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SOCIAL EPHEMISMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: This article aims to study social and household euphemisms in the Uzbek language. Facts eufemia is now systemic without a whole as a layer of speech to learn, to manifest all his speech capacity opening, describe the functional-stylistic features, in particular to the functional style types the most important of today's stylistics to shed light on the relationship between and actual problems indicate that. In this article, we tried to focus on this aspect.

Key words: problems of linguistics, social-household euphemisms, taboo, systemic learning, opening a conversational opportunity, sociolinguistics, dysphemism, description of functional-stylistic features, functional style, stylistics.

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Introduction

There are very few euphemisms in the Uzbek language studied, what area of linguistics endemism refers to, the level of language, there are certain opinions about the subject of his study, about the pictorial image it is not. Euphemism should be regarded as lexical unity, it is worth mentioning that lexicology. Descriptions of taboo and euphemism only one lesson in the textbooks "introduction to linguistics" and "Uzbek language Stylistics" included in the program in size is no more.

Three main ideas about tabu and euphemism in general science it is possible to divide into groups. These are:

1-euphemism with a primitive worldview (taboo) it appears in the influence and disappears at the cultural stage of society;

2- euphemisms exist as a language fact, a passive lexical layer;

3-euphemisms are the same in time, they say that speech serves as a tool, also for style.

These views 1963-1964-in the years N.Ismatullaev's " Euphemisms in the current Uzbek language" it is reflected in the candidate's dissertation on the topic. In general, this issue to the fact that in Turkology there is an object of examination from a certain point of view even though as a research object

of Stylistics already has its solution it remains as a subject to be found. Facts Eufemia is now systemic without a whole as a layer of speech to learn, to manifest all his speech capacity opening, describe the functional-stylistic features, in particular to the functional style types the most important of today's Stylistics to shed light on the relationship between and actual problems indicate that. G'. Abdurahmonov's " To The End one of the important issues facing literary critics and linguists is literature it is to open the general and private sides of speech styles with style"; the idea also emphasizes the relevance of this topic. To the study of taboos and euphemisms in the Uzbek language, the number of dedicated scientific works is limited. Who will receive general science in the case of taboos and euphemisms by many Turkic peoples, in particular, Kazakhs, it was studied by scientists of Turkmen, Altai, Azerbaijani, Uzbek and Russian linguists. Of them Aliyev, N.Ismatullaev, N.M.Jabbarov, V. B. Like every other we can pass linguists. From Turkish linguists K.Ironsmith, A.Güngör, U.Linguists such as Söylemez are relatively few in Turkish linguistics who were engaged in the study of taboos and euphemisms studied. The theoretical and practical significance of the article is that later on the same topic the main point during the study is that it is possible to apply theories

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and conclusions, title more in-depth knowledge of the result of the work for Turkish language learners can give the opportunity. The theoretical conclusions of this work are the following: in a large scientific-monographic plan (for example, euphemism of function style types, professional speech euphemism, non-linguistic means euphemism) vs.

In addition to paving the way to study, the theory of technology in general, Stylistics, language, and speech, speech culture, the art of Word application, artistic skills, the study of visual means, the issues of setting a norm, criterion, limit to them further help the scope of the study. Eufemia separately it is the basis for the formation as a sphere. Euphemism is a relatively soft expression of rude or vulgar words and phrases. Eufemism in the determination of various misconceptions, superstitions, religious beliefs the events of the surrounding world, in the name of the determination of a clearly defined thing of the result of lexical prohibitions, what caused human cynical expressions indicates its application. In other words; it is shameful to say, it is terrible to be heard, it is considered dangerous, unpleasant, something that evokes bad feelings in a person soft, gentle, pleasant, caressing, carefree, beautiful meaning-content it is said that the expressive word and phrase (euphemism) is replaced. In this work, we will examine the status of the Prohibition results of euphemisms in the case of the Turkish language. We will learn to designate with defined concepts. In the first section on the example of the Uzbek language, it is spoken about how euphemisms go. Second aspects of Turkish language-specific euphemisms in the section and its application displayed.

The fact that there is not enough information on this topic and this topic is scarce since it is studied, we can also find out the diffemisms that enter into the euphemisms included in the scope of the study, also occurred in the Turkish language lexicon of euphemism it is associated with some manifestations that occur, that is, death and we planted euphemisms.

