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## THE CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS OF NOUN AND ADJECTIVE LEXEMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### **Abstract:**

**Background.** Connotation is a semantic being that enters the semantics of language units in a usual or occasional way, expressing the emotionally-evaluative and methodologically defined attitude of the subject of speech to existence. In traditional linguistics, the interpretation of connotation is understood under the same pragmatic assessment. Although the interest of linguistic units in the connotative aspect has increased in recent years, the concept of connotation has been interpreted differently. In stylistics, for example, connotation is considered as a methodological meaning and is studied by connecting it with emotional color. In translation studies, connotation is seen as a pragmatic meaning. Semantic scholars who study meaning from a systemic point of view view connotation as an expressive dye, an emotional meaning, an emotive expression, and in psychological work as semantic associations.

**Methods.** Connotation is one of the foundations of the pragmatic function of the word. Connotation is a phenomenon that is pragmatically inextricably linked with evaluation. While the objective evaluation in words refers to the connotation in certain speech situations, the subjective evaluation always points to the connotation, i.e., the subjective evaluation is the connotation itself. Connotation as an expressively defined macro component of semantics is also embodied as a product of reflection in the process of naming an entity. The main function of connotation is the function of influence, which is directly and organically connected with the pragmatics of speech. In the article the connotative meanings of noun and adjective lexemes in Uzbek and English are analyzed comparatively.

**Results.** Noun lexemes have different connotative meanings. Connotative meanings come in many forms. In particular, semantic shifts in noun lexemes are the most productive way of expressing connotative meaning. Their connotative meaning is speech. Therefore, in cases where



*the connotative meaning is expressed, there is no limit. Adjective lexemes express different connotative meanings based on certain speech conditions, the contractual relationship between the speaker and the listener.*

**Conclusion.** *Connotative meaning is based on analogy, vowel extension, and the use of a lexeme in a figurative sense. Connotative meaning is a verbal meaning based on lexical meaning and is understood in relation to different speech situations. The context in which the connotative meaning is understood is complex. Adjective lexemes that express connotative meaning are complex in content, even if they are simple in structure. Content complexity arises on the basis of a variety of speech phenomena.*

**Keywords:** *denotation, connotation, sema, lexem, lexical-semantic analysis, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, lexical meaning, semantics, linguistics, aspect, concept, noun lexemes, adjective lexemes, method.*

**Introduction.** Connotation, as noted in the scientific literature, is an additional semantics of the connotative meaning of a language unit that is attached to the denotation and surrounds it. Connotation is a semantic being that enters the semantics of language units in a usual or occasional way, expressing the emotionally-evaluative and methodologically defined attitude of the subject of speech to existence [3, 157]. In traditional linguistics, the interpretation of connotation is understood under the same pragmatic assessment. Although the interest of linguistic units in the connotative aspect has increased in recent years, the concept of connotation has been interpreted differently. In stylistics, for example, connotation is considered as a methodological meaning and is studied by connecting it with emotional color. In translation studies, connotation is seen as a pragmatic meaning. Semantic scholars who study meaning from a systemic point of view view connotation as an expressive dye, an emotional meaning, an emotive expression, and in psychological work as semantic associations.

In the pragmatic interpretation of linguistic phenomena, the worldview of the addressee (speaker) and the addressee (listener), their analytical activity, what is known about the event or situation that is an external component of the expression of communication, what is the purpose of information, what the consideration of factors such as the context in which this information is presented has increased the focus on the study of connotative meanings. Some work has been done in this direction in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, E. Begmatov studied the characteristics of changes in the connotative meanings of Turkish lexemes (tong, yurak, qizil, kuch, to'lqin kabilar (morning, heart, red, power, wave, etc.)). It is known that according to V. von Humboldt's concept, "internal form" is an associative-figurative motive for the formation of meaning in language. Following in the footsteps of Wilhelm von Humboldt, Alexander Potebnja tried to present this concept as a psychological basis, to look at the internal form as a dynamic phenomenon. In his view, if the subjective content is removed, only the etymological content remains in the word, which is also a form, but an internal form. The inner form is the relationship of the content of thought, which shows a person how to express his personal opinion [5, 47].

