

The Semantics of Taboo Words in Chinese Analysis

Shermamatova Zaynab Azimjon qizi

Teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: This article provides information on the role, significance, and semantic analysis of modern Chinese taboo words in linguistics.

Keywords: Chinese, linguistics, linguistic (English, Chinese) taboo words, semantics.

Introduction: The word "taboo" is derived from the language of the indigenous but nomadic Polynesian people living around the Pacific Ocean and means prohibition in terms of religious and human customs. Taboo words also exist in the Uzbek language, and when used in the sense of insulting people in terms of mentality, they have a completely different meaning. For example, a black deer - a pig (because it is not considered halal by Muslims) is usually used in reference to a human being, but a black deer means a pig, and a scorpion is called benom, gazanda, beshbogiin. To cite a few more examples, we see that the name of an animal is used in the sense of an insult to a person.

It is well known that the lexical layer of a language is intended to cover almost all areas of knowledge about the world, while taboo words are more of an unstable compound or word on an international scale, out of their meaning and into another dictionary. because it has an avian meaning, it also creates a number of problematic situations in the smooth reflection in our language. In the scientific literature, the scientific study of taboo words in linguistics contributes to the perfect delivery of oral speech and fiction to the reader, and thus to the effective use of scientific achievements.

In Chinese linguistics, taboo refers to the semantics of words, their structure, content, etymology, and use in speech. This process is based on lexical, semantic analysis. Because only semantics can fully reflect the essence of language (Emirova AM Pusskaya phraseology in the communicative aspect. - T.: Science, 1998 S60)

Primary processing of texts usually involves syntactic and morphological analysis. Semantic analysis requires only one step to formally present the meaning of individual parts of the text (Young Scholar, Semantic Analysis of Texts, N. Chapaykina, May 2012)

Taboo words are used in society in a wider environment than we think. Since the origin of taboo words is related to human emotions, scientific research on this topic does not lose its relevance. It is natural for taboo words to make people feel negative. There is a lot of scientific and theoretical information about taboo in Jim Odriscoll's OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE taboo, offence and social control. In addition, Jim Odriscoll spoke about taboo language, taboo words, taboo suffixes, and the factors that lead to the use of taboo words in the management of society, making it a common language for young people.

Informal survey: The taboo Lexeme in Academic titles

'taboo [word / terms / lexis]' (16 cases) Allan ed.2019a, Colbeck & Bowers 2012, de Klerk 1992, Dawale 2004b, Gonzalez-Regoisa 1976, Harris 2003, Hoeksema & Napoli 2008, Janschewitz

2008, Jay 2009, Jay & Jay 2015, Jay 2008, Hoeksema & Napoli 2009, Napoli 2013, Rosenberg 2017, Stenstrom 2006, Valdeon 2015

'taboo [language, intensifiers, expressions, comedy]' (5 cases) Christie 2013, Crisafulli 1997, Davies 2016, Kehayov 2009, Mirus 2012 .

Taboo words are published in Russian in the form of a dictionary. The book Dictionary of Russian Taboo words and Expressions consists of 50 pages and provides an English translation of Russian taboo words.

In the following examples, in addition to speech, words without a specific text are included in the semantic structure of the word and as paradigmatic relations defined as a connotative meaning *ottenka*, which express only a negative attitude:

Ass 屁股- 屁(nonsense, fart), 股(thigh) [pi gu] = buttocks

Asshole 混蛋, 混(mix, mingle), 蛋(ovum produce by bird, turtle, snake) [hun dan]= bastard

Bitch 母狗, 母(mother), 狗(dog) [mu gou] = bitch

Cunt 阴户, 阴 (in ancient Chinese philosophy 阴 feminine or negative principle; one of the two opposites that exist in all things under the heaven), 户 (door), [yin hu] = vaginal orifice

Damn 该死, 该(ought to; should), 死(die; be dead), [gai si] =(informal) wretched, friggling, perishing

Dick 迪克, 迪(enlighten; guide) 克(can, able to, capable of), [di ke]= dick

Fool 愚人, 愚(foolish, stupid), 人 (humanity, higher animal that can make tools and use them in labour), [yu ren] = a simpleton, a dullhead

Fuck 他妈的, 他({pron} third person singular and male he; him), 妈(ma, mum, mummy, mother), 的 (formal truly, proper), [ta ma de] = damn it!

Fucker 笨蛋, 笨(dense, fool, not bright), 蛋(ovum produce by bird, turtle, snake), [ben dan] = an idiot, a moron, wooden head, a silly fool

Fuck off 他妈的关 - 他({pron} third person singular and male he; him), 妈(ma, mum, mummy, mother), 的 (formal truly, proper), 关(close, shut, turn off) [ta ma de guan]= damn it/to close

Fuck you 你他妈的 - 你({pron}, singular, you, also used plurally sometimes, such as, your school) 他({pron} third person singular and male he; him), 妈(ma, mum, mummy, mother), 的 (formal truly, proper), [ni ta ma de] =you

Shit 狗dog), 屁(pungent intestinal gas discharged through the anus) [gou pi]= horseshit; rubbish; nonsense

Pussy 猫 [mao] = a cat

Paralysis 傻瓜 傻(brainless; foolish, stolid), 瓜(melon, gourd), [sha gua]= blockhead; a pumpkin head, a fool

Whore 妓女 妓(prostitute, streetwalker), 女(female, woman), [ji nu] = a prostitute, a women of easy virtue

Taboo words originated in the formation of human society in connection with the need to subordinate human-individual behavior to the interests of society, and even today taboo words are popular among young people and are an element of linguistics that has a great impact on people in society. is That is why it is so important to study it. There are also taboo words in the list of words that are forbidden in linguistics.

References:

1. S.Hashimova S.Nosirova 现代汉语语法
2. S.Hashimova Xitoy tilida so'z yashalishi汉语构词法
3. Hamidulla Dadaboyev. O'zbek terminologiyasi Toshkent- 2019
4. Qudrat Musayev .Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari Fan-2005

Literature in a foreign language:

1. Golygina K.I. Theory of izyashchnoy slovestnosti in Kitae XIX - nachalo XX v. M., «Nauka», 1971.
2. Matt Coleman & Edmund Backhouse . Dirty Chinese . Ulysses Press 2020
3. Amanda Laugesen . An Australian history of bad language . New South Publishing
4. Keith Allan . The Oxford Handbook of Taboo Words and Language . Oxford University 2019
5. Adrian Tien & Lorna Carson& Ning Jiang. An Anatomy of Chiese Offensive Words.
6. Phil Billingsley . Bandits in Republican China. Stanford University Press 1988