Evenisms representing prohibition, superstition, death based on, disease, etc. it comes into being. For example, instead of the word "died", he went to his ancestors", "Gave his heart to God", "commanded to live long" etc. apply. The main reasons for the occurrence of euphemisms in a developed society are decency from the use of vulgar or embarrassing words and phrases that contradict the rules it's a gift. So instead of "you're cheating," you're weaving" it is called. Doctors often refer to terms of the Latin disease or they use special medical terms: cancer instead of cancer, "tuberculosis" TBC, instead of the disease, says it will "die" rather than lead to death. Sometimes words that give a less negative meaning to words such as interrogative, jargon it is applied. Although many times from euphemisms or the meaning of the text when applying euphemisms, even if it determines which word is used instead

significantly softens the negative connotation in rough words in the texts. The reasons for the appearance of the phenomenon of taboos and euphemism, for what purposes applied in general science, in Turkology, including Uzbek in linguistics there are many sources, scientific works, articles, they are told on the go there are theoretical opinions. A.Omonturdiyev " " Eufemism as a research subject of immunology is one of the topics that need to be studied more deeply."

C. Varies: "euphemism is the more gentle of the Forbidden dictionary and a more civilized form is no more", - he says.

L. A. Bulakhovsky: "euphemism is something that evokes a bad idea or replacing the original name of the phenomenon and the evil forces through the word about them to speak without posing a "risk" to call, ... before all "risk prevention take is the formula" quot;, - writes.

The influence of Tabu on the language caused euphemisms in the body. Therefore for Taboo and euphemisms are mutually related concepts. Turkish and the process of comparing euphemisms in the Uzbek language shows that the main one is a suitable place of Origin-this is metaphoric of euphemism and research euphemisms superiority. The proximity of the scope of application of euphemisms in Turkish and Uzbek especially Sonora are the words that we meet in our speech and those that we encounter in life it is manifested in euphemisms, which are suffocating to events. In this work, we deeper the euphemisms associated with the theme" Death "and the theme" disease we studied. Adil Ahmedov in his work" taboos and euphemisms in Turkic languages methods of justification of euphemisms; "euphemistic metaphors, euphemistic metaphor, irony, euphemisms from pronouns, other forms of extremism effects deformation, 3 point, derived words, expressing the meaning of respect such concepts as" euphemisms" are analyzed.

A distinctive feature of euphemisms is their constant transformation. The euphemistic words used in the language as euphemism later defined this feature losing begins to be used in its meaning and to form a new euphemism word the need arises. The term "euphemism", adopted in the languages of the whole world (German euphemisms, French euphemism, English euphemism) Greek "eupheme" (a good, original word) appeared from the core. Due to the verbal subject or environment, he or she is a person who has a habit of doing or cynicism, rude or politely can be judged by point of view.

Themes of death and burial, if this phenomenon is acute (to the moment of speech correctly or with a time that is not greater than it is different), with the help of euphemisms, the ending is pronounced. For example " " giving to the Earth put" (but not bury), as well as in the speech of medical personnel:

"Losing the patient -- to prevent the death of the patient, to correct the disease disorders failure, the

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children "go away " (die); instead of the funeral "religious services" and others. This theme and environment of euphemism is called personal possible: they are talking, conversational and into the personal life of a third person it is tied.

Thus, the environments in which euphemisms are applied are as follows:

1. Diplomacy: "the principle of mutual friendship" ("eye to eye")

2. The act of domination as a punishment: instead of "prison" "take hold", "supreme judgment" "instead of" death penalty".

3. State and military secrets: "processing of unusual types of weapons" (bacteriological referring to the gun)

4. Army, intelligence, police, Criminal Investigation, and some other authorities members should not work on the job, "appearance". Applicable here words and phrases with a common meaning, a concrete action at that time and applies to the case "task", "operation", "object" - "secret it comes in the meaning of" a person who needs to be visually observed".

5. Service environment: "goods that need to grow", (deficit), in household speech and colloquial language "organize", "compose", etc. the phrase "Help to get a mole" is common.

6. The relationship between different nationalities and social group, the status of these groups:

"Non-Indigenous population"; "ethnic cleansing" – in one or another district, destruction of persons of a nation that does not belong to the same authority "danger raised groups" - addicts, homosexuals, Phoebe.

