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APPROACHES TO LEXICAL CONNOTATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the research oflexical connotation in English and Uzbek languages. The article also discusses logical-philosophical concept of connotation, semantic connotations, connotations with an emotional basis. A more extended definition of connotation is presented in the Great Russian Encyclopedia, published in 30 volumes, edited by A.M. Prokhorov, which complements the previous definition: the connotation includes semantic and stylistic elements, in a certain way associated with the main meaning and superimposed on it. In particular, they talked about the difference between concrete and abstract words. Specific words were determined not only by what qualities they possess, but also by whether the carrier of these qualities also possesses the same qualities.

KEYWORDS: *Denotative, Connotation, Pragmatic Features, Semiotics.*

INTRODUCTION

There are many approaches to the definition of lexical connotation, the concept of connotation is vague, this term is interpreted ambiguously, has many synonyms. An attempt to define connotation from the standpoint of one or two or three aspects is incomplete. Each direction individually is not able to fully comprehend the essence of the connotation.

In our opinion, the lack of terminological unity in the definition of a given concept is due to its complexity and multidimensionality, it presupposes the structuring of this phenomenon, therefore, in the structure of the lexical meaning of a word, several types of it are distinguished: 1) denotative meaning: the object denoted by the word (in a broad sense) in linguistics is called a denotation, therefore denotative meaning is a meaning that characterizes the correlation of a word with a designated subject (situation); 2) the significant meaning, which is the main one for lexicologists, which is often called simply the meaning;3) emotive (or connotative) meaning is a

meaning associated with an emotionally expressive and evaluative reflection of objects and phenomena of the external world, which is known to all native speakers, although it is not recorded in dictionaries (compare the connotations of the word pig in English language - " commonly used **to insult a person as dirty, fat, greedy, gluttonous**," or the word hare "**sensitive and artistic**"); 4) structural meaning is a correlative meaning indicating the relation of a word to other words of the language.

DISCUSSION

The meaning of the word includes, in addition to the denominational, the connotative aspect. The term "connotation" is used in different areas of philological knowledge and covers various aspects of the word: "additional or marginal semantic components", "emotional and expressive", "modal" and "evaluative", "pragmatic features" , “Semantic associations” and “stylistic nuances”, etc.

The word "connotation", having appeared in about 1200 from Lat. con - notare "together - to designate" and having arisen in scholastic logic, was used in philosophical and theological discussions about the meaning of words, in philosophy about the language of the 14th century, the term connotation began to be used quite specifically with the goal of distinguishing words in image and action , depending on what they indicate. In particular, they talked about the difference between concrete and abstract words. Specific words were determined not only by what qualities they possess, but also by whether the carrier of these qualities also possesses the same qualities. In structural semantics, the concept has undergone significant expansion and change. The semantic scope of the concept of connotation was further expanded in semiotics, which led to different uses of this term: the concept gradually spread to sign systems of thought, such as image, matter, and sound.

In the linguistics of the 19th century, the term "connotation" began to denote all the emotively colored elements of the content of expressions, correlated with the pragmatic aspect of speech.

Nevertheless, despite the long history of using this term, its definition in linguistics is still ambiguous. The term "connotation" entered linguistics in the 17th century through the Port-Royal grammar to denote properties as opposed to substances. The Russian Encyclopedic Dictionary edited by A.M. Prokhorov and The Big Encyclopedic Dictionary give the following definition of connotation: Connotation (Middle Ages. note, designate), in linguistics, additionally, the concomitant meaning of a linguistic unit or category.

A more extended definition of connotation is presented in the Great Russian Encyclopedia, published in 30 volumes, edited by A.M. Prokhorov, which complements the previous definition: the connotation includes semantic and stylistic elements, in a certain way associated with the main meaning and superimposed on it. The connotation serves to express the expressive-emotional and evaluative shades of the statement. For example, the word "winter", denoting Despair and Hope. References to winter in literature may refer to **death, old age, pain, loneliness, despair or an end**. The season provides the setting for painful messages, as well as messages of renewal, rebirth and hope, according to Annie Fitch in an article on the Poetry Foundation

The logical-philosophical concept of connotation goes back to J. Mill and his works in the 19th century, where connotation is based on the opposition of connotation and denotation. Connotation according to J.S. Mill is the signs communicated by a word, his ideas about connotation correspond to modern ideas about the essential features of a concept and is based on a three-part understanding of a sign (sign-object, referent and signified): denotation - the extensional meaning of the sign, connotation - its intentional meaning. In 1934 K.Buhler continued J.S.Milla's arguments by developing in his works in the book "Theory of language".

