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CONNOTATION IN VERBS AND ITS EXPRESSIVE FUNCTIONS

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Abstract. *This article underscores the importance of contextualizing the connotation within the linguistic dimension necessitated by the need to generalize the theoretical framework of the concept, to distinguish between broad and narrow meaning of the connotation, to characterize its meaningful content and to define its scope and limits. Based on the abovementioned core issues it is important to consider the verb as one of the most connotatively colored parts of speech, determining the structure of the connotation components in the verbs through the lens of language and speech system.*

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

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada tushunchaning nazariy asosini umumlashtirish, konnotatsiyaning keng va tor ma'nosini farqlash, mazmunli mazmunini tavsiflash hamda ko'lami va chegaralarini belgilash zaruratidan kelib chiqqan holda, kontekstual konnotatsiyaning muhimligi ta'kidlanadi. 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.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье подчёркивается важность контекстуализации коннотации в лингвистическом измерении, обусловленная необходимостью обобщить теоретические рамки понятия, разграничить широкое и узкое значение коннотации, охарактеризовать её смысловое содержание и определить её объём и пределы. Исходя из вышеперечисленных основных вопросов, важно рассматривать глагол как одну из наиболее коннотативно окрашенных частей речи, определяющую структуру коннотативных компонентов в глаголах через призму языка и речевого строя.*

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

Background. The goal of modern linguistics as a whole is to learn language in close connection with a person, with his consciousness, thinking, and practical activity, rather than "itself and for itself."

Expressive function of the language, which conveys the subjective elements of how people perceive the outside world—emotions, feelings, opinions, and ideas of the subject about objects—is inextricably linked to the study of the human factor in language. A system of tools offered at various linguistic levels performs this role [6]. This system contains a sizeable portion of nominative units with a connotative macrocomponent of meaning that have not yet been given a clear linguistic interpretation.

Connotation creation and operation heavily rely on associative mechanisms. The language contains several non-connotative words but no non-associative ones. Since the association itself is not semantic, it does not yet have a connotation or even a meaning. However, this could serve as a foundation.

Connotations are typically fixed after the denotation, or after the entity class rather than after the referent. A sufficiently high level of linguistic proficiency and linguistic flair are also required for the emergence of connotations because these are elements of both language proficiency and world knowledge. Consequences are always transferred from the word to the referent in this way. Every word has a power associative field surrounding it, and some of its underlying associative characteristics can be changed into connotative ones [11].

Connotation is a concept used to describe how language aspects such as semantics and stylistics are interpreted. In scholastic logic, the idea of "connotation" (lat. Con together with, notatio - "designation", "additional, accompanying meaning") emerged. Through the grammar of Port-Royal (1660), it entered linguistics in the 17th century to designate properties as opposed to substances.

Additionally, this idea is developed in 19th-century logical studies, particularly in the writings of J. St. Mill. He distinguished between proper names, which serve as a person's label, and connotative names, which are defined as a list of relevant judgments that can be placed within the framework of a given name. He interpreted by connotation indications reported by the word [7].

L. Bloomfield deserves praise for highlighting "purely semantic connotations." According to his analysis, the connotation "indicates a certain level of speech, due to social, regional, technical, and cultural factors" [1].

Research methods. Since the term "connotation" first appeared more than a century ago, its meaning has undergone numerous changes. Modern linguistics also lacks a clear explanation of the phenomenon of connotation [12].

It is common to distinguish between a broad and a narrow understanding of connotation (e.g., N.G. Komlev, V.I. Goverdovsky, G.V. Kolshansky, V.N. Telia, etc). (Y.D. Apresyan, I.V. Arnold, I. A. Sternin, O. N. Seliverstova, V. I. Shakhovsky, N. F. Alefirenko, etc.).

The term "connotation" is used broadly to refer to "any component that completes the subject-conceptual (or denotative), as well as the grammatical content of a language unit and gives it an expressive function on the basis of information correlated with the empirical, cultural-historical, worldview knowledge of speakers of a given language, with the emotional or value attitude of the speaker to the signified, or with stylistic registers, characteristic conditions of speech, social context, and semantic information" [13]. From this vantage point, the connotation is distinct from the word's semantic structure.

The concept of connotation's semantic essence was first brought up by researchers, and V.N. Telia described it as "a semantic essence that is conventionally or occasionally included in the semantics of language units and expresses the emotive-evaluative and stylistically marked attitude of the subject of speech toward reality when it is designated in the statement that it receives expressive effect on the basis of this information." [9]. V.N. Telia asserts that connotations primarily occur in figurative meanings.

