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## CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS AND EMOTIONAL IMPACT CONVEYED BY VERBS AND THEIR ROLE IN COMMUNICATION

Navruzova Nigina Xamidovna

Teacher, Bukhara state university, Uzbekistan

*Abstract.* This article underscores the critical importance of contextualizing connotations within the realm of language, fundamental to constructing a thorough theoretical framework that elucidates the diverse nuances of meanings tied to connotations. It stresses the crucial differentiation between expansive and precise understandings of connotations, the precise elucidation of their substantive essence, and the clear demarcation of their limits. In light of these foundational principles, it becomes imperative to acknowledge the verb's role as a profoundly connotative component of language, impacting the arrangement of connotative facets within verbs throughout the intricate systems of language and communication. By appreciating this intrinsic connection, a deeper comprehension of the intricate interplay between connotation and linguistic structures can be attained, offering valuable insights into the profound impact of connotative meanings within language.

*Key words:* connotation, semantic essence, emotional-evaluative, linguopragmatics, syntagmatic connections, connotative verbal lexemes, verbal synonyms with connotations, multi-valued connotative verb.

## FE'LLAR ORQALI BERILGAN KONNOTATIV MA'NOLAR, ULARNING HISSIY TA'SIRCHANLIGI VA MULOQOTDAGI O'RNI

Navruzova Nigina Xamidovna; o'qituvchi

Buxoro davlat universiteti

*Annotatsiya.* Ushbu maqolada tushunchaning nazariy asosini umumlashtirish, konnotatsiyaning keng va tor ma'nosini farqlash, mazmunli mazmunini tavsiflash hamda ko'lam va chegaralarini belgilash zaruratidan kelib chiqqan holda, kontekstual konnotatsiyaning muhimligi ta'kidlanadi. Unda konnotativ ma'nolarni keng va aniq tushunish, ularning mazmuniy mohiyatini aniq yoritish va chegaralarini aniq belgilash o'rtasidagi hal qiluvchi farqlar ta'kidlanadi. Ushbu asosiy tamoyillarni hisobga olgan holda, fe'lning tilning chuqur konnotativ komponenti sifatidagi rolini tan olish zarur bo'lib, fe'llar ichidagi konnotativ tomonlarning til va aloqaning murakkab tizimlarida joylashishiga ta'sir qiladi. Ushbu ichki bog'lanish orqali konnotatsiya va lingvistik tuzilmalar o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro ta'sirni chuqurroq tushunishga erishish mumkin, til ichidagi konnotativ ma'nolarning chuqur ta'siri taqdim etiladi. Yuqorida qayd etilgan asosiy masalalardan kelib chiqib, fe'l tarkibidagi konnotativ ma'nolar va komponentlar, fe'lni eng serunum konnotativ ma'noli bo'laklarga boy so'z turkumi sifatida qarash va uning ekspressiv funksiyalarini aniqlash uchun turli yondashuvlar o'rganiladi.

*Kalit so'zlar:* konnotatsiya, semantik mohiyat, emotsional-baholovchi, lingvopragmatika, sintagmatik bog'lanishlar, konnotativ fe'l leksemalar, konnotatsiyali fe'l sinonimlar, ko'p ma'noli konnotativ fe'l.

## КОННОТАТИВНЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ И ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ, ПЕРЕДАВАЕМОЕ ГЛАГОЛАМИ, И ИХ РОЛЬ В КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Наврузова Нигина Хамидовна; преподаватель

Бухарский государственный университет

*Аннотация.* Эта статья подчеркивает критическое значение контекстуализации коннотаций в области языка, что является фундаментальным для создания всесторонней теоретической основы, которая разъясняет разнообразные оттенки значений, связанных с коннотациями. Он подчеркивает важное различие между широкими и точными пониманиями коннотаций, точное разъяснение их сути и четкое определение их границ. В свете этих основных принципов становится необходимым признать роль глагола как глубоко коннотативного компонента языка, оказывающего влияние на распределение коннотативных аспектов в глаголах в рамках сложных систем языка и коммуникации. Понимая это внутреннее взаимосвязь, можно достичь более глубокого понимания сложного взаимодействия между коннотацией и языковыми структурами, предоставляя ценные инсайты в глубокое воздействие коннотативных значений в рамках языка.

