

## Obscene Language in English and Russian Languages

Muxitdinzoda Regina Alimjanovna

Department of Uzbek Language and Literature with Russian Language  
Samarkand State Medical University, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

The article refers to people's use of obscene vocabulary in communication in their circle, as a result of which in the language (e.g. modern English and Russian) the so-called euphemism develops and functions.

**KEYWORDS:** *euphemism, vocabulary, dysphemism, speech, lexicon*

Modern industrialized societies are dynamic, rapidly changing, and therefore the language, or rather its verbal shell in such societies is very mobile, as a result of which, over the life of one generation, its vocabulary undergoes serious changes not only in the sense of increasing or decreasing volume, but also in the sense of changing entire blocks of words and expressions to others, perhaps even close in meaning, but different in sound. In addition, societies of the modern cultural and historical era are a mobile system that includes many subcultural formations (professional, territorial, status, etc.), each of which has its own specific vocabulary, its own slang. At the same time, it should be noted that subcultures are not isolated formations, and any modern person simultaneously belongs to several subcultures at once. This leads to the fact that subcultural slang languages are not "closed", used and understood only by a narrow circle of people belonging to a particular culture, but penetrate and interact with the so-called literary language, either enriching or clogging the latter.

Based on the general, it seems expedient to focus, for example, on the study of the speech of young people, their use of indecent vocabulary in communication in their own circle, as a result of which the so-called euphemism develops and functions in the language (for example, modern English and Russian).

The task of this work is to study youth slang in most cases, which are English borrowings or phonetic associations, cases of translation, attracting foreign words into the language, as a process that has a high speed.

The purpose of this work is to consider dynamic processes in vocabulary, identify factors that determine the meaning of lexical units and the most characteristic differential features that allow you to identify the designated object in the study of euphemisms in English and Russian based on youth slang.

By now, the number of words with negative connotations is increasing. There is a tendency for the development of a phenomenon called dysphemization. Modern speech in all variants of the language: colloquial language, dialects, jargons - is characterized by aggressiveness, negative expression. However, it is unusual for a speaker of correct speech to use coarse vocabulary. The processes of vulgarization, which affected almost all spheres of public life, led to the fact that at the lexical level coarsening is expressed, in particular, in an increase in the use of roughly

colloquial words and expressions such as in English and Russian: cow-son - *негодяй*, chump - *дурак*, *clutch* - *подонок*, *deadneck* - *кретин*, *dim-wit* - *глупец*, *dodunk* - *круглый дурак*. Moreover, these units are noted not only in the oral and everyday sphere, but also in some genres of written and public speech, in television and radio journalism.

Especially rude and cynical designations are associated with two bright groups - verbs with dominant members die, kill, and also drink (alcohol); and in Russian - *сдохнуть*, *скопываться*, *отбросить копыта*, *укокошить*, *налакаться*, *налиться*, *нанюхаться*. At the same time, the themes of death are verbalized in English almost exclusively with the help of euphemisms. For example: to go west, to disease, to depart, to pass away, to breath, one's last, to join the silent, to be no more, to lose one's life and so on.

The processes of euphemization and dysphemization are two opposing tendencies that take place in language and speech: to mitigate the negative expression of speech, its disguise and to coarsen the utterance, increase the negative expression. Euphemisms as stable replacements for rude words and as individual contextual designations, in this regard, are correlated with dysphemism, which can also be occasional formations and have a permanently fixed meaning. Dysphemism, much more than euphemisms, have expression, evaluative characteristics; they certainly carry an emotional component of meaning. Euphemisms can be characterized by both neutrality. It should be noted that different generations of expressions can be regarded differently. What seems to be a good euphemistic name for one generation, in the next generation can be regarded as unacceptable rudeness (dysphemism), requiring a euphemistic replacement.

Thus, the processes of euphemization and dysphemization, as part of the formation of the vocabulary, play the role of language enrichers with a weak significative function. At the same time, in the social sphere, euphemisms and dysphemisms have compensatory qualities, making up for the emotional discomfort of native speakers.

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