INHERENT AND ADHERENT CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS

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Abstract: *This article covers the issues of comparative analysis of inherent and adherent connotative meanings in English in word semantics, as well as different characteristics of inherent and adherent forms in the speech process are analyzed.*

Key words: *denotative, connotative, nominative, meaning shade, differentiation, contextual meaning, paradigmatic series, dominant, stylistic color, connotation, communicative, expressive, inherent, adherent, stylistic, emotive evaluation, pragmatic meaning.*

Connotation refers to the personal aspect of lexical meaning, often emotional associations which a lexeme brings to mind.' Connotation creates a set of associations. These associations create the connotation of the lexeme, but they cannot be its meaning. Sometimes a lexeme is highly charged with connotation. We call such lexeme loaded, e.g., fascism, dogma and others. Irina Arnold differentiates between connotation and denotation. She believes "The conceptual content of a word is expressed in its denotative meaning; however, connotative component is optional". Some scholars, such as Stephen Ullmann, find a binary distinction between denotation and connotation is given by Leech(1981):"The connotation of a language expression are pragmatic effects that arise from encyclopedic knowledge about its denotation and also from experiences, beliefs, and prejudices, about the contexts in which the expression are pragmatic effects is typically used"2.Connotation express points of view and personal attitudes; therefore, they may cause certain reaction, which will motivate semantic extension and creation of a new vocabulary. Connotation is also known as affective meaning,since it refers to the emotive or associational aspect of a team. Connotation may be personal (stemming from experience, e.g. swimming) or common to a group (such as emotions raised by the name of political leader: G.W. Bush).Connotation often give insight into the associations of real usage of a word.

Some words have particular negative or particular positive connotation and they spread it across the phrase or the sentence they occur in. For example, terrorism or terrorist, denotes 'someone who uses violence such as shooting, bombing to obtain political demands', is usually used in negative context and with a connotation that is typically disapproved of. On the other hand, cheer, denoting 'to shout showing happiness, praise, approval or support of somebody or

something usually has a positive connotation and spreads it across the sentence it is used in, occurring typically with the nouns: audience, spectators, fans, etc.

Connotation may be more restricted in scope to a particular generation (blitz to people living in the Second World War) or to a group of people (black cloud-bad luck that a medical professional brings with him or her', to bounce back to recover from a negative without seemingly and damage. Connotation may be restricted to a particular group of people, for example the name reservation has a negative connotation among Native Americans-an intern camp of sorts. "Since 'tribe' has assumed a connotation of primitiveness and backwardness, it suggested that the use of 'nation' or 'people' replaced the term whenever possible in referring to Native American peoples"3

In terms of stylistics we shall deal with the falling connotative meanings: emotive connotations. The emotive component of meaning may have its linguistic expression with the help of suffixes of diminutiveness; hubby, tummy, daddy).

The emotive component of meaning may have no specific linguistic form, but may be contained in notions which the given word denote .e.g. lovely, wonderful, horrid. There are words of purely emotive meaning, which belongs to interjection (e.g. "Ouch!", "Oh!").

Evaluative connotation states the value of the indicated object or notion, based on the rational assessment, which is always based on the opposition; approval-disapproval, fashionable-unfashionable, up-to-date-out-dated. The expressive connotation aims at creating an object, action op phenomenon.e.g.to work, to toil, to slave.

Stylistic connotation indicates the register or the situation of the communication. e.g. "maiden" is used predominantly in poetry; "chap" is used in colloquial speech.

The above mentioned meanings are classified as connotative, not only they supply additional and not the denotative information, but also because for the most part they are not observed at once and not in all words- some of them are more important for the act of communication than the others, sometimes they overlap.All the words possessing emotive meaning are also evaluative-e.g. honey; old rascal (both emotional and personal characteristics). As a rule this is not a reversed process since we can find non-emotive intellectual evaluations (for instance:good-bad,relevant-irrelevant). All emotive words are also expressive,while there is a lot of expressive words, which can not be treated as emotive (e.g. there are expressive verbs,which do not only denote some action or process, but also create their image: the word "to gulp", which means to swallow in big lumps in a hurry; to sprint-to run fast).

The connotative component of meaning can be occasional or usual(inherent or adherent). Connotation can be inherent to the semantic structure of lexeme-the words on their own imply positive or negative appreciation. Names like Napoleon, Bill Gates or Judas cannot be uttered without invoking a world of associations.The words like drunk, murder, pervert call up horrible images that their dictionary definitions may simply not suggest. The same is true about associations which the words angel,faithful,beautiful,super can awoke. An inherent connotation can change the basic meaning of words and that of the words it touches. For example white can suggest purity, innocence (the white wedding dress), lion-courage, Paris-love and romance, snake-deviousness, paparazzi-intrusion into one's private life. Sometime the words can have only adherent (occasional) connotation acquired in a certain context. We know that words change their meaning depending on where they are placed. The word 'great' seems quite a clear word to understand, but its meaning, the images and ideas it creates in the mind change drastically when you speak of a 'great man', 'great river' or 'great elephant'. When notional words are used metaphorically about something that is pleasant or unpleasant for the speaker, we deal with adherent connotation. This metaphorical meaning is lexicalized, it is a set phrase- bear (a big man who is rough and bad tempered), beast (someone who is cruel or unpleasant or something that is difficult to deal with), vulture (someone who uses other people'`s troubles for their own advantage), scrooge (someone who hates spending money), scarecrow (an object made to look like a person that a farmer puts in a field to frighten birds).

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