Results and discussions. The broad approach takes into account the characteristics of the word that come to light as a result of the addition of new details to the lexical unit's description [14]. The heterogeneity of the word's characteristics and the absence of distinctly discernible boundaries are what set them apart from the connotation's broad understanding.

He is aware of N.G. Komlev's connotation, which, in his opinion, is not a part of the physical structure of word meaning and is instead formed during the perception of word signals. The following categories of implications are distinguished by him: Sensual elements, a cultural component, a field (a signal that the sign belongs to a specific lexical field), a sign's level, a sign's worldview, and a class component are all examples of representation [5].

It is clear that the elements included in N.G. Komlev's connotations are far from homogeneous; in contrast to the author's original thesis, the field element is a structural component of the sign and does not result from speech.

V.I. Goverdovsky's research is based on N.G. Komlev's opinions. The following categories of connotations are separated out by him: euphemism, irony, ameliorativeness, amplification, colloquialism, pejorativity, bookishness, terminology, foreign language, novelty, archaic, dialectal, culturological, and ideological [2].

According to G.V. Kolshansky, connotation is a new component of a unit's content that predominates over the original meanings and manifests itself in a particular context [4].

In Russian linguistics, a limited view of connotation that is sometimes referred to as "traditional" has gained more traction. In a limited sense, the connotation is described as a specific element of a linguistic unit's meaning, serving as a secondary function of naming for it and completing its objective meanings with an associative-figurative representation of the action denoted in reality. This representation takes the form of an object or a state based on the internal form of the naming, or signs that correspond with the literal meaning of the figure of speech [15].

The connotation of a lexeme, according to Y.D. Apresyan, is defined as "insignificant, but stable features of the concept expressed by it, which embody the assessment of the corresponding object or fact of

reality accepted in a given language community." He also holds the opinion that connotations "characterize, on average, the basic or initial meanings of words, and they materialize in figurative meanings." [16].

We believe that I.V. Arnold's theory of connotation is the most useful one. She views the connotation as a component of the sign's overall systemic meaning. Connotation is inextricably linked to the context, unlike other parts of a sign's meaning, which can occasionally be speech [17].

Emotional, expressive, evaluative, and stylistic components are distinguished in systemic oppositions, which are the primary method for identifying sign meaning components, according to I.A. Sternin. [18]

The semantics of the vast majority of words contain these key connotational elements. They are susceptible to "positive" or "negative" representation (in the latter case, the word is neutral, in one or another 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 makes a distinction between the denotation and a number of other meaning-related components in words, including expressive features, stylistic features, configurative features, and features; it also includes emotional-evaluative information in the denotative meaning [19].

According to A.V. Filippov, a linguistic unit's "emotional and stylistic semantic content" is the only part of it that makes reference to connotation. According to him, the word's evaluativeness is a wholly denotative component that is inseparable from the concept, and the word only becomes expressive in speech [10].

I.A. Sternin contends that it is illegal to restrict the definition of connotation in this way. Evaluation can be both a connotational and a denotational component. There is expressiveness in the system as well as in speech. Connotation can be systemic and sporadic, just like denotation [20].

The linguistic and verbal nature of connotation, its position in the semantic structure of the word, its volume, and its component composition continue to be debated in spite of numerous scientific works and a thorough investigation of the problem of connotation. It's unclear how to differentiate between the connotative parts of a specific language (speech) unit. Connotation study techniques and techniques for a sufficient lexicographic description of connotation have not yet been produced. The study of connotation in the context of linguopragmatics, a similarly nebulous notion in contemporary theoretical linguistics, has also drawn scholars' interest of scholars recently.

In scientific writing, the words "implication" and "connotation" are occasionally used interchangeably. As a result, J. Genette, one of the most well-known scholars of semantic processes in literary texts, does not discriminate between implicit and connotative meanings in his work despite giving the subject of connotation great attention [21].

These semantic phenomena are most frequently referred to as hyponyms and hypernyms. They are observed in other categories less frequently. We quote K.A. Dolinin as saying that "connotations are by no means restricted to style, they also develop at such levels of speech and conduct in general, which are not anymore bound to linguistic forms. The best course of action would be to view aesthetic details as a form of content transfer from explicit to implicit [3]. However, the semantic processes that underlie them differ. The same linguistic content can give birth to extra meanings of both implicative and connotative qualities. Contrary to implicativeness, connotation contrasts with denotation as additional information ingrained in the word's semantic structure.