7. In some types of professions, denoting a goal, the position of this profession applied to increase or close some defects euphemisms. "Operator of cleaning works" (previous own euphemism lost the meaning of "assimilator"); "acting (performer)" - the death penalty acting person (previous quote; executioner"); instead of the milkman quote; car with a milking operator".

At the first stage of the development of society, it seemed that euphemism, then it ceases to be euphemism and calls the object extreme.

Example: "defected (there is a physical or mental deficiency)" the question was common, this the scientific term had to cover many different words: mind norms, norms (poor quality), unconscious – "immature", weak in mind, mad, unpleasant (naughty) - sometimes even overarching and crazy and many other examples again. Some of these words when there was a euphemism, then to the correct and solid word have become... "new tools and methods of expressing spiritual dissatisfaction quickly it loses its euphemistic meaning and is used in the right sense "the mind is weak", "hit by the head", "the roof is gone" and so on. In addition to the time factor there is also a

more social factor. The same thing in the study of accent and colloquial language it was noticed that those who carry on themselves a few Anatomy and a person turns the name of the object and action related to physiology, related to the genus how words are used in the social lexical function, is also used in emotional expressions. But some a euphemism in this social environment there are needs, demands of speeches. For example, in the dialect and colloquial language, the object, the process is an advanced lexical signifying the meaning of the Prohibition of properties there are tools. For example, the following "pamper", "indecent actions "behave", "pamper" Fe's "sellers: if I want at two o'clock if I want I open at three, if I want I will not come at all, that's what is doing tumult" used in the application of negative-sense actions such as Methods of speech to the situation – to the category of the interlocutor, to the harmony of communication, to his euphemism, depending on the purpose and accent, speakers in a colloquial style means applicants manifest hypercorrection so-called makes: when applying euphemisms, even in another social environment (for example, literature in language speakers) a word that is not considered" obscene "and rude, and phrases are also used. For example, in some modern Russian conversational language speakers use the phrase" Women's summer "in combination with the phrase" summer of campers".

Euphemisms perform a social jargon of specific functions. Among them the main thing-to mask the essence, sometimes with elements of humor, Play, excitement. For example, about the prison – "Academy", "resort", "dacha", hand shackles on" bracelet", on steal" roll wash", on "roll clean", about the corpse "lost an eye", with drug trafficking about the which is taken through a syringe about the substance "colic", about the drug" Greens ". Evfemism this is the meaning used in oral or written speech is neutral and the task of the word "quote; is a word that is emotional, rude or "cynical" words apply instead.

Euphemism has its peculiarity. It is the linguistic essence of euphemism it is to show. For the process of euphemisms, there are the following aspects:

The speaker expresses his opinion through language and speech units. In the process basically, from the tools that directly express the meaning of concepts uses, concrete objects, reality, human activity environment, and human attitude is reflected in speech. But these are mitigations of the situation, rude does not describe, avoid using words directly, communicate the culture is important in expressing respect and others among the speakers. In our speech, only the specified subjects and units related to the environment are also it is applied.

The speaker is simply rude in this or that choice of meanings not only does the vision soften the words or phrases, but also hide the original meaning, comes

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with masks. Subordination to the terms of context and speech in the application of euphemisms: defect the tougher the social control of the situation, the harder the euphemisms come the probability of output is so strong that; and, control of the speech situation weakness, as well as an unusually high level of speech, (family members and friends in communication with,) euphemisms prefer either "open(direct)" meaning or difemizm. Euphemisms as a euphemism in some conditions if assessed, it is assessed differently in another situation.

Euphemisms are characterized by the following language units:

- I. Defining words
- II. Nouns with a sufficiently common meaning
- III. Indefinite or display pronouns
- IV. Words and terms for another language
- V. Abbreviated words related to the designation of state secrets
- VI. Some work movement is incompleteness or feature weak level words, they do not come in their usual meanings, softening euphemism applied as: (about the deaf person) "he does not hear", (about the lame) "he is slightly whitening".

1. In the use of euphemism in the social and personal relationships of the speaker, the most important purpose of the conversation is from the continuing unpleasant or mutual conflict escape is an attempt not to cause discomfort in the interlocutor.

