

COMMUNICATIVE ROLE OF CONNOTATION AND ADDRESS FORMS IN UZBEK WOMEN'S LANGUAGE

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Annotation: The article analyzes the manifestation of connotation in Uzbek women's speech, focusing on the positive and negative evaluations expressed through forms of address, as well as the speech-pragmatic functions of emotional and expressive means. Based on oral and written examples taken from Uzbek women's speech, the article reveals the communicative functions of address units, their connotative-semantic features, and their expressive potential carrying socio-psychological significance.

Keywords: connotation, women's speech, forms of address, pragmatic purpose, evaluation, emotional-expressive meaning, addresser, addressee.

O'ZBEK AYOLLARI NUTQIDA KONNOTATSIYA VA MUROJAAT BIRIKLARINING KOMMUNIKATIV O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada o'zbek ayollari nutqida konnotatsiyaning namoyon bo'lishi, murojaat birliklari orqali ifodalanadigan ijobiy va salbiy baho, emotsional-ekspressiv vositalarning nutqiy-pragmatik vazifalari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada o'zbek ayollar nutqidan olingan og'zaki va yozma misollar asosida murojaat birliklarining kommunikativ vazifalari, ularning konnotativ-semantik xususiyatlari hamda ijtimoiy-psixologik ma'noga ega bo'lgan ekspressiv imkoniyatlari ochib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: konnotatsiya, ayollar nutqi, murojaat birliklari, pragmatic maqsad, baho, emotsional-ekspressiv ma'no. adresant, adresat.

КОММУНИКАТИВНАЯ РОЛЬ КОННОТАЦИИ И ФОРМ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЖЕНСКОЙ РЕЧИ

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Аннотация: В статье анализируется проявление коннотации в речи узбекских женщин, положительная и отрицательная оценка, выражаемая через обращения, а также речепрагматические функции эмоционально-экспрессивных средств. В статье на основе устных и письменных примеров, взятых из речи узбекских женщин, раскрываются коммуникативные функции

единиц обращения, их коннотативно-семантические особенности, а также экспрессивные возможности, обладающие социально-психологическим значением.

Ключевые слова: коннотация, женская речь, обращения, прагматическая цель, оценка, эмоционально-экспрессивное значение, адресант, адресат.

INTRODUCTION

The connotative meaning of a word (emotive, emotional-expressive meaning in some literature [1,28]) can have a positive or negative emotional-expressive coloring.

In addition to the direct, lexical meaning of an additional meaning or word associated with a concept, the additional meaning is called **connotation** in linguistics. It is known that the concept of connotation (Latin *cin.con* - together, *notare* - to designate) [2,51-52] is a pragmatic phenomenon reflecting the expressive nature of language units, expressing the addresser's subjective attitude towards the subject, objects and events, the addressee to the situation in the process of communication. Connotation is formed by means of linguistic and extralinguistic means. [3, 25]

Connection is a universal phenomenon observed in all languages. Connotation, in a narrow sense, reflects the expressive-emotional possibilities of language in practical application. The emergence of connotation in connection with the subject of speech in the process of practical application of language, its connection with context shows that it is the object of research of pragmalinguistics. [4, 161]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In linguistics, from the end of the 19th century, *the term connotation* began to be studied in connection with the pragmatic aspect of speech. In modern linguistics, there are many definitions *of connotation*. This term is interpreted in different ways.

In particular, V.N. Telia, summarizing the views of various authors on connotation, divides the study of this problem into three directions.

1. *The semiotic direction* considers connotation as the content served by the denotative seme, and this content itself can be determined as a result of "removing" it from the text. The works of L. Yelmslev, R. Bart can also be included in this direction. R. Bart [6] introduces the term "connotative system" and divides it into such groups as connotative and denotative systems.

2. *The psycholinguistic direction* of the study of connotation is related to the

organization of associative and emotional speech. In this direction, connotation is considered in connection with the peculiarities of speech perception. [7]

3. *Linguistic direction* includes several branches:

a. *In the methodological approach*, connotation refers to additional elements of a certain type of word meaning. These are: expressive, stylistic, evaluative.

The stylistic concept of connotation is related to *pragmatics*, which implies the recording of the addressee's attitude to what the content of the sentence is about. For example, I.A. Sternin describes the "connotative semantic component" and believes that it "expresses the speaker's attitude towards the subject in the form of feelings and evaluation"[8].

