

point, it is caught on that the wolf patronized man as a totem precursor. Conviction within the totem creature as a defender is showed in pixie stories in giving goats, bulls and chickens the qualities of an astute and venturesome creature, while the hurt creatures are depicted as defeatists. So, in this kind of pixie stories, this or that totem creature is the most character, he always does great, makes a difference and plays a decisive part within the course of occasions.

In general, in the fairy tales of the peoples of the world there are a number of strange creatures such as horses, rams, deer, deer, wolves, fish, camels, dogs, snakes, lions, which are interpreted as zoomorphic helpers who help the protagonist when needed. Until then, the protagonist is motivated to save their lives. In response to this human help, they also support the protagonist when necessary. The protagonist often uses magic to either rescue a loved one from magic, or capture some magical object, and so on. To sum up, fairy tales often include magic, talking animals, or a touch of philosophy. Fairy tales don't always contain a moral, they can be pure entertainment, but often teach about consequences and values like kindness and patience.

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LEXICO-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

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To be an effective writer or speaker, you need to build sentences that will grab the person's attention, no matter how boring the topic may seem. One way to increase the appeal of a topic is to include various adjectives. Adjectives are words that modify nouns and pronouns by describing specific qualities about them. A noun is a person, place, or thing such as "Yang", "airport", or "toy". A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun, such as "she", "this" or "that" Surrounding nouns and pronouns with adjectives can completely transform a sentence. For example, instead of saying: "I went to the park and ate lunch with Yana", one could say: "Yesterday I went to a beautiful park and ate an amazing picnic lunch with Yana" [2; 10]. The adjectives added more appeal to what was otherwise a very basic restyling of something that happened on a person's day.

The adjective is one of the most important parts of speech, which is widely used in speech and in writing. There are several types of adjectives, each with a specific function [1; 50]. To observe take a closer look at them, as well as some examples. First, a descriptive adjective describes the qualities of a noun or pronoun, such as smell, taste, texture, appearance, and shape. There are many kinds of adjectives, but this

article will discuss the largest group under this type of word - descriptive adjectives. Descriptive adjectives can simply be defined as a type of adjective that is used to express the size, color, or shape of a person, thing, animal, or place. They are used to provide additional information to a noun by describing or modifying it. From the above definition, it can be said that a descriptive adjective adds meaning to the noun it modifies. This kind of adjective describes the noun in detail by giving an attribute to that particular word [3; 48].

Descriptive adjectives are the most commonly used type of adjective that adds meaning to a noun or pronoun by describing its qualities. There are thousands of descriptive adjectives in English, so it's not hard to come up with one. They can tell how big something is, how delicious it is, how something smells, and more [1]. Let's take a closer look at a few examples of Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson.

The adjectives that describe size are long, big, tall, short, little, great etc.:

The island is nine miles long and five miles wide [4;19].

Size adjectives, long, big, tall, short, small, great, etc.:

The island is nine miles long and five miles wide [4;19].

In this sentence, according to their morphological composition, the words long and wide are simple adjectives. In their meaning and grammatical characteristics, they are qualitative adjectives, since they directly denote the qualities of a substance.

There are two big ports [4; 19].

In the following sentence, according to its morphological composition, the word big is a simple adjective. In its meaning and grammatical characteristics, it is a qualitative adjective, since it directly denotes the qualities of a substance.

There is a big hill called "Spyglass" [4; 19].

According to its morphological composition, one can also notice a simple large adjective here. In its meaning and grammatical characteristics, it is a qualitative adjective, since it directly denotes the qualities of a substance.

Adjectives describing sound are quiet, loud, noisy, soft, mute, etc.:

Then he looked around him and said in a low voice: "Jim, I'm rich" [4; 41].

In this sentence, in its morphological composition, the word is quite a simple adjective. In its meaning and grammatical characteristics, this is a qualitative adjective, since it directly denotes the qualities of a substance.

Color adjectives - red, white, green, yellow, etc.:

He comes here with a white flag [4; 78].

In its morphological composition, white is a simple adjective. In its meaning and grammatical characteristics, it is a qualitative adjective, since it directly denotes the qualities of a substance.