This can be formulated in a different way, namely, that words of a certain class open around them one or several vacancies, which must be filled with words of certain other classes. In reporting "The city is built of marble", we may be giving completely different information, and this is due to the very meaning of the complex connotative name "built of marble". The word "white" denotes all white objects - snow, paper, sea foam, etc. - and includes, or co-means (connotes), the attribute of whiteness.

L.Yelmslev presented the arguments that to describe the semantic content of a word to the designated objects (expansion) and signs (design) of the designated objects also include judgements and assessment, connected in a single linguistic community.

In 1962 T. Pavel for the first time expresses the idea of research with the help of connotations of the semantic structure of metaphor, in which the denotative meaning is replaced by the contextual, figurative, connotative. Since that time, in linguistics, the view of connotation as an integral part of the language system, which cannot be limited only by stylistic framework, has been increasingly strengthened. Referring to the opinion of L. Yelmslev, R. Barth defined connotation as a stimulator of the meaning of a symbolic, evaluative or feeling-dependent image.

Connotations, despite the fact that they are conditioned by culture, are arranged strictly according to the rules, moreover, they are not limited to individual signs, and are closely related in a row with each other by signs, as in a single text. A connotation is a content for which a denotative system serves as an expression, and this content itself can be determined as a result of "subtracting" the denotation from the text, and "a connotative system is the expression plan of which is itself a sign system". Connotation according to R. Barth varies between expressive, stylistic variants and emotional-expressive coloring of the object of denotation and the content of the word.

For the first time the socio-cultural component was introduced into connotation by Bloomfield, who singled out purely semantic connotations related directly to the sphere of consciousness and connotations with an emotional basis. In the connotations of group L. Bloomfield saw a certain level of speech, conditioned by social, regional and cultural factors. To this group, he attributed the connotations that arise in borrowed words. The inclusion of extralinguistic factors in the concept of connotation caused some linguists to try to attribute connotation not to the field of linguistics studies, but to the sphere of pragmatics and semiotics.

S. Bullon, in turn, also considers and uses connotation in relation to all socio-cultural associations arising from native speakers in connection with a particular word, and which a native speaker may not know about, since these associations are related to culture and cannot be conveyed by traditional dictionary definition or one-word lexical equivalent in translation. As

one of the examples, S. Bullon analyzes the associations associated with the word “шампанское” champagne. This expensive wine is in Great Britain a social marker of belonging to the upper strata of society, and is also associated with weddings and other special occasions.

V.N. Telia considers the connotation as a special macrocomponent of meaning (halo), since the ability to signal the value attitude of the speaking subject to the world, and thereby the ability of the utterance containing the given name, to produce a pragmatic effect and constitutes the specificity of the connotation, including the way of expression estimates. The main function of connotation is the function of influence, directly and inextricably linked with the pragmatics of speech. A.N. Leontiev considers connotation in connection with the peculiarities of speech perception and refers the definition of connotation to psycholinguistics.

D.N. Shmelev, following K.A. Dolinin, examines the connotation from a stylistic point of view. He considers the core of the word not some separate meaning of the word, but those semantic elements that are common to all meanings of the word. In the research of D.N. Shmelev, expressive elements of language appear: 1) those that characterize the emotional state of the speaker or his attitude to the subject of the message (or are aimed at emotionally influencing the interlocutor); 2) those that characterize the speaker himself from a linguistic point of view.

N.G.Komlev does not endow connotation with explicit content, connotation is a semantic modification of meaning, which includes a set of semantic layers, feelings, ideas about a sign, a logical concept or some properties and qualities of objects, for the designations of which the given word-meaning is used. Otherwise, the connotation is the sum of the components included in the semantic structure of the sign, and is not formally contained in the word-sign.

CONCLUSION

Thus, there are many approaches to the definition of connotation, the concept of connotation is indistinct and vague, this term is interpreted ambiguously, has many synonyms. Researchers consider stylistic, emotional, cultural, pragmatic, associative and other aspects of connotation; it appears before us as a kind of "heap-small", and not as a structured whole. From our point of view, this is because the attempt to define connotation from the standpoint of one or two or three aspects is incomplete. Each direction individually is not able to fully comprehend the essence of the connotation.In our opinion, the lack of terminological unity in the definition of this concept is due to its complexity and multidimensionality, it presupposes the structuring of this phenomenon, therefore, to give a definition of connotation is to describe its structural elements.

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