The word "imply" should be used to define the term "implicative." While the word "mean" and the concept of "connotation" are more closely related [22].

Native speakers are aware of the implications that are a hidden, implicit part of meaning in all indicators of indirect nomination. Connotations are inserted into the speech sequence concurrently with meaning and do not exist independently of it. Connotations, or connections between information about the outside world and information about the relationship between the subject of speech and the signified, are what give the signified its emotional meaning. Additionally, connotations connect semantically the objective and the subjective. Connotative characteristics are what motivate word rethinking.

As a result, modern semasiology has given the meaning of the word "connotation" a far broader and murkier sense than the original.

The primary characteristics of I.A. Sternin, I.V. Arnold, and V.K. Kharchenko's connotation are described as: a) a sign of complementarity to the denotative aspect of meaning; b) secondary nature of connotation in relation to denotation; and c) expression of emotional, expressive, and evaluative information [23].

These characteristics, however, are insufficient for comprehending the linguistic position of connotation, which mainly entails figuring out how connotation relates to the semantic structure of the word. But precisely this is where contemporary semantic theory is most at risk. Semasiologists' opinions on the linguistic nature of connotation now differ greatly.

In our research, we follow I.A. Sternin and rely on the following definition of connotation: connotation is understood as additional information in relation to the concept, part of the meaning associated with the circumstances of communication, participants in the act of communication, and their particular relationship to the subject of speech. A linguistic sign's connotation is a component of its systemic meaning [8].

Since the interdependence of semantics, syntax, and pragmatics, as well as the paradigmatic, pragmatic, and syntagmatic connections of lexemes, is reflected in context, the contextual approach to the analysis of linguistic material allowed for the identification of connotative verbal lexemes' specific characteristics as well as their existence as components of the system of nominative means of the human lexicon [24].

At the poem's conclusion, "The Sun Rising," readers will find a fantastic illustration of a connotation. The first four lines of the final stanza are 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 poet's speaker implies that he and the person he loves are wealthy than both when he refers to his beloved as "all states" and himself as "all princes." They are content since they possess everything that a prince who rules over countries would desire. The poet's speaker also implies that the two don't need money or power by expressing this. As they are, they are content.

The notion of being a component of the meaning related with the features of the circumstances of communication, participants, communication, and their relationship to the subject of speech, as well as a linguistic sign, connotation is additional information in relation to the concept.

Connotations are present in every indirect nomination sign; they do not exist independently from the meaning and are incorporated into the speech pattern at the same time. The rethinking of words is driven by connotative characteristics.

Our research supported the view that emotional, expressive, evaluative, and stylistic components can be identified in systemic oppositions, which are the primary method for identifying meaning-related components in signs.

Also, we can see connotation in the poem "I hear America singing" by Walt Whitman:

*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 use of the word "singing," which has an implicit meaning, has connotation. Although the poem's subjects may truly be singing, the connotation is that Americans are a happy, vibrant nation.

Splitting the terms "assessment" and "estimation," we can define "appraisal" as the linguistic category that reflects the logical category at various linguistic levels and the mental processes that result in the determination of the value of various objects. A verb's evaluative meaning is an assessment that the word's definition makes that is either positive or negative [25].

Evaluation is recognized as a distinct category since it cannot be recognized as a specific component of many occurrences at once.

We highlight the divergent substance of evaluative and emotive themes in the essay. Emotionality is viewed as a certain feeling brought on by the speaker. The uniqueness of emotions is their volume; they serve as both the subject and the instrument of reflection. Words that identify and describe human emotions refer to the associated ideas; this is what gives them their denotative meaning and gives them an emotional tint. Positive and negative emotions, when actualized in the context, make up the sign's meaning, or at least a significant portion of it. This reduces the emotional component of meaning to just two elements: positive and negative emotions.

The study of language's expressive function, which conveys the subjective elements of a person's experience of the outside world, is intrinsically tied to the study of the human factor in language. Adding special expressiveness, coloring the meaning of the nominative unit, and strengthening its impact on the

listener are all examples of expressiveness, which is further divided into frequent and irregular expressions. Stronger qualities that are part of the denotative component are expressed through expressiveness.

All connotative verbal lexemes in our study are split into connotative verbs of the literary language, as well as connotative verbs that realize meanings within a specific context. This is how the stylistic component is understood to function. Connotative colloquial verbs are employed as a stylistic tool to characterize a connotative verb with irony, roughness, and compatibility.