2. Applied for camouflage in a relatively specific, social sense there are euphemisms. Generalized terms are usually used in works, that is, MK, In describing the words that have become a stagnant compound in the case of DHQ it is applied.

For example, in the administrative-departmental jargon in the Uzbek language lager or the prison is called an "institution", a fine insulator is called a "special resident; recently, instead of the "controller "question, the" controller " question is widespread out. SPES 'question before many terms" generalized" including added: "speskontingent" (prisoners or exiles related (a group)), "spesotdel" (used in military departments (section)), "spesaktsiya" (this jargon is used when talking about those who are prescribed to die, and the euphemism of "higher punishment" is now in the administrative legal style applied and used concerning those who were given the death penalty. To this again let's give an example of "neutralize, make the effect impenetrable will, in the sentence "it is necessary to neutralize the mudophaists "eliminate), and instead of the word" murder "is called" physical loss". In the military language instead of the word "projectiles" to get rid of enemies, "bashing" it is applied. The relationship between different peoples and nations to the masses outgoing (correspondents, commentators, deputies, political figure and among others) unstressed, unstressed words, unstressed phrases this tension. So, representatives of some peoples with one word instead of meaning, the

following expressions are used: "Turkish" instead of "Turkish a person of his nationality is called a" person of Uzbek nationality "instead of" Uzbek".

Some times in similar situations, a little bit to the speaking person at times when it is uncomfortable, it is more precisely to try to hide and talk.

For example, when we talk about " quest; Writers of every", we call them quest; in Russian speaking writers are called ".

3. The third purpose of the speaker from the application of euphemism, the sentence in which he spoke the only thing that the narrator tries to understand only in one's way. As far as we know, it is approximate that the information is said in such a round, if such if the information is not in the composition of personal correspondence, but in the printing and if the reader and the listener are all together, then it is gradually fantastic will become. From this point of view, various announcements and publications outgoing prints are characteristic. ("our organization is looking for a driver. Persons with harmful habits, please do not apply.") here it is harmful it is pleasant to drink alcohol when you say that you have habits referring to those who see.

Another type of announcement in determining the information given is male and female depends also on the attitude. "A young woman is serving an unfortunate man"; Words that distinguish" the handsome woman is looking for a personal sponsor" are euphemisms; these words do not apply in the sense that they are Dictionary-rich, maybe the speaker himself indicates what to say; again this euphemisms badly fulfill its general meaning, its "mystery" it is quite easy to understand enough when the meaning is read (what kind of work it is very clear what is looking for, what purpose is looking for a personal sponsor will be.) Based on this, the refinement of the existence of Man, the exact predicates and the meaning of events (for example, some physical phenomena and human body members) one is considered meaningful and is excluded from the language, the other only in communication forms are used, but also expressions in the action of imperfections and abnormal behavior it is said to soften. The socialization of people led to the use of euphemisms, which denounced shame and gentleness. Many euphemisms from the sense of they arise, and they arise from the system of laws and norms of conduct will bring. It should be taken into account that in recent times the euphemism of speech is new tasks-it occurs when there is an exaggeration of the moment of some action. It is as follows some problems of euphemism about the new study must. Lingvist N.Ismatullaev six of the euphemisms in his candidacy dissertation showing its application in function:

I. In place of the name of the intimidating objects;

II. Unpleasant and annoying words in place of the name;

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III. In the place of words that are considered meaningless;

IV. In place of alarming lazy words;

V. In the place of masking the expressed concept;

VI. Not having the attention to denoting organizations and specialties in place of words that give meaning. The difference with the tiny parts of a given classification even if they do, they all open the common cause of euphemism – treatment it seeks to avoid conflicts that arise throughout. Based on the classification of euphemisms, depending on their social nature 46 followings

can be divided into types of a euphemism:

1) generalized euphemisms of the national literary language;

2) Signify and professional euphemisms;

3) family – household euphemisms.

Western and Turkish linguists according to the form and meaning characteristics of euphemisms classified by side. Taking the first research in this field among Turkic peoples one of those who went to the Turkmen linguist S. Altayev (1955). Aliyev liked in his doctoral work, he studied and classified euphemisms in the following form:

A) euphemisms formed as a result of the creative activity of the people:

1. Euphemisms associated with death.

2. Euphemisms associated with farming and livestock.

3. Euphemisms related to sex.

4. Euphemistic features of Proverbs and phrases.

B) euphemisms, which took place in the XVIII-XIX century from the folk language.