*Ключевые слова:* коннотация, семантическая сущность, эмоционально-оценочный, лингвопрагматика, синтагматические связи, коннотативные глагольные лексемы, глагольные синонимы с коннотациями, многозначный коннотативный глагол.

*Introduction.* Modern linguistics seeks to study language in relation to an individual's consciousness, thoughts, and practical activities rather than isolating language as an entity unto itself. The expressive function of language, which captures the subjective elements of personal perceptions of the external world, such as emotions, opinions, and ideas about objects, is intricately connected to investigating the human influence on language. A system of linguistic tools operates across different levels to serve this purpose [6]. This system includes numerous nominative units with connotative components of meaning that have yet to be clearly defined

within linguistic analysis.

The creation and function of connotation heavily rely on associative mechanisms. In language, non-connotative words exist, but all words have associative elements. While these associations lack semantic meaning, they do not possess connotations or explicit definitions; nevertheless, they can form a basis for further exploration.

Connotations are often established following the denotation or the classification of an entity, rather than based on the specific referent. The development of connotations necessitates a considerable level of linguistic expertise and a deep understanding of the world, as they are rooted in both language skills and general knowledge. In this process, implications are consistently transmitted from the word to the referent. Every word is surrounded by a network of associative connections, with certain associative traits capable of evolving into connotative meanings [11].

Connotation refers to how elements of language, such as meaning and style, are understood. The concept of «connotation» originated in scholastic logic with the Latin roots «con-» meaning «together with» and «notatio» meaning «designation» or «additional meaning.» It was introduced into linguistics in the 17th century through the grammar of Port-Royal to distinguish properties from substances.

The 19th-century logical studies, particularly by J. St. Mill, further developed this concept. Mill differentiated between proper names, which identify individuals, and connotative names, which encompass a set of relevant attributes associated with a particular term. He interpreted connotation as the implications conveyed by a word [7].

L. Bloomfield is credited with emphasizing «purely semantic connotations,» which he defined as indications of societal, regional, technical, and cultural influences on language at various levels of discourse. [1].

Methods. The term «connotation,» which has been in use for over a century, has undergone significant changes in its meaning. Modern linguistics has not yet provided a definitive explanation of the concept of connotation [12].

There is a common distinction between a broad and a narrow interpretation of connotation, as noted by various scholars such as N.G. Komlev, V.I. Goverdovsky, G.V. Kolshansky, V.N. Telia, among others. The broader usage of the term refers to any element that enhances the subject-conceptual or denotative meaning, as well as the grammatical content of a linguistic unit, imbuing it with an expressive function based on information related to the empirical, cultural-historical, and worldview knowledge of the language speakers. This information can be tied to the speaker's emotional or evaluative stance toward the subject, as well as to stylistic variations, specific speech contexts, social settings, and semantic details [13]. This understanding of connotation sets it apart from the semantic structure of a word.

Researchers initially introduced the idea of the semantic essence of connotation, with V.N. Telia defining it as a component of language unit semantics that conveys the emotional, evaluative, and stylistic attitude of the speaker towards reality. This element adds expressive impact to the statement based on the conveyed information [9]. Telia further argues that connotations are predominantly found in figurative meanings.

Results and discussions. The comprehensive approach considers the word's characteristics that emerge through additional details added to the description of the lexical unit [14]. The diversity of these characteristics and the lack of clear boundaries distinguish them from the broad understanding of connotation.

The author acknowledges N.G. Komlev's perspective on connotation, which he believes is not inherent in the physical structure of word meaning but rather emerges during the interpretation of word signals. Komlev identifies various categories of implications, such as sensory elements, cultural aspects, lexical field associations, linguistic levels, worldviews, and class components [5].

It is evident that the elements encompassed in Komlev's connotations are diverse. Contrary to the author's initial assertion, the field element is considered a structural aspect of the sign and is not derived from speech.

V.I. Goverdovsky's study builds upon the ideas of N.G. Komlev. He categorizes connotations into various types, including euphemism, irony, amelioration, amplification, colloquialism, pejorativity, bookishness, terminology, foreign language, novelty, archaic, dialectal, culturological, and ideological [2].

G.V. Kolshansky proposes that connotation is a fresh element of a unit's content that surpasses its original meanings and emerges within a specific context [4].

