

## CONNOTATIVE MEANING AS PART OF THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE

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### ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to the consideration of the connotative meaning as part of the semantic structure of the word along with the subject-logical and grammatical macro-components. The study of connotation is proposed to be carried out taking into account the distinction between speech and language connotations, as well as taking into account the concept of linguistic personality.

**Keywords:** connotation, semantic structure of the word, linguistic personality, motivation, internal form of the word.

Formulation of the problem. Determining the essence and significance of connotation is one of the important issues addressed by modern semasiology. The works of domestic and foreign linguists present points of view on the problems associated with the relationship between connotation and denotation, with the structure of connotation, its typology, functions, the study of word connotation in comparative and cognitive aspects, etc. (V.V. Vinogradov, M.A. Krongauz, V. N. Teliya, I. V. Arnold, V. I. Shakhovskiy, E. S. Aznaurova, A. V. Filippov, Z. D. Popova, I. A. Sternin, L. A. Sergeeva, V. I. Goverdovskiy, V. N. Manakin, A. N. Prikhodko and others).

At the same time, on some fundamental positions, the opinions of highly respected researchers often not only differ, but also represent a complete opposite. So, for example, in one of the basic questions, which is the question of the place of connotation in the structure of the meaning of a word, polar opinions are observed. "So far, divergences prevail in the views of semasiologists in determining the linguistic nature of connotation," notes N. F. Alefirenko, and as an example he cites the contrasting points of view of supporters that connotation is part of the "semantic content of nominative units" (E. S. Aznaurova, I. V. Arnold, V. N. Teliya, V. I. Shakhovskiy) and the fact that connotation is not "an integral part of linguistic semantics" (Yu. D. Apresyan, N. G. Komlev, D. N. Shmelev) [1, p. 163].

Thus, the lack of a holistic theory of the connotative meaning of the word determines the relevance of our study. In addition, the definition of the linguistic status of connotation is a problem, the solution of which will make appropriate adjustments to the development of the theory of general and comparative linguistics, translation studies, psychosemantics, linguoculturology, intercultural communication, cognitive linguistics and other disciplines.

Analysis of scientific literature. Before determining the correlation of the connotative meaning with other components of the meaning of the word, it is necessary to establish the boundaries of the very concept of "semantic structure of the word".

Despite the fact that the term "semantic structure of the word" has long been used in linguistics, it should be noted that there are different interpretations in its interpretation. Terminological interference (borrowing terms, primarily from logic, psychology, philosophy, etc.) "blurred" the original linguistic terminological system. As a result, we have either several parallel terms or different definitions of the same term. This entailed a variability in the representation of the "semantic structure of the word".

So, M. A. Krongauz under this term means a system of meanings of a polysemantic word. Speaking about the relationship between the meanings of the same lexeme - lexico-semantic variants - he defines three main types of connections between them: radial, chain and mixed. The author points out that the meanings of words represent a complex structure, and highlights the "prototypical" meaning and "derivative" meanings [5, p. 152-157]. Such a classification is consonant with the theory of the "immediate" and "further" meanings of the word by A. A. Potebnya.

In line with this approach, V. V. Levitsky presents his vision of the semantic structure of the word, which defines it "as a structure consisting of several hierarchically interconnected substructures, as a multilayer complex, the constituents of which are: "semantics" (information or knowledge about objects and phenomena of external reality), "pragmatics" (information or knowledge about the conditions of communication), "syntactics" (information or knowledge about the rules for using a sign)" [6, p. 69].

The term "semantic structure of a word" can also be understood as the internal organization of a separate meaning of a polysemantic word, and the relationship between the components of the meaning of derivative words.

The purpose of the study is to determine the place of the connotative meaning in the semantic structure of the word.

In our work, this term is interpreted as a complex formation that reflects the structure of the meaning of a linguistic sign. As the main components of the structure of the meaning of the word, we single out the grammatical and subject-logical components. Considering their role in the formation of the meaning of the word and the possibility of their decomposition into components, in the future we will call them macrocomponents. These two macrocomponents are included in the core of the semantic structure of the word. Each of them allows division into significative and denotative components: grammatical denotation and significate, as well as denotative and significative components of the meaning of the subject-logical part, respectively. Lexical meaning is the result of a process in which knowledge about the world around is formed in the human mind. This knowledge is subjective-objective. Objectivity is determined by the perception of the physical properties of objects, subjectivity - by the assessment and selection of the most essential properties of objects for a person in the process of nomination. "An analysis of the structure of a sign situation," writes N.F. Alefirenko, "from the point of view of the interaction of all its components shows that the semantics of a linguistic sign is determined by various types of human activity: a) nominative (a person is an object), b) reflective (a person is a concept about an object), c) conditionally reflex (a person is a sign, sign system). <...> In

accordance with this, the formation of the meaning of a linguistic unit consists in a symbolic representation of the properties and features of the nominated object reflected in the mind, as well as the socially significant attitude of native speakers towards it (their emotions, assessments, etc.)” [1, With. 23].

From this we can draw the following conclusions:

a) the meaning of a linguistic unit cannot be unrelated to the linguistic personality, since “language exists in a person for a person and is realized through a person, therefore, to understand its structure and functioning, it is of paramount importance to take into account the interaction of three elements: language forms, the person himself with his thinking and psychology and extralinguistic reality” [3, p. 369];

b) linguistic creative creativity of a person is potentially evaluative.

Consider the above conclusions and their relationship with the connotative meaning more. An analysis of the features of the language nomination makes it possible to identify such patterns of the internal form of words that testify to the anthropocentricity of the meanings of linguistic signs. The action of the anthropocentric factor in the process of language nomination is to consider fragments of the surrounding world from the point of view of their usefulness and importance for a person. The most significant (from a human point of view) qualities and properties of the nominated object “clapout” into the basis of the “name”.

One of the important semantic components is the evaluation component. The nomination is associated with the identification of the essence of the object of reality, and the process of cognition is associated, in turn, with the assessment. “Values, one way or another, come from a person, they do not lie in the outside world <...>. Otherwise, they would cease to be values and would form part of the objective world” [2, p. 131].

## CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the connotative meaning is an integral component of the semantic structure of the word. The distinction between linguistic and speech connotations will allow us to explore and systematize the patterns of the connotative meaning of linguistic units. It seems that such an approach to the study of the connotative meaning, its interaction with other elements of the meaning of the word, formed as a result of a person's awareness of the surrounding world, makes it possible to find answers to questions not only of a linguistic, but also of a sociocultural, mental and general philosophical nature.

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