The connotative element can be conveyed openly or may not be expressed at all, in which case it becomes apparent when the verb is combined with specific words from different parts of speech.

In the poem, "Mending Wall" by Robert Frost, readers will come across a marvelous illustration of a 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 an excellent example of connotation because "the wall" implies a separation between the speaker and the other person. Beyond a word's literal meaning, connotation suggests additional meaning.

Although Frost is attempting to imply space between the two neighbors, the wall is the object of attention. The wall is more than just a physical barrier separating the two guys; it also symbolizes their separation or a boundary.

Due to the verb's compatibility with other words and on the basis of the associated perception of reality, the connotation in verbs is frequently updated. The addition of prefixes alters the verb's semantics, resulting in a variety of lexical-semantic variations with varying shades of meaning.

Many verbs share the property of denoting the inanimate condition inherent in inanimate objects in their direct meaning while conveying the acts and states of people in their connotative meanings. Many connotative meanings are formed by metaphorization, where a part of the meaning is typically actualized in figurative language (based on the function).

Based on a shared integral feature, the connotatives examined in the work are integrated into lexico-semantic variations. Due to the same verbal lexeme's compatibility with various context elements, it can explicate many lexical meanings by operating in various lexico-semantic forms, which causes it to become ambiguous.

Shakespeare utilizes a summer day to describe the attractiveness of a woman in "Sonnet 18."

*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*

Shakespeare conveys a sense of coziness, brightness, and humor in this passage. In fact, he makes the observation that although the flowers' buds will fall, this woman's beauty will endure.

One characteristic of a word with polysemantic connotation is that one signifier in paradigmatics corresponds to numerous signifiers, and generally speaking, one signifier in syntagmatics corresponds to one signified. Since each lexical-semantic variant is a part of its own synonymic series and builds up its own antonymic pairs, distinct lexico-semantic variants of a multi-valued connotative verb exhibit various synonymic and antonymic links.

Connotatively colored verbs form distinctive synonymic series that are connected by shared integral components and engage in synonymous relationships with one another in the context. They can also change their meaning while keeping all of the semantic elements and only changing the relation.

Additionally, there are a number of contextual synonyms, and the formal expression of its structural aspects is only known through the context. The composition of the synonymic series is determined by the range of shades of meaning that are inherent in synonyms. The transfer of names from certain objects and their features to others, which results in their combination into one synonymous sequence, causes the verb word to gain many meanings.

Verbal synonyms with connotations share similar meanings, but distinct shades of meaning play a more important part in how they work. Additionally, varied compatibility and syntagmatics of synonyms are determined by shades of meaning [26].

Contextual and appropriate linguistic antonyms are the two categories into which the work's connotative verbal antonyms are classified. Verbal antonyms that are contextually appropriate arise in a particular context by equating to the opposite. Commonly accepted and listed in antonym dictionaries is proper linguistic antonymy.

Animal Farm by George Orwell, a dystopian retelling of the events leading up to the Russian revolution, is sometimes referred to as an allegory or as a highly symbolic story that hints at a deeper significance. By using connotation, Orwell gives his characters the characteristics of people and forces from the real world. Because the word "pig" has a strong association with corruption and greed, he uses pigs to represent the repressive and dogmatic ruling class. Due to the association between "workhorses" and physically demanding labor, figures depicted as horses, like Boxer, make up the farm's working class.

In Animal Farm, Orwell took connotation a step further and took it into account when naming his characters. Mr. Whymper, the dishonest and self-centered human whom the animals chose to serve as their interpreter, is a prime illustration. Even if you haven't read Animal Farm or don't know who Mr. Whymper is, the sound of his name is akin to the word "whimper," which implies cowardice and weakness. By using this word to describe his persona, the author establishes in readers' minds right away that Mr. Whymper should be regarded with mistrust or contempt; in fact, Mr. Whymper ends up being a timid, duplicitous figure.

Conclusion. Connotation is a word's range of feelings and concepts that go beyond its dictionary definition. Most words have connotations that go beyond or in addition to their original meaning. One of the most contentious and debated issues in contemporary linguistics is the phenomena of connotation, which is a phenomenon connected to the reflection of the human aspect in the semantics of verb words. It is regarded as a macrocomponent of lexical meaning in this article, representing the subjective viewpoint of native speakers toward the nominees' objects (phenomena). It is symbolized by a collection of expressive, stylistically characterized, evaluative-emotional, and expressive components that are actualized in speech.

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