In Russian linguistics, a more prevalent perspective on connotation, sometimes labeled as «traditional,» focuses on its limited interpretation. In this constrained sense, connotation is viewed as a specific aspect of a linguistic unit's significance, serving as a secondary function of naming and complementing its objective meanings with an associative and figurative representation of the denoted action in reality. This representation takes the form of an object or a condition based on the inner structure of naming or signs that align with the literal meaning of the figure of speech [15].

Y.D. Apresyan defines the connotation of a word as the «insignificant yet stable characteristics of the concept it represents, reflecting the evaluation of the corresponding object or reality accepted within a specific language community.» He also suggests that these connotations typically relate to the fundamental or original meanings of words, manifesting in figurative interpretations [16].

We consider I.V. Arnold's theory of connotation to be the most valuable. She sees connotation as an integral part of a sign's overall systemic meaning, closely tied to the context compared to other aspects, which may sometimes derive from speech [17].

I.A. Sternin identifies emotional, expressive, evaluative, and stylistic components in systemic oppositions as the primary means of distinguishing elements of sign meaning [18].

The majority of word semantics incorporate these essential connotational elements, which can be interpreted as either «positive» or «negative,» with neutrality in certain instances within each component.

The very fact that the connotation is heterogeneous and can be broken down into numerous smaller constituent elements can be regarded as established.

O.N. Seliverstova differentiates between denotation and various other meaning-related aspects present in words, such as expressive, stylistic, configurative, and emotional-evaluative features, which are incorporated into the denotative meaning [19].

A.V. Filippov argues that the only part of a linguistic unit that alludes to connotation is its «emotional and stylistic semantic content.» He maintains that the evaluative aspect of a word is entirely denotative and inseparable from the concept, only gaining expressiveness in actual speech [10].

I.A. Sternin opposes the restriction of connotation's definition in such a manner, asserting that evaluation can act both as a connotational and denotational element. Expressiveness exists within the system as well as in speech, emphasizing that connotation can display systemic and occasional qualities, similar to denotation [20].

Despite the extensive research and thorough exploration of the concept of connotation in numerous scientific studies, there is still ongoing debate regarding its linguistic and verbal nature, its position within the word's semantic structure, its scope, and its constituent elements. The differentiation of connotative aspects within a specific language unit remains unclear, with no established techniques for studying connotation or for providing a comprehensive lexicographic description of it. Recently, scholars have taken an interest in exploring connotation within the context of linguopragmatics, a concept that is similarly ambiguous in contemporary theoretical linguistics.

In some instances, the terms «implication» and «connotation» are used interchangeably in academic writing. This practice is evident in the work of J. Genette, a prominent scholar in the field of semantic processes in literary texts, who does not distinguish between implicit and connotative meanings, despite acknowledging the significance of connotation in his research [21].

These semantic phenomena are commonly known as hyponyms and hypernyms, with their occurrence in other categories being less frequent. According to K.A. Dolinin, connotations extend beyond just stylistic elements and can manifest in various levels of language and behavior that are not strictly tied to linguistic forms. Dolinin suggests that viewing aesthetic nuances as a form of transferring content from explicit to implicit would be beneficial [3]. However, it is important to note that the underlying semantic processes for these phenomena differ. The same linguistic content can generate additional meanings with both implicative and connotative qualities. Unlike implicativeness, connotation stands in contrast to denotation, representing supplementary information embedded within the word's semantic structure.

The term «implicative» is best defined using the word «imply,» while the relationship between the word «mean» and the concept of «connotation» is much closer [22].

Native speakers understand the hidden implications that are an implicit component of meaning in all forms of indirect naming. Connotations are integrated into the speech flow alongside meaning and are not separate from it. These connotations, which establish links between external information and the relationship between the speaker and the intended message, imbue the message with emotional significance. Furthermore, connotations serve as a semantic bridge between the objective and the subjective, driving the reconsideration of words.

Therefore, contemporary semasiology has expanded and blurred the original meaning of the term «connotation» significantly.

I.A. Sternin, I.V. Arnold, and V.K. Kharchenko's primary characteristics of connotation are defined as: a) serving as a complementary element to the denotative aspect of meaning; b) possessing a secondary status in relation to denotation; and c) conveying emotional, expressive, and evaluative content [23].