However, it wasn't the card from Billy Bones' chest; It was a copy, and there were no red crosses on it [4; 67].

In the sentence below, in accordance with its morphological composition, the word red is a simple adjective, and in accordance with its meaning and grammatical characteristics, it is a qualitative adjective, since it directly denotes the qualities of a substance.

To conclude, in every language, adjectives are important elements of sentences. The use of adjectives means that we can express the quality of any person or object. Without adjectives, we couldn't tell what any object looked like. Not only pronouns and adjectives are words that are used to describe something or someone. Also, when we read a document that is descriptive, the adjective helps us present the content of what we are reading. Adjectives are important because they describe a noun (person, place, or thing), tell more about the noun (person, place, or thing), make sentences more interesting, and affect the meaning of sentences. Whenever we use adjectives, they make our writing visual and vibrant.

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SEMANTIC FEATURES OF EUPHEMISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

The target article presents the semantic features of euphemisms in English and Uzbek languages by the help of comparative analysis. The concept “euphemism” has not been studied thoroughly in Uzbek language yet. Especially, while classifying euphemisms according to their semantic and structural features, we will face up to some challenges in both languages. Therefore, we try to support some valid information by comparing this phenomenon according to its semantic features.

INTRODUCTION

Comparative issues concerning euphemisms have always been very actual. Nowadays it is important for translators and interpreters to know specific peculiarities of euphemisms according to their semantic field. It will remain actual for many years, as language is in progress and new words appear all the time in it. There are many articles on this topic in linguistics. Along with Western linguists, Eastern linguists are also conducting in-depth research on this topic.

Language as a means of communication represents social phenomenon. In interpersonal communication, people swear about certain things, but they can't completely avoid them in verbal communication. Therefore, the expression of embarrassing, that is, euphemism, came into existence. The English word "euphemism" is derived from Greek, the prefix "eu" means "good" (good), and the stem "phemism" means "speech", the whole literal meaning is "words of goodomen "or" good speech" [1]. That is to say, euphemism is an appropriate form of linguistic expression created by people in social ugly words with vague, elegant, and eloquent expressions, which avoids hurting others' feeling interaction for ideal communicative effect. In general, euphemism replaces direct, vulgar, and self-esteem by speaking directly, and avoids embarrassment. It can be seen that euphemisms are common in various languages and are widely used in all aspects of life, such as politics, economy, culture, and religion. Therefore, euphemism is an important part of vocabulary and it is essential to know how to use it among the public due to its semantic peculiarities.

MAIN PART

Dealt with the phenomenon of euphemism each of the linguistic scholars is based on its different characteristics tried to make their classifications to one degree or another. This is as the case is as multifaceted as other linguistic units the classifications focus on different aspects of euphemisms and the results obtained also vary. It is diversity although it may seem contradictory, it actually serves to complement each other.

On the basis of lexical-semantic relations of euphemistic units types.

Meaningful euphemisms- Euphemism in the speech layer of language electrically charged wound - complete with renaming in the sense of organizing methodological information friendship characterized by.

It represents the ethics and aesthetics of the nation, the national spirit, manners and is a delicacy that reflects the uniqueness of the culture of treatment. The concept of "death" in the work of art development or spontaneously formed in different situations and languages. Negative or positive, cultured image speech differs from comic part speech therefore, in turn, euphemistic information is also divided into several types. This is an argotic euphemism that is understandable to a large group of people a curse known only to the participant involved in the vowel, reflecting the insult euphemistic units differ.

Homonymic euphemisms. Expressing a concept in different ways is, of course, convenient for speech. However, the Uzbek language has the same euphemistic meaning in different contexts shows how beautiful it is. *Nega har narsaga yetgan aqling shunga kelganda oqsaydir?* “*Why do you have a mind that does everything is not enough to that.*” [2] The writer has a delicate sense of mental culture indicates that. Instead of the expression "yetmaydi", the word “oqsaydir” is so much in the same sentence that the speaker utters from his mouth is no rude attitude.