A constructive distinctive type of lexical meaning is created by a combination of signs that express the established reality, its rational value, and emotionally oriented assessment. It can be considered as a combination of at least three macro components:

- 1) the denotative aspect of meaning, which reflects the objective being expressed in it. The denotation also distinguishes between descriptive and evaluative parts;
- 2) categorical-grammatical component (it is necessary for all types of lexical meanings);
- 3) an emotive-modal component that expresses the attitude of the subject of speech to what is defined by a word or expression;

By contrasting the denotative core of meaning with other components, it is expedient to distinguish between objective and subjective factors that interact in the semantics of a word. It is well known that the objective meaning of a word is a being outside of that person, whether external or internal. Denotation refers not to a concrete or abstract being, but to a general notion of it, that is, to a class of objects combined with certain features that are highlighted in the nomenclature. The



denotation, which is an abstract essence, emerges as the content of the meaning (or signification) in our interpretation of the relation to the objective being.

**Materials and methods.** Connotation as an expressively defined macro component of semantics is embodied in the process of naming an entity as a product of reflection and as a result of relational perception. The main function of connotation is the function of influence, which is directly and continuously connected with the grammar of speech. This effect occurs in the process of conveying to the addressee how important the expressed idea is to the speaker. So, the relation of words, which are the subject of speech, to existence is an evaluation relation, and it is important to evaluate what the word is, why, and in what position. In linguistics, the evaluation approach is considered to be one of the types of modality that follows language expression. Evaluation modality is the relationship established between the level of evaluation of communicators and the reality determined.

In the denotative component of meaning, the subject of connotation differs from the subject of objective assessment in the following way: the subject of denotation performs two functions (evaluation and comprehension). Understanding is an important task. The subject of connotation, on the other hand, performs three functions. Comprehension (cannot be evaluated without understanding); pure evaluation — what is accepted in society, is directed to the world of people, emotive-classification is a task related to personal pragmatic activity.

For example, while in Uzbek language, the word “anor (pomegranate)” is a type of fruit based on a denotative relation, it performs a connotative function by expressing color based on the sign of redness on the face.

Connotation should be treated not as a simple unifying ring, but as a means of connecting objectivity and subjectivity in all senses of the word (and other units). Because in any connotative expression, a certain denominator (sema) is definitely preserved. The addressee does not ignore these signs (sema) when expressing his pragmatic goal. For example, In Uzbek language, the word “qo’zichog’im (my lamb)” in the phrase “So’zlarimga quloq sol, qo’zichog’im (Listen to my words, my lamb)” has a connotative meaning, the first semantics of which are smallness, youth, animal (child of a sheep), is used to express a positive attitude. Sema's small, youthful character is preserved, and animal sema is transformed into human sema. [7, 38]

**Results and discussions.** Noun lexemes have connotative meanings in the following ways.

Connotative meaning is more vivid in the transfer of meaning through metaphor. For example, there are noun lexemes with the names of animals and birds such as horse, donkey, sheep, dog, wolf, fox, tiger, owl, musician, eagle, falcon, swallow. In addition to their meaning, they are very widely used in a figurative sense. Typical features such as the horse's strength, the donkey's stupidity, the sheep's meekness, the dog's loyalty, the cat's dexterity, the fox's cunning, the eagle's claw strength, the falcon's eye sharpness are metaphorically transferred to other objects, resulting in connotative meaning. and the effectiveness of the text increases. Let's take an excerpt from Shakespeare's work in English: “Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day”

The phrase “a Summer's Day” refers to her impartiality and fairness to her lover. Similarly, John Don's poem “The Sun Rising” contains the following lines: “She is all states, and all princes, I.” Through these verses, the speaker emphasizes that because of their love, the nation is richer than all kings and kings.

It should be noted that the connotative meaning formed by metaphor is the expressive semantic of the lexeme. Because a lexeme has an inner meaning, a semema. The semema is further subdivided into semaphores. The content of semema can be divided into three major groups:

1. The real meaning of the name - denotative seme;
2. Semantics of expression, image, additional meaning - connotative sema;
3. Functional semaphore - functional semaphore.

