



REPRESENTATION OF EVFEMIZMS IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE

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Abstract:

The main categories forming the text are: time, space, and personal categories. In this part of our research, the unexplored functions of euphemisms in the journalistic text are analyzed and marked as participation.

Keywords: euphemism, phenomenon, complex syntactic, syntactic connections, creative sphere of language.

INTRODUCTION. M.Yoldoshev defines the unique features of the text as providing information, independent sentences or complex syntactic wholes, the existence of meaningful and syntactic connections between the components, space and time consistency, integrity and completeness [Yoldoshev, 2007: 17]. While researching the linguistic realization of euphemism in journalistic discourse in English and Uzbek languages, we must first take into account that the discourse is a phenomenon that takes place in a specific time and space. According to H. Haberland, text is a linguistic product without words, and discourse is an example of the creative sphere of language [Haberland: 1999: 915]. Therefore, it is necessary to study which categories of time, place and person are based on euphemisms in journalistic discourse. According to Sh.S.Safarov, the creation and acceptance of the discourse takes place in a certain spatial area of culture, in a specific communicative environment. In this context, socio-cultural information reflecting the attitude of communicants, their social status, and the moral and ethical norms in action in society is collected [Safarov, 2008: 252]. Since the main task of the journalistic text is to transmit information, the availability of this type of information and the suitability of the content for the communicative purpose ensure the effectiveness of communication and the ability of discourse to be a means of information.

One should not forget the importance of space and time events for communication activities. Every event takes place in a certain time and place, and the listener who receives information about the event tries to know when and where it happened. In addition, for the full understanding of information, since any activity is performed by a certain person, information about the subject of this activity is also required. So, the questions "when" and "where" accompanied by the question "who" determine the content of the speech structure [Safarov, 2008: 164].

The category of time is usually understood as a conceptual category based on the time characteristic

of an action or state, which is based on various morphological, syntactic, lexical and other means of linguistic representation of time. O.V. According to Petryanina, the category of time is in the vector category and reflects the specific features of temporal deixis, which designates the non-linguistic moment of speech and other possible reference points, for example, spatial points representing the secondary modification of temporal relations" [Petryanina, 2007: 10].

According to G. Koyler, it means the semantic structure of time morphemes, expressed by the composition of time and the written structure of tense forms. They determine its temporal classification, the temporality of describing the state of things. The general meaning of the sentence consists of time units such as time morphemes, tenses and conjunctions [Keuler, 1993: 25].

According to N. Mahmudov and A. Nurmonov, the tense category can be expressed in addition to the tense form of the verb. In the sentence "welcome" the verb "welcome" cannot be used in different tenses. There is no verb in the sentence "I am a worker". But the word has a sense of time. So, the tense meaning of the sentence can be expressed through the tense meaning of the verb and the forms expressing it, as well as through the structure of the sentence [Mahmudov, Nurmonov, 1995: 29].

G. Weinrich divides human speech into two worlds: "die erzählte Welt" and "die besprochene Welt" (the described/discussed world) and determines the order of using grammatical tenses [Weinrich, 1977]. In the first case, narrative speech, and in the second case, speech related to various types of practical activities of people (conversational speech) is meant.

L.A. Nozdrina supports the temporal framework and interprets it as "a set of linguistic tools (morphological, syntactic, lexical, word-formation) at the same level that ensures the reader's modern orientation in the functional contexts of a certain literary text" [Nozdrina, 2004].



M.N. Levchenko explains that text temporality is "the summation of all clear and hidden time indicators of the studied text" [Levchenko, 2003: 240]. In the analysis of various journalistic articles, the scientist relies on the invariable features of the text's temporal tectonics, that is, the presence of several time subsystems (authors and characters); temporal definition of the text; the presence of the main verb form; text structure (monotemporal and polytemporal texts); type of chronological sequence of events in the temporal architecture of the text; violation of temporal continuity (retrospective and prospective violation of temporal chronology) [Levchenko, 2003: 240].

In journalistic discourse, the deixis of temporality serves to indicate the fixed time or duration of events in relation to the speech situation. According to MiranovtCis, Temporaryliki, i.e., Iya Kuymirzaeva, said the technickeeper and his Temporalship agriculture and fulfilling this purpose. Meaning of marking , efforts are made to replace it [Boymirzayeva, 2009: 94].

Euphemisms also play an important role in organizing the tense category of the text. O.I. Moskalskaya emphasizes the importance of distinguishing the cases of autosemantic and synsemantic place. Autosemantic cases do not need to rely on prepositions and have absolute value. Synsemantic cases of time do not have meaning separately from the text and indicate time relative to a certain point [Moskalskaya, 1981].

Researching the category of time, A.Ya. Minor studies the means of expression of this phenomenon. He divides these tools into three groups, namely:

- lexical tools - tenses, nouns indicating time, adjectives;
- morphological means - tense forms of the verb;
- lexico-syntactic tools - phrases and sentences with time semantics [Minor, 1985].

In the study of time category, it is important to distinguish between monotemporal and polytemporal texts. M.N. Levchenko defines the difference between these texts as follows:

- monotemporal text ensures the harmony of the macrotext, creates the effect of a barrier between the real world and the world of the text, attracts the reader to the events (present) and creates the position of the observer (preterite);
- polytemporal text expresses the continuity of time, participates in the creation of retrospective and prospective relationships, gives a lyrical mood and focuses the reader's attention when moving to another time form [Levchenko, 2003: 60].

It should be noted that the text does not always maintain a strict time sequence, so the time order in the text may be broken retrospectively and prospectively. I.R. According to Galperin, prospection and retrospection are text-forming categories and they affect the content and informativeness of the text. Retrospection and prospecting interact with structural and factual information. Each of these categories aims to reveal structural and conceptual information. Retrospection is the author's statement about the past. Prospection is a warning to the reader about the future [Galperin, 1980: 52].

M.N. According to Levchenko, the task of the linguist is to determine which features and symbols characteristic of the grammatical system of the text, certain tense forms and linguistic tools play an important role in the semantic and compositional-syntactic system of the text [Levchenko, 2003: 21]. This approach is used to determine the role of euphemisms in the integrity of the tense category of English and Uzbek journalistic texts.

To describe the characteristics of euphemisms in the formation of the time category of the text, we will take a text fragment from the English newspaper "Guardian" as an example:

What price for our papers in tough times?

Thus, the FT got its "do-nothing" Budget. The Indy saw a "lackluster" assemblage of "micro measures". The Times hailed "a welcome dose of dullness for a British economy in these very interesting times". The Mirror declared that "stability is the new prudence". No Fleet Street voice, apart from the usual suspects, got mad.

All of which means that two years of bad economic medicine (and not some telephone call from a proprietor far away) will decide how swing newspapers vote come 2009 – or, more likely, 2010. Rupert Murdoch, in particular, is still sitting on his hands, while the real questions for journalists start rather closer to home.

Dull? Yes. But reined back to reflect that sorry state? Unhappily not. Which leads to the most difficult point. If readers face difficult choices, many things, including the price of papers, will also be under scrutiny. Over five years, some papers, such as the Mail, have only shifted from 40p to 45p on weekdays. But the Mirror was 32p in 2003; it's 40p today. The Telegraph and Guardian were 55p; update to 80p (like the Indy). The FT was £1, today it's £1.50p [<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2008/mar/16/>].

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