However, these traits alone do not fully explain the linguistic role of connotation, particularly in terms of understanding its relationship to the semantic structure of words. This is where contemporary semantic theory faces its greatest challenge, as semasiologists hold differing views on the linguistic nature of connotation.

In our study, we align with I.A. Sternin and adopt the following definition of connotation: it is seen as additional information related to the concept, forming part of the meaning associated with communication context, participants in the communicative act, and their specific relationship to the topic of speech. Connotation within a linguistic sign is considered a component of its systemic meaning [8].

By recognizing the interplay of semantics, syntax, and pragmatics, along with the paradigmatic, pragmatic, and syntagmatic connections of words, which are manifested in context, a contextual approach to linguistic analysis enables the identification of the distinctive features of connotative verbal lexemes and their role as elements within the system of human language's nominative means [24].

In the concluding section of the poem «The Sun Rising,» readers encounter a remarkable example of connotation. The initial four lines of the last stanza read as follows:

She's all states, and all princes, I,  
Nothing else is.  
Princes do but play us; compared to this,  
All honor's mimic, all wealth alchemy.

The speaker in the poet's work suggests that both he and his beloved are portrayed as more prosperous compared to others, as seen in the terms «all states» and «all princes» used to describe them. They feel content as they possess all the luxuries a reigning

prince would desire, indicating they do not require additional wealth or status. The concept of connotation is intertwined with the contextual elements of communication, participants, relationships, and linguistic signs, providing supplementary information linked to the concept. Connotations are integral to indirect expressions and are not isolated from the overall meaning, influencing the reevaluation of words through their inherent characteristics.

Our study confirmed that systemic contrasts can reveal emotional, expressive, evaluative, and stylistic aspects within signs, serving as a key tool for recognizing components related to meaning. Connotation is also evident in Walt Whitman's poem «I Hear America Singing»:

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear;  
Those of mechanics - each one singing his, as it should be, blithe and strong;  
The carpenter singing his, as he measures his plank or beam,  
The mason singing his, as he makes ready for work, or leaves off work;

The poem's incorporation of the term «singing,» with underlying implications, presents connotation. While the poem's characters may be engaged in actual singing, the connotation suggests that Americans embody a joyful, lively spirit as a nation.

By dissecting the terms «assessment» and «estimation,» we can define «appraisal» as a linguistic category that mirrors the logical category across different linguistic levels, as well as the cognitive processes involved in determining the value of various objects. An evaluative meaning of a verb involves assessing the word's definition as either positive or negative [25].

Evaluation is considered a distinct category as it cannot simultaneously be identified as a specific component of numerous occurrences.

We emphasize the contrasting content of evaluative and emotive themes in the essay. Emotionality is seen as a specific sentiment evoked by the speaker. The distinctive aspect of emotions is their intensity; they function both as the subject and the tool for reflection. Words that label and describe human emotions point to the associated concepts, giving them their literal meaning and an emotional hue. Positive and negative emotions, when manifested in context, form the essence of the sign's meaning, or at least a considerable portion of it. This simplifies the emotional aspect of meaning to just two elements: positive and negative emotions.

The exploration of the language's expressive function, which conveys the personal aspects of an individual's perception of the external world, is inherently linked to examining the human element in language. Adding special expressiveness, coloring the meaning of the noun phrase, and enhancing its impact on the listener are all instances of expressiveness, which can be further categorized into regular and irregular expressions. Emotive qualities that are part of the literal component are conveyed through expressiveness.

In our analysis, all connotative words in the lexicon are categorized into connotative verbs used in literature, as well as connotative verbs that convey meanings in a particular context. This is how we understand the functioning of the stylistic aspect. Connotative informal verbs are utilized as a stylistic device to portray a connotative verb with qualities such as irony, roughness, and compatibility.

The connotative aspect can be explicitly conveyed or may remain implicit, revealing itself when the verb is paired with specific words from various parts of speech.

In Robert Frost's poem «Mending Wall,» readers will encounter a striking example of connotation.

And on a day we meet to walk the line  
And set the wall between us once again.  
We keep the wall between us as we go.

This poem serves as a notable illustration of connotation as the term «the wall» implies a division between the speaker and the other individual. Connotation goes beyond the literal definition of a word to suggest additional layers of meaning.

