

**INTERPRETATION OF CONNOTATIVE FEATURES OF ENGLISH
PHRASEOLOGY IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES**

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Abstract:

The article deals with the connotative components cause the appearance of new lexical-semantic variants in the token's semantic field and create opportunities for metaphorical, metonymic, ironic nomination, it is essential to analyze the phenomenon of conotema, which is present in phraseological units of language, slang, and occasionalisms. The following methods were used during the research: analysis and synthesis, observation, method of definitive analysis, method of linguistic description of linguistic facts.

Keywords: connotation, associative-image representation, semantics, tokens, semantic content, phonetic means.

INTRODUCTION

Connotation is a phenomenon that covers the sphere of associative-image representation of a certain reality based on awareness of the internal mechanisms of the name. Given that in the process of identifying the basis for the emergence of connotative shades of lexical meanings of words, their bilateral nature is clarified, it is vital to examine the associative and emotional vectors of the mechanism of such connections. Linguistic traditions and various modern scientific concepts have different interpretations of the connotation, due to different approaches to clarifying its specificity and status, which leads to several theoretical problems [4, 109].

An analysis of the retrospective aspect shows that connotation is a multifaceted phenomenon that entered linguistics in the 17th century thanks to Por-Royal grammar but received considerable attention from scholars in the 20th and 21st centuries, when more detailed studies of semiotics, stylistics, pragmatics, communicative linguistics, cognitive linguistics, intertextuality theory, etc. began [1, 245].

A comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of connotation and clarification of its problematic aspects at the present stage examined connotations in English and found that the basis for its linguistic embodiment is figurative, evaluative, emotional, and expressive components of conothemes that have cognitive and emotional character, and in the process of an embodiment of connotation in speech situations they are layered with additional components of the semantic structure of

the word, which have sociocultural nature. No less diverse are the definition of connotation and the ability of connotations to form a single sociolinguistic-psychological connotative model of meaning, since connotation is mostly not only and not so individual, but also common to native speakers, some scholars even introduce the concept of "connotation sphere", which include areas in which language tools are combined with a certain type of ideas and sensations.

The article focuses on favorable conditions for the actualization of connotations, including the fact that the contextual environment, which can be not only a factor in the emergence of additional values but also the background of their functioning is quite favorable for connotation. As for the implementation of the connotation, the most significant are situational, cultural, and psychological contexts. The manifestation of the fact that the systemic duality of connotation determines the duality of its properties is the simultaneous consideration of connotation as a systemic, fixed, embedded in the value of the language unit mechanisms of secondary nomination within a particular social worldview, and subjective, optional, with some associative nature and is realized during the functioning of language units in the context. This suggests that connotations are characterized by variability, which may be influenced by the historical period, political situation, etc. Also, during the study, it was noted that during the implementation of connotative information due to the image, which is the basis of analogy, there is a transition of components of conceptual structures in language. The connotative properties of word-forming means were not ignored in this study, as word-forming elements cannot but have a connection with connotation.

Before considering the problematic aspects of the phenomenon of connotation, it is vital to define connotation.

Scholars studying the linguistic theory of connotation study different language levels: lexical, lexico-grammatical, word-forming, stylistic, communicative, the components of which are components of connotative meaning. Thus, linguists position the connotation differently:

- "stylistic meaning";
- "stylistic meaning";
- "emotional meaning";
- "pragmatic meaning";
- "semantic association";
- "expressive coloring";
- "lexical background";
- "emotional and stylistic semantic content" [2, 34-35].

These approaches to the term "connotation" confirm the complexity and ambiguity of the interpretation of the term "connotation".

The practice of distinguishing between broad and narrow understanding of connotation is well-established. In a broad sense, the connotation includes any component that complements the subject-conceptual (or denotative) and grammatical content of the language unit and gives it expressiveness based on data relevant to empirical, cultural, historical, and knowledge of the world». In a narrow sense, the connotation is seen as a component of the meaning of a token, which allows it to be used for secondary nomination and arises on associative representations and seems to replace the direct objective meaning.

There are also four components of connotation:

- 1) expressive and evaluative,
- 2) contextual,
- 3) historical and linguistic, and 4) historical and cultural.

But the most complete is the following definition of the phenomenon of "connotation" – (Latin *connotatio*, from *connoto* – have additional meaning; Latin *co* (n) – together, *notatio* – notation, remarks) – additional semantic, emotional, pragmatic, or stylistic nuances that accompany the conceptual and substantive content and arise from the interaction of basic meanings of words and sentences with background knowledge of speakers under the influence of context and speech situation, enable language unit to perform an expressive function, create a special color of speech and contribute to the achievement of appropriate communicative guidelines, provided they are used correctly.

In English, we see a change in the stylistic affiliation of affixes. A striking example is the prefix *cyber-*; recorded as part of terminology, it later became part of science fiction, in the modern language it is used in colloquial speech and "virtual" slang. The second group includes affixes that express the emotional expression characteristic of colloquial vocabulary, so in dictionaries, it is accompanied by notes "ironic", "contemptuous", "contemptuous", "taboo", "conversational". The vast majority of English affixes are denotative and grammatical. main criterion for selecting connotative affixes was to identify the impact on changing, supplementing, or strengthening the connotation of the root base. Unlike connotative affixes, denotative-grammatical ones do not evoke additional associations and do not convey the emotional and expressive mood of the speaker [3, 132].

The analysis of English words shows that the connotative component of the word plays an important role in speech, in assessing the situation, for the selection of words that match the denotative component and differ in stylistic color, evaluation.

Ignorance of connotation leads to the use of the word in the wrong context. If we consider connotation as an additional component of the meaning of a language

unit, we can distinguish subjective nuances of evaluation, emotionality, expressiveness, functional and stylistic color, as well as nuances due to social, ideological, cultural, situational aspects of communication.

CONCLUSION

Summing up of all what has just been said we can conclude that connotation is additional semantic, emotional, pragmatic, or stylistic nuances of usual or occasional character, which are included in the semantics of the word, expressing the emotional and evaluative attitude to reality.

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