ignored. We will arrange the place and the conditions for communication with you. We will start construction," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

As can be seen from the above examples, the head of state emphasized that the damage of natural disasters is great, but patience and togetherness is a force, and patience can be overcome. This is a clear example of euphemism.

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