Y.D. Apresyan believes that "connotation reflects cultural concepts and traditions associated with the word, the practice of using the relevant thing that prevails in a particular society, and other linguistic factors." Nevertheless, he uses the term "semantic association" in relation to this concept. [9]

E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov associate connotation with the concept of "additional information", which is associated with the national-cultural specificity of the word. [10]

The concept of connotation is clear and unclear, and this term is interpreted differently. Linguists have considered stylistic, emotional, cultural, pragmatic, associative, and other aspects of connotation. Connotation is a macrocomponent of the logic that determines the expressiveness in the naming process. [11]

E.V. Yerofeeva [12] separates micro and macroidiom components, *macroidiom components of connotation* indicate the belonging of the word to the macroidioms of the language - literary language, colloquial language, vernacular, dialect. *Microidiomic components* connotations indicate that the word belongs to microidioms (sociolects) - jargon, slang, etc.

Often, the components of a connotation intersect, as if superimposed on each other. The connotative components of each word can be different in different communicative conditions. Depending on the context, communicative situation, one or another element comes to the forefront, which can be interpreted differently. For example, the words *айланай*, *ўргилай* are simultaneously stylistic, evaluative, and emotional. They not only express a certain attitude and assessment of the speaker towards what is being called, but are also related to the conditions of speech communication.

Connection occurs on the basis of the communicative goal of the speaker. Even lexical units with a connotative seme are introduced into speech by the speaker with a specific purpose. [4, 176]

The terms encountered in research, such as “stylistic meaning”, “expressiveness”, “pragmatic content”, “semantic association”, and others, are the main components of connotation.

A connection represents a system of interconnected elements. The presence of certain connotative elements in a word is related to its evaluation by the speaker in certain areas, social groups, and the communicative situation as a whole. Each word - according to the function it performs and the conditions of communication - actualizes one or another component of connotation. A specific pragmatic goal is pursued in achieving the effectiveness and imagery of speech through connotation. This goal includes not only conveying the information reflected in the text to the listener in an impressive and figurative way, but also having a speech impact on them in this way. [4, 167]

Connotation means something other than what the word itself describes. In addition to their meanings, words also have cultural and emotional associations or meanings. Through connotation, such artistic devices as metaphor, simile, symbolism, and personification are used in fiction.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Connotative meaning is always variable and it is difficult to accurately measure. Connotative meaning, unlike denotative meaning, does not depend on the structure of speech or words. This feature is independent of the language system and makes the connotative meaning more difficult to define, more complex and difficult to define, while the denotative meaning expresses the original meaning of the word.

Connotation in women's speech, as in any other type of speech, expresses additional meanings associated with the main meaning of a word or phrase. These values can be:

- application of diminutive and affectionate suffixes that give special coloring to speech;
- expression of feelings, mood, attitude to the subject of speech (for example, using exclamatory sentences, emotionally colored vocabulary);
- expressing a positive or negative assessment (e.g., using the words “*wonderful*”, “*terrible*”);
- increasing the effectiveness of speech (for example, using hyperbole, rhetorical interrogative sentences from metaphors, reinforcing particles);
- intonation: evaluative tones such as surprise, surprise, anger can be more expressed in women's speech;
- Nonverbal means: facial expressions, gestures can semantically complement and strengthen thoughts.

1. Phonetic formation of connotative meaning in women's speech. In women's speech, speech effectiveness is achieved by extending vowel sounds through a phonetic method in which connotation is associated with vowels and consonants in words.

- *What? E-e-e, curse your jokes! - Sister Oychechak turned her face toward the wall.* (Ulug'bek Hamdam. "Father")

- *Ha-a-a, "Is it Saltanatkhon?" he said.* (Cho'lpon. "Night and Day")

In many languages, including Uzbek, the elongated pronunciation of vowels performs a certain expressive function. Due to the fact that vowels consist of a pure voice, they have a strong melodiousness, and their prosodic (highness of tone in speech, duration) features cause the emergence of connotative meanings such as joy, happiness, good mood; surprise, surprise, anguish, regret; anger, sadness, strong excitement. [13]

Example: *"I'll go into the house, and I'll take care of your child."*

Here, the prolonged repetition of the consonant "z" connotatively creates several meanings: the form "ko'zingni" rather than "ko'zingni" increases the expressiveness of the spoken word. Although the content of the sentence itself is a threat, with the lengthening of the voice, the speaker's inner anger, impatience, and hatred are felt more strongly. Although this sentence actually has a warning, threatening meaning, as a result of the prolonged pronunciation of the consonant sound, a sharply negative assessment of the content of the sentence is imposed. In this speech unit, the prolonged repetition of the consonant "z" serves as a pragmalinguistic tool that further strengthens the main communicative goal (threat) of the sentence. The elongation of the "Z" sound evokes negative connotations in the listener, such as fear, danger, and anxiety. On the basis of a certain pragmatic goal, one consonant in the word is doubled, that is, it is reduced to a double consonant in pronunciation. As a result, the meaning of the word is emphasized, and the effectiveness of the speech increases. This phonetic phenomenon, observed in speech, is referred to in sources by such terms as "double consonant", "doubling", "doubled consonant", "gemination", "layering of consonants." [4]

This creates a strategy of psychological influence that is often found in women's speech. Formation of connotative meaning in the lexico-semantic method in women's speech.