While Frost aims to suggest distance between the two neighbors, the focus of attention is on the wall itself. The wall is not just a physical barrier separating the two men; it also serves as a symbol of their division or a boundary.

Connotation in verbs is often influenced by the verb's compatibility with other words and the context in which it is used, leading to updates in their implied meanings. The addition of prefixes can modify the semantics of a verb, resulting in a range of lexical-semantic variations with different nuances of meaning.

Many verbs have the ability to express the static nature of inanimate objects in their primary meanings while representing the actions and states of individuals in their implied definitions. Connotative meanings often arise through metaphors, where a portion of the meaning is presented through figurative language.

Through a common fundamental trait, the connotative meanings studied in the research are integrated into variations in lexical meaning. Because of the adaptability of the same verb lexeme to different contextual elements, it can elucidate numerous meanings by operating in diverse forms of lexical meanings, leading to ambiguity.

In «Sonnet 18,» Shakespeare uses a summer day as a metaphor to describe the beauty of a woman.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.  
Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion declines.

By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed;  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade

In this passage, Shakespeare exudes a feeling of warmth, radiance, and joviality. He astutely notes that while the blossoms of flowers may wither, the enduring beauty of this woman will persist.

A defining feature of a word with polysemous connotations is that one term in its paradigm can correspond to multiple meanings, whereas in its syntagmatic use, one term typically relates to one meaning. Each lexical-semantic variation forms part of its own synonymous series and establishes its own opposite pairs, showcasing a range of connotations. Multiple nuanced variations of a multifaceted connotative verb display diverse relationships of synonymy and antonymy.

Connotatively imbued verbs generate unique series of synonyms linked by shared essential components, intertwining in synonymous connections within the context. They have the capability to alter their meanings while maintaining their semantic facets, only adjusting the relationships between them.

Moreover, contextual synonyms play a significant role, with the structural characteristics of a term being discerned solely within the context. The arrangement of synonymous series is influenced by the subtle nuances of meaning present in synonyms. The transference of labels from specific objects and attributes to others, amalgamating them into a single synonymous sequence, contributes to the expansion of meanings associated with the verb. Verbal synonyms with connotations may have overlapping meanings, yet it is the nuanced distinctions in meaning that primarily influence their functionality. Additionally, the diverse compatibility and syntactic combinations of synonyms are shaped by these subtle differences in meaning [26].

Connotative verbal antonyms in a work are categorized into contextual and appropriate linguistic antonyms. Contextually appropriate verbal antonyms emerge in specific contexts by representing opposites. Proper linguistic antonymy, widely recognized and included in antonym dictionaries, falls under this classification.

George Orwell's «Animal Farm,» a dystopian narrative retelling the events leading to the Russian revolution, is often labeled as an allegory or a story rich in symbolism, hinting at deeper meanings. Through connotation, Orwell imbues his characters with traits reminiscent of real-world individuals and forces. Leveraging the negative associations of the word «pig» with corruption and greed, he uses pigs to symbolize the oppressive and doctrinaire ruling elite. Similarly, characters portrayed as horses, such as Boxer, representing the physically demanding labor force, exemplify the working class on the farm.

In «Animal Farm,» Orwell delved deeper into connotation by considering it when assigning names to his characters. A notable example is Mr. Whymper, the deceitful and self-centered human chosen by the animals to be their representative. Even without prior knowledge of Animal Farm or familiarity with Mr. Whymper, the sound of his name evokes associations with «whimper,» suggesting cowardice and vulnerability. Through this choice, the author immediately implants the idea in readers' minds that Mr. Whymper is someone to be distrusted or scorned; ultimately, Mr. Whymper is portrayed as a timid and deceitful individual.

Conclusion. Connotation refers to the range of emotions and ideas associated with a word that extend beyond its literal definition. Many words carry connotations that surpass or supplement their original meaning. A highly debated topic in contemporary linguistics is the concept of connotation, which is linked to how human aspects are reflected in the semantics of verbs. Within this article, connotation is seen as a significant element of lexical meaning, embodying the subjective perspectives of native speakers towards specific objects or phenomena. It encompasses a blend of expressive, stylistic, evaluative, emotional, and expressive elements that find expression in speech.

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