

THE ROLE OF EXPRESSIVENESS AS A CONNOTATIVE COMPONENT IN THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF THE WORD

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Abstract

Language is a reflection of culture, with connotation playing a critical role in how words evoke emotions and carry additional meanings beyond their definitions. This paper aims to explore the connotative differences and similarities between the English and Uzbek languages. Through an examination of specific terms and expressions, the study underscores the importance of understanding connotation for effective communication across cultures.

Key words

connotation, synthesis, definitive analysis, expressive, emotional, evaluative, functional, lexical-semantic category.

The role of connotation is very important, no language can function without it, because "it is a necessary means of improving and flexibility of speech culture, a means with the help of which the subjective human factor "bursts" into the objective information expressed by means of words" (Kuznetsova, 1989, 182).

The peculiarity of such a lexicon is usually characterized by the special complexity of the semantics of words, related to the fact that in the content of the word, in addition to objective-conceptual meaning, there are connotative components. They reflect people's emotional, expressive and evaluative attitudes towards the phenomena denoted by the word.

The research examines the connection with one of the priority approaches to describing linguistic material - anthropocentric. In the course of considering the anthropocentric paradigm, it is important that, exchanging factual information, communication participants do not remain impartial, but express their attitude towards what is being discussed, towards partners, towards the communication situation as a whole. Therefore, the study of the human factor in language is inextricably linked with its expressive function, realized by a system of multi-level language tools. A significant part of this system consists of words with a

connotative component of meaning, which are considered ambiguously in terms of their linguistic status, as well as in terms of the volume and nature of connotation, the specifics of certain connotative meanings and their methods of representation in language and speech (E.S. Aznaurova, Y.D. Apresyan, I.V. Arnold, L.G. Babenko, N.A. Lukyanova, V.N. Teliya, T.A. Tripolskaya, V.K. Kharchenko, A.L. Sharandin, V.I. Shaxovsky and etc.).

Connotation turns out to be one of the most important areas of human speech-thinking activity, reflecting the conceptualization of the subjective sphere of reality and expressing it through multi-level linguistic units, primarily lexical and syntactic ones, in the structure of a particular discourse (text). Moreover, a significant aspect of reflecting the subjective (connotative) sphere of human activity is that this sphere, this aspect of human perception of reality, is not characterized by the homogeneity of some single connotative component, but represents a combined model, as a rule, in unequal proportions of various connotative meanings, the nature of which turns out to be connected with different aspects of human mental activity. But at the same time, it is undeniable that in their simultaneity, connotative meanings are oriented towards the communicative needs of speakers and the realization of various intentions of the linguistic personality.

We proceed from the fact that the lexical meaning expressed the basis of the word, is the core in the semantic structure of the word, along with which the connotation is considered as an additional, optional semantic component is most often expressed by an affix and "serves" lexical significance for conveying information through emotions, feelings, evaluation of speaker (listener) to the surrounding reality.

As fundamental components of connotation we have identified the following: expressiveness (strengthening, increasing of expressiveness and vividness of speech qualities), emotionality (speaker's emotional attitude to a subject or phenomenon of reality, capable of being realized in speech in the way of a certain emotion or feeling), valuation (positive or negative evaluation contained in the meaning of a word). At the same time, we identified connotatively expressed vocabulary according to the principle of motivational and formal expression.

Considering connotation as a semantic block, whose components (expressiveness, emotionality, evaluation) are complementary, optional in the structure of a linguistic sign, does not mean their less communicative significance, since information of an expressive, emotional, and evaluative nature, as a rule, is actualized precisely for communicative purposes. Therefore, connotative meanings are a necessary part of the overall semantic structure of a word, forming a whole with lexical and grammatical meanings.

In this regard, the work supports the opinion that connotatively defined lexical units formed from a connotative neutral lexeme and not having lost their lexical-semantic connections with the derived lexeme and with each other, not as independent words, but as connotative forms of a neutral connotative word.

For example, *stench*, *smell*, *aroma*, *scent*, *odor*.

Stench - has strongly negative connotation, implies something unpleasant and foul-smelling.

Smell - has neutral connotation, refers to the act of perceiving odors; can be used for anything without a judgment about quality.

Aroma - has positive connotation, often associated with pleasant, savory, or sweet smells, especially related to food or beverages.

Scent - has generally neutral to positive connotation, often used in a more refined context, such as perfumes or pleasant natural smells.

Odor - can have a neutral or slightly negative connotation, depending on context; refers to any smell, but can imply something off-putting if not specified.

Emotional-evaluative lexicon is divided into two large categories:

- 1) words with a positive characteristic;
- 2) words with a negative characteristic.

Emotional-evaluative lexis is used in artistic and colloquial speech to create emotionality, and in journalistic style to express passion. In stylistics, emotional-evaluative words reflect the emotionally expressed pragmatics of the language, that is, the speaker's attitude towards reality, the content, or the addressee of the message. Three groups of emotional-evaluative words are distinguished:

- 1) in the very meaning of the word, there is an element of evaluation (to honour);
- 2) assessment is contained in the figurative meaning of the word (about a person: sharp);
- 3) subjective evaluation is expressed by suffixes (girlie).

In the explanatory dictionary, the interpretation of emotional-evaluative words is accompanied by stylistic markings: polite, vulgar, rude, ironic, endearing, disapproving, joking, etc.

In summary, expressiveness serves as a pivotal connotative component within the semantic structure of words. It enhances the richness of language, allowing words to convey nuanced emotions, attitudes, and cultural meanings beyond their literal definitions. By examining the role of expressiveness, we gain insight into how language shapes communication and influences interpersonal relationships. Understanding this aspect not only enriches our comprehension of semantics but also underscores the dynamic nature of language as it adapts to convey ever-

changing human experiences. Consequently, the interplay between expressiveness and semantics highlights the complexity and depth inherent in effective communication. Connotation in both English and Uzbek languages is a vital component of how meaning is constructed and communicated. As global interactions increase, being aware of the subtleties of connotation will enhance cross-cultural understanding and enrich personal interactions. By appreciating the complexities of each language, speakers can navigate social dynamics more effectively and appreciate the rich tapestry of human expression.

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