Each seme is an interdependent, non-existent organ. For example, the denotative seme of the eagle lexeme includes semes that belong to the bird family, such as strong, high-flying, and strong claws. One of these semantics may be the basis for the figurative use of this word. Therefore, it is



very productive to express connotative meaning through the transfer of meaning in the metaphorical way.

In the method of metonymy, it is observed that noun lexemes produce connotative meanings. Metonymy occurs due to the ellipsis of words belonging to the noun family [8, 28].

For example: In Uzbek language:

Menga Pushkin bir jahonu  
Menga Bayron bir jahon.  
Lek Navoiydek bobom bor,  
Ko'ksim osmon, o'zbekim. (E. Vohidov)

In the above lines are not about the personality of Pushkin, Byron, Navoi, but about the greatness of their works, which can be explained by the phenomenon of metonymy.

In Shakespeare's work "Julius Caesar", Mark Antony used the metonymy in this example: "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears." The word "ear" in this sentence is used to refer to the people listening to him.

In the transition of meaning based on metonymy, the text becomes simpler in form and more complex in content. The semantic complexity of a text can be explained by the complexity that arises from the expressive meanings of the words within that text.

In the synecdoche method of meaning transfer, the whole is called a part, and a specific connotative meaning is formed in a particular text. For example, In Uzbek language, in the phrase "Shu bitta tuyog'idan ham ajraldi. (He lost one of his hooves)" (A. Qahhor), the word "hoof" means a bull in the synecdoche style. As a result, the text became more effective and connotative.

The connotative meaning of noun lexemes can also be explained by the phenomena of synonymy, homonymy and antonymy. For example, the Uzbek lexeme of the face with words such as bet, aft, bashara, turq, oraz, ruxsor, chehra is semantically identical and creates meaning in the language. These words differ from the human body in that they mean the front of the head. The semantic meaning of the word "face" is unstable and varies depending on the text. The rest of the paradigm is positive and negative. In the text in which they participate, the connotative meaning is determined by a positive or negative attitude. For example,

Xazon yaprog'i yanglig' gul yuzung hajrida sarg'aydim,  
Ko'rib rahm aylag'il, ey lolaruh, bu chehrai zardim. (Bobur)

In these verses, lexemes such as yuz, ruxsor, chehra as well as nouns, as well as positive connotative meanings are expressed. Therefore, in the synonymous paradigm, the basis for the interconnection of lexemes is not the name semantics, but the semantic expression. Using the other instead of the other creates methodological ambiguity. Hence, the connotation of noun lexemes in expressive semantics determines their methodological use. The treasury of connotative semantics in the semantic structure of lexemes can determine both the word with which they are associated and the effectiveness of the text. So, noun lexemes have different connotative meanings. Connotative meanings come in many forms. In particular, semantic shifts in noun lexemes are the most productive way of expressing connotative meaning. Their connotative meaning is speech. Therefore, in cases where the connotative meaning is expressed, there is no limit.

Connotation is one of the foundations of the pragmatic function of the word. Connotation is a phenomenon that is pragmatically inextricably linked with evaluation. While the objective evaluation in words refers to the connotation in certain speech situations, the subjective evaluation always points to the connotation, i.e., the subjective evaluation is the connotation itself. Connotation as an expressively defined macro component of semantics is also embodied as a product of reflection in the process of naming an entity. The main function of connotation is the function of influence, which is directly and organically connected with the pragmatics of speech. Accordingly, an evaluative feature of the mind is taken into account as an important factor in the study of the connotative aspect of the semantics of nominative units, and this effect arises by conveying to the addressee how important the expressed idea is to the speaker [2, 39].



Adjective lexemes express connotative meaning based on specific speech conditions, the contractual relationship between the speaker and the listener. Connotative meaning is expressed through analogy, comparison, lengthening, and the use of the word shot in a figurative sense.

In adjective lexemes, the sign of the subject is graded in certain semes.

For example, the semantics of Uzbek lexemes such as “, tuzuk, durust, yaxshi, ajoyib, zo’r (good, correct, good, wonderful, excellent)” have a generalizing meaning, such as sign, stable sign, qualitative sign, rating, overall rating, positivity. These generalizing meanings can be semaphores that differ in different speech forms in the text. The positive semaphore in a good word is contrasted with the negative semaphore in a bad word and becomes a differentiating semaphore.