1.By using exclamatory words.

- *Ho, - Nilufar threw herself back. - Give it first!* (O'. Hoshimov "Between Two Doors") The interjection "ho" in this sentence expresses the speaker's mood of surprise, surprise, and some dissatisfaction. With prolonged pronunciation, it develops a reproachful and dissatisfied connotation.

–*Oh*, I'm dying! Will I drink vodka? Don't talk! (Cho'lpon. "Night and Day") Here, "voy" is used as a refusal mixed with surprise and anger, while "o'laqolay" is used as an expression of oath and confidence in truth.

–**By repeatedly using words or sentences.** For example, –*Take, take!*–said Gulshan, loosening the cloak, you will die! (A. Qodiriy. "Scorpion from the Altar") In this case, along with the content of encouraging the listener to act faster, the meaning of dissatisfaction is understood.

–*Shukur, shukur*, come to our courtyard. (A.Qodiriy. "Scorpion from the Altar") Repeated "thank you, thank you" expresses the speaker's satisfaction, joy, and gratitude.

2. It is formed by adding particles to words and sentences.

"What did the poor soul see in this world," he said, biting his trembling lips. "This is the state of humankind, it has no value. In this case, the particle "–ю" creates a connotation of emphasis and pity.

Keep your behavior normal-a? What will I tell your father? (O'. Hoshimov "Between Two Doors") In this sentence, the particle "–a" creates a strong connotation of disapproval, scolding, and anger. The particle "–a" added sharpness, a reprimand tone to the speech.

–*Oysha*, there's no news from your brother–*well!* (X. To'xtaboyev "Riding the Yellow Giant") In this example, the particle "–ku" conveys unexpectedness, anxiety, and anguish.

3. By distorting a word. E.g., *aumin*, *oblo akbar*:

My dear child, my dear child, Allah entrust you,

My sighs Allah didn't reach, I submitted you to the earth (O'. Hashimov "Between Two Doors")

In this example, the form "Olloga" is a distorted pronunciation of the original word "Allohga". Through this change, the woman's mental state, suffering, and helplessness are felt even more deeply. Also, distorted pronunciation adds a connotation of sincerity and naturalness to the speech.

Consequently, the unit of address is not a simple exclamation, but also expresses the emotional and evaluative attitude of the addressee to the addressee.

In the speech of Uzbek women, connotation is an actively occurring pragmatic phenomenon. It is visible in all layers of language. Phonetic phenomena, repetition of syllables, elongation of vowels, and separated pronunciation of consonants also manifest connotation. In addition, semantic transfers such as similes, metonymy, synecdoche, and lexically colored words are also leading in the emergence of this meaning.

In communication, units of address are used for such purposes as attracting the listener's attention, exclamation, and encouragement. Address units are also used to express communicative relations between the addressee and the addressee, such as closeness, respect, trust; distance (subordination), disrespect, distrust. "Appeal units in speech perform appellative (beginning communication through address and appeal), connotative (attitude towards the subject - expression of negative and positive attitudes), and emotive (emotional attitude) functions".[14, 16-17]

This phenomenon reveals the psychological and aesthetic aspect of connotation in women's speech. There is also an inextricable link between the expression of the relationship between connotation and evaluation. It is known that the category of evaluation is a category that reflects the attitude of the speaker to the object. Through evaluation, a positive or negative attitude towards reality is expressed. In other words, the speaker's attitude to reality manifests itself in the form of an evaluation. In the process of expressing the price, the task of influencing the addressee is also performed. [4, 173]

CONCLUSION

Connotation is an important pragmatic phenomenon expressing the emotional-expressive, evaluative, and cultural aspects of language units. In the speech of Uzbek women, connotation is actively expressed through addressing units, affixes, emotional vocabulary, and intonation. This situation serves to express various relationships in Uzbek family communication, such as social norms, respect, affection, distance, or dissatisfaction. Different interpretations of connotation in different communicative situations further demonstrate its pragmatic nature.

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