

CLASSIFICATION OF CONNOTATION IN CONTEXT

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The meaning of the word, revealing the denotative content in a direct and neutral position, is always fixed by the context clearly and most simply. The situation is much more complicated with the meanings of the words, which are associated with so-called shades, similar to the values that enter into the general sphere of connotation. According to V. Fleischer, "all indirect information in the word is denoted by the term" connotation ". The expression "connotation" has a wide interpretation in the linguistic literature. However, in general, connotation means those "shades" that arouse in the reader associations of a different nature-emotionally positive, emotionally negative, etc. It is natural to expect that connotative associations will be most closely linked to a context whose volume will fluctuate depending on the typicalness or individuality of the corresponding associations. The range of contextual connectivity of connotative meanings extends from almost rigid textual certainty to a very free and even ambiguous association. In his work, V. Fleischer classifies connotations as follows:

A) Connotations associated with typical associations fixed in the language system itself, i.e. in typical texts, such as associations that easily fit into the standard context in the case of the perception of words such as a monkey, a hero, a tragedy, etc.

B) Connotations that require a sufficiently broad context for unambiguous perception with the corresponding associations (for example, for the word democracy in the Western press, where depending on a particular text in a specific contextual social situation and ideological orientation, it may receive a distorted content);

C) Connotations of subjective properties that are not regulated by any context and, therefore, do not enter into the system of language, nor in the model of the extra-linguistic order. Thus, associations with the meaning of the most common words, for example, the yard, are always very individual and are limited to a minimal degree by the context. However, they retain their basic systemic values.

Text connotations are the most common type of contextual resolution of their unambiguous meaning, requiring subtle analysis and a competent approach when creating the text itself, especially in translation.

The phenomenon of connotation is a very interesting and promising area of linguistic research in terms of context since it is not only questions of the polysemy of the word and their implementation in communicative acts that are being addressed but also stylistic and psychological questions associated with the norms of literate usage and text formation.

An important role is attributed to the context in establishing the synonymy of the meanings of words and whole phrases that receive identical content under certain context

conditions, or, in another terminology, the same function. Mr Bill went out, left, left, left ... from the city is viewed as a contextual synonymy because in this segment all words having independent, different meanings are levelled in this context for anyone sema (in this case sema Mr.Bil is not located in the city). However, it is unlikely that the context is intended in these cases to equalize the meanings of different words; Most likely, the role of the context in this case is reduced to its usual role - to reveal the concrete meaning of some abstract content of the word, extrapolated, as a rule, in dictionaries; For example, for the specified expressions: descend, meaning "leave," leave - the meaning of "move to another place," etc. In the above phrase, the context reveals for them one thing (for a specific case - "not to be in a place "), Which creates the illusion of the emergence of synonymy, while at the basis of this phenomenon lies not the equalization of values, but the realization of concrete values embedded in them. Context does not create a synonymy, but creates primarily the ability to identify the same meanings of different words in a specific linguistic environment.

One of the most capacious phenomena of polysemy of certain constructions is the widespread case of contracted definitions when the defining word is essentially not the designation of the naming subject contained in the word being defined, and only contextual conditions make it possible to unambiguously perceive the corresponding construction. Thus, in the direct sense of the defining phrase, a wooden hammer contains the direct definition of a hammer through a material - a wooden hammer (made of wood), unlike an iron hammer, a plastic hammer, etc. However, an expression with an identical coal combine structure does not mean, of course, that the combine is constructed from a material - coal, and means the combine is used for coal mining. There are many such examples, in a wide semantic range such as a maternity hospital, a gas turbine, a vegetable base, a beet harvester, and an hourglass.

LITERATURE:

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