1. It arose as a result of the religious imagination associated with death euphemisms.

2. Euphemisms based on human organs.

3. Metaphorical (figurative) euphemisms based on the rules of politeness, decency, and morality.

Uzbek linguist N. Ismatullaev chose in 1964 "Uzbek language" in the nominative dissertation" euphemisms", euphemisms are as follows proposed to study by classification:

A) application of euphemisms and types of meaning:

I. Taboo-based euphemisms:

a) in naming mythological concepts applied euphemisms.

b) poisonous insects, snakes, and other euphemisms applied to animal names.

d) predator euphemisms applied to animal names.

e) disease applied euphemisms for names.

f) male and female applied euphemisms about their relationship.

g) in the language of women euphemisms.

II. Euphemisms based on glazes.

III. Considered a fault in society, applied instead of rude words euphemisms.

a) associated with women's disability (pregnancy, menstruation) euphemisms. b) used in expressing relationships within the family euphemisms.

d) euphemisms associated with death.

e) depends on gender euphemisms.

f) euphemisms applied to human organs.

g) euphemisms associated with clothing evenings.

h) doctor and medical language applied euphemisms.

i) toilet, bath, and other place names relatively applicable euphemisms.

IV. Dialectics used in colloquial language and for religious purposes euphemisms.

V. Stylistic euphemisms.

VI. Applied euphemisms in the diplomatic language.

VII. Enrichment and multiplicity characteristic of euphemisms importance in manifestation.

As a result of the study of taboos and euphemisms in the Uzbek language, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Tabu and euphemisms language dictionary content, including the Turkish language the lexicon, is also a separate layer. He is the social of the people there will be in connection with life, national customs, mentality.

Tabu and euphemisms are composed of culture and language sources ethnolinguistic are concepts.

2. Tabu euphemisms are one of the relatively rare topics in linguistics one of them. This topic is studied by Turkic linguists and Russian scientists who did. In Turkish linguistics, taboos and euphemisms are all according to the possibilities that have not been studied in depth.

3. Despite the differences between religious beliefs, cultures, languages mythological of many peoples and especially Turkic peoples the heroes are similar to each other and in the name of them is the taboo based on which in most of them there are euphemisms. Totemistic prohibitions that arise in effect are America, Asia, Australia ranks among the cultures of the peoples who lived on the European continents played.

4. Along with the emergence of taboos and euphemisms from religion etiquette in society is formed based on moral rules.

5. Taboos and euphemisms are elements that increase the vocabulary of the language one of them. They play an important role in changing the meaning of words, pronouncing will play.

6. Euphemisms are mainly the attitude of mankind, the culture of the same and other users in community events. Euphemisms go a long history he stabbed me. The concept of euphemism is closely intertwined with the concept of a taboo it is tied. We consider Tabu as an example of religious tabu and social prohibitions we got out.

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7. Trying to avoid conflicts in the conversation, conversation in the interlocutor during it, it is necessary not to create unfavorable conditions, to mask the case, to hold out generalization in the definition of a word that is, live information, several factors such as the widespread use of coriander euphemisms will be associated with.

8. The peculiarity of the euphemism process is that what is being said is rude, evaluation as an unfavorable word, a softer expression of the colloquial situation selectively speaking mask is visible. The use of euphemism speech depends on the method.

9. Euphemisms are different subject groups by different scientists divided.

As a result of the study, we bring the following classification.

1. Some physical process and condition related euphemisms

2. Diseases and euphemisms associated with death

3. With the relations between different nations and social groups related euphemisms

4. Euphemisms associated with some species of the profession

5. Euphemisms related to diplomacy and politics

6. Euphemisms related to religious concepts

7. Euphemisms associated with place names

8. Euphemisms associated with the relationship between the sexes

9. The functions of the application of euphemisms in the continuation of the conversation avoidance of unpleasant or mutual conflicts, relatively specific, social mask the words in the sense, the speaker spoke only in one own way trying to be understandable enters vs.

10. Dismiss is the concept in our speech as a kind of euphemism expression, deception, distraction, one without “wrapping on paper” in a certain way instead of a word, use another one and achieve the effectiveness of speech apply for the purpose.

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