In adjective lexemes, connotative semantics are understood differently in different speech situations. Therefore, we consider the expression of connotations in the following groups of meanings.

1. Connotation in color semantic adjective lexemes.
2. Connotation in form-volume semantic adjective lexemes.
3. Connotation in taste-complete adjective lexemes.
4. Connotation in lexemes of semantic adjective.

The yellow semantic adjective lexeme has both a noun semantics and an expression semantics. Yellow has a positive and a negative connotation that can occur in certain speech situations. Therefore, the connotative meaning of this word should be checked in relation to the text. For example, In Uzbek language in the phrase “Bu — sariq iblisning ishi. (This is the work of the yellow devil)” (E. Vahidov), the yellow lexeme has a negative connotation. The meaning of the word "devil" is also influenced by the negative meaning. In the phrase “Uzum emas, sariq oltin. (Yellow gold, not grapes)” (A. Mukhtor) the meaning of the name of the lexeme of gold influenced the emergence of the semantics of positivity through the meaning of analogy. From the above, it is clear that the yellow lexeme, in addition to expressing color, can have different connotative meanings depending on the main meaning. Having such colorful semaphores is related to the speech situation, the contractual relationship. “Sariq gul (yellow flower)”, “sariq kasallik” “yellow disease” have a negative connotation in the compound relationship, yellow flower - a symbol of separation, yellow - disease.

Form-volume semantic adjective lexemes also have an expressive meaning in addition to the nominative meaning, which is understood in a figurative, pragmatic way in relation to the text. Form-volume semantic adjective lexemes, connotative meanings are formed under the influence of various linguistic phenomena and extralinguistic phenomena. While form-volume semantic adjective lexemes are present in the text as an element of explicit proposition with a noun meaning, in the background they are present with an expressive meaning. That is, it participates as an element of hidden proposition in the connotative sense, complicating the content of the text in which it participates. Content complexity occurs pragmatically. Therefore, in some scientific works, the connotative meaning can be called the pragmatic meaning.

Men qo’limdan kelgancha yordam berayin,

O’z yurtimda kichkina odam emasman.

(E. Vohidov)

In this sentence the word “kichkina (small)” was involved as form-volume semantic adjective lexeme. In addition to the meaning of form and size, the small lexeme in this text also means "official", "rich", "popular", "prestige". The meaning of the same expression is connotative and is understood in common with the text. In a lexeme “kichkina (small)”, different elements are used to indicate the excess of the sign.

The semantic adjective lexemes also have different verbal meanings along with the meaning of the noun. For example, “Achchiq hayot uning bag’rini tilkaladi. (A bitter life breaks his heart.)” (A. Mukhtor) is accompanied by lexeme “achchiq (bitter), which is a sign of the lexeme of life. This lexeme is actually related to objects that are known by language and taste, and refers to their taste. But metaphorical connections can also be made based on similarities. Spicy foods have a negative effect on a person. This positive or negative feature is a sign of the word to which it is associated. That is why in Uzbek language life, destiny, truth are so connected. In fact, the taste of the lexeme



of life is not felt by the tongue. It affects people in other ways. People who live in it face various obstacles and difficulties. The same obstacles and difficulties are expressed figuratively through the bitter lexeme. This means that the semantics of the bitter lexeme contain semantics such as obstacle, difficulty, and suffering, which occur in connection with the text. In such a speech situation, expressing connotative meaning increases the effectiveness of the text.

In Uzbek language “bemaza odam”, “mazali gap”, “shirin so’z”, “shirin yolg’on”, “shirin orzu”, “nordon so’z”, “achchiq haqiqat”, “achchiq so’z”, “achchiq qismat” (“silent man”, “sweet talk”, “sweet word”, “sweet lie”, “sweet dream”, “sour word”, “bitter truth”, “bitter word”, “bitter fate”) in such combinations lexemes of taste meaning adjectives are used in a figurative sense and refer to connotation. Sometimes the connotation can increase. It has a strong pronunciation of unstressed syllables in semantic lexemes. For example, “achchiq gap, shirin bola, sho’r peshona (bitter word, a sweet child, a salty forehead)”.

Examples of connotations in English include adjectives:

Analyzing the words neat, tidy, spick and span, neat means order, cleanliness, simplicity. In the neat person combination, adjective expresses a pure, neat meaning in relation to the characteristics of the person related to his appearance. For example, it refers to a person's orderliness in terms of hairstyle, dress, and so on. (neat suggests cleanliness, simplicity and a certain orderliness or precision which sometimes becomes the chief implication of the word. In neat person the adjective describes the personal appearance: dress, hairdo.) Example: She has a very neat figure.

The word tidy is equally neat and tidy. In the phrase tidy person, cleanliness, neatness, orderliness refers not to a person's appearance, but to his habits, putting everything in its place, orderliness to the things around him, places, in short, orderliness to his habits. (In tidy person the adjective refers to the person in the habit of putting things in their proper places and of keeping everything around him clean and orderly. Tidy implies habitual neatness).

We liked his tidy habits. He always kept his room tidy. All the things in the room were in their proper places.

Spick and span also mean clean, orderly, neat. The term is used to emphasize the cleanliness and orderliness of things that are fresh or new. (Spick-and-span stresses the brightness and freshness of which is new (or made to look like new))

Her mother keeps her spick-and-span every moment of the day.

The kitchen was spick-and-span.

To analyze another example from the literature, let's take the following excerpt from Sarah Teasdale's poem “Wild asters”.

In the spring, I asked the daisies  
If his words were true,  
And the clever, clear-eyed daises  
Always knew.  
Now the fields are brown and barren,  
Bitter autumn blows  
And of all the stupid asters  
Not one knows

The "spring" and "daisies" used in the above passage are symbols of youth. The phrase "brown and barren" expresses the meaning of the transition from youth to old age. Bitter autumn is a symbol of death. As an example of English connotation, we analyze the following words: dim, obscure, vague. All of these words are used in the sense of darkness, blur, blur, dimness, but their scope is different.

The word dim (dim, no light, noani) is used to refer to the degree of darkness, i.e. the phenomenon of darkness that is not clearly visible to various objects.

Dim expresses a degree of darkness, it suggests just so much darkness that the things before one cannot be seen clearly. The term obscure is often used figuratively in literary translation.



Obscure is now more often used in its figurative sense (denoting something the true meaning of which is not understandable) than in its literal sense. The strange object looked obscure through the deep water.

The league lexeme Vague (vague, obscure, incomprehensible) expresses the idea of the blurred appearance of things that do not have a clear, obvious form. Vague in its physical application denotes smth. Which is lacking in distinct outlines. The vague shape of a building or a tree in the distance.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, adjective lexemes express different connotative meanings based on certain speech conditions, the contractual relationship between the speaker and the listener. Connotative meaning is based on analogy, vowel extension, and the use of a lexeme in a figurative sense. Connotative meaning is a verbal meaning based on lexical meaning and is understood in relation to different speech situations. The context in which the connotative meaning is understood is complex. adjective e lexemes that express connotative meaning are complex in content, even if they are simple in structure. Content complexity arises on the basis of a variety of speech phenomena.

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### POLYSEMANTICS AND FILTER IN SEMANTIC TAGGING SYSTEM

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#### Abstract:

**Background.** *Semantic markup is an issue that has been thoroughly studied by experts. If the first generation of language corpora was a collection of electronic texts, then a tool with a query-responsive interface was later formed into literal corporations with linguistic and extralinguistic markings. Linguistically marked corpuses were initially only morphological, then morpho-syntactic, and in recent years the perfect form of linguistic marking - the corpus with morphological, syntactic and semantic markings - has undergone a stage of development. The introduction of semantic markup into the case was initially based on theory, while semantic marking problems were explored. Yu.D. Apresyan, I.M. Boguslavskiy, B.L. Iomdin, E.V. Biryaltsev, A.M. Elizarov, N.G. Jiltsov, V.V. Ivanov, O.A. Nevzorova, V.D. Solovev, I.S. Kononenko, E.A. Sidorova, The research of E.I. Yakovchuk, E.V. Rakhilina, G.I. Kustova, O.N. Lyashevskaya, T.I. Reznikova, O.Yu. Shemanaeva, A.A. Kretov can be included in such works.*