

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2022.50.02.12>

How to Cite:

Talko, S., Minchak, H., & Hmyria, L. (2022). The phenomenon of connotation in the comparative aspect (on the material of English and Ukrainian languages): problems of modern research. *Amazonia Investiga*, 11(50), 122-129. <https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2022.50.02.12>

The phenomenon of connotation in the comparative aspect (on the material of English and Ukrainian languages): problems of modern research

**Явище конотації в зіставному аспекті (на матеріалі англійської та української мов):
проблеми сучасного дослідження**

Received: January 3, 2022

Accepted: February 16, 2022

Written by:

Svitlana Talko⁴⁹<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2097-1835>**Halyna Minchak**⁵⁰<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1673-475X>**Liudmyla Hmyria**⁵¹<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8562-2746>

Abstract

Given that 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 connotation, which is present in phraseological and paremiological units of language, slang, and occasionalisms. The work aims to study the phenomenon of connotation in a comparative aspect, through the prism of English and Ukrainian languages, as well as to identify key issues of modern research of this phenomenon. The object of research is the connotation in the comparative aspect. The following methods were used during the research: analysis and synthesis, observation, method of definitive analysis, method of linguistic description of linguistic facts, comparative method. As a result of the research, the phenomenon of connotation in the comparative aspect is analyzed, based on the materials of the Ukrainian and English languages, and also the problematic aspects of the interlanguage comparison are singled out. It was also noted that it is crucial to promote a more in-depth study of connotations in psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnopsychology, linguoculturology, as this

Анотація

З огляду на те, що конотемні складники спричиняють у лексемі появу у семантичному полі лексеми нових лексико-семантичних варіантів та створюють можливості для метафоричної, метонімічної, іронічної номінації, важливо проаналізувати явище конотеми, що наявне у фразеологічних та пареміологічних одиницях мови, жаргонній сфері й оказіоналізмах. Метою роботи є аналіз явища конотації в зіставному аспекті, крізь призму англійської та української мов, а також виокремлення ключових проблем сучасного дослідження цього явища. Об'єктом дослідження є конотація в зіставному аспекті. Під час проведеного дослідження було використано такі методи: аналіз і синтез, спостереження, метод дефініційного аналізу, метод лінгвістичного опису мовних фактів, порівняльний метод. В результаті дослідження проаналізовано явище конотації в зіставному аспекті, ґрунтуючись на матеріалах української та англійської мов, а також виокремлено проблемні аспекти міжмовного зіставлення. Також зауважено, що важливо сприяти більш поглибленому вивченню конотації у психолінгвістиці, соціолінгвістиці, етнопсихології, лінгвокультурології, адже такий підхід надає можливість для вдосконалення

⁴⁹ Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor at the Department of the English Language and Translation, Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine.

⁵⁰ Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor at the Department of Ukrainian Philology and Slavic Studies, Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine.

⁵¹ Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor at the Department of Ukrainian Philology and Slavic Studies, Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine.



approach provides an opportunity to improve the methodology of research of connotations in the lexicological field.

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.

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 (Zaichenko, 2019).

Unfortunately, although a significant amount of research is available on this linguistic phenomenon, neither the status of the connotation nor its structure and limits of functioning have been determined to date.

A comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of connotation and clarification of its problematic aspects at the present stage examined connotations in Ukrainian and English through a comparative aspect and found that the basis for their linguistic embodiment are 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 ethnocultural or 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

методики дослідження конотацій у лексикологічній сфері.

Ключові слова: конотація, асоціативно-образне уявлення, семантика, лексеми, семантичний зміст, фонетичні засоби.

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 paper 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.

Theoretical Framework or Literature Review

During the study of the phenomenon of connotation, the work of such authors as Babi (2020), Vynnychenko (2005), Hashibayazova (2019), Hrymalyuk (2020), Zagnitko (2012), Zaichenko (2019), Ishchenko (2010), Kudyba (2004), Kunin (1986), Marchuk (2015), Maslova (2001), Matsko (2003), Mikhailovich (2015), Mozovaya (2010), Telia (1996), Phil (2012), Uzhchenko (2007).

Table 1.
The works of scholars on the phenomenon of connotation.

Scholar	Position
Babiy (2020)	The author explores the features of lexical and stylistic connotations of advertising text. Thus, the paper focuses on the feasibility of using lexical and stylistic connotations to increase the effectiveness and influence of advertising texts. Also, the author considers cases of connotation formation with the help of synonymous elements of language, terminological constants, socio-political vocabulary and describes in detail the effects that can be achieved through the use of such language units in the structure of advertising text.
Vynnychenko (2005)	According to the researcher, the problem of phraseological equivalence and ways of presenting the meaning of phraseological units in phraseological dictionaries is still very relevant. The author highlighted the concept of word connotation and the connotation of a component of a phraseological unit and established the interdependence of interlingual equivalence of phraseological units and the connotation of their components.
Hashibayazova (2019)	In Hashibayazova's article, an analytical review of the approaches to the definition of the term "connotation" presented in linguistics is made, and the problems of the current state of theoretical elaboration of the connotation are highlighted, the content of the term is characterized, its optimal definition is substantiated. Moreover, the author summarizes the approaches to distinguishing between broad and narrow understanding of connotation, resulting in an emphasis on the synthesis of both approaches. Thus, the author distinguishes between two types of connotation – usual and occasional. It is noteworthy in the author's research to determine the structure of the components of the connotation of adjectives in the system of language and speech and to find out that connotation is additional semantic, emotional, pragmatic and stylistic shades of usual or occasional character, which are part of the semantics of the word, expressing the emotional and evaluative attitude to reality.
Hrymalyuk (2020)	Hrymalyuk's (2020) work is aimed at the analysis of integral idioms with color symbolism with explicitly token and implicitly semantic connotations and their use in journalistic texts of the German-language press of the XXI century. The author emphasizes that today there is no single interpretation of the term "connotation", so after analyzing the views of various scholars, the author offers his understanding of the connotation of a phraseological unit. Also, explicit and implicit connotations in the semantic structure of phraseological units are considered, tokens-symbols are analyzed, namely coloronyms that are part of idioms taking into account their emotional, evaluative, cultural-symbolic, connotative load. The author divided them into positively and negatively marked idioms, determining which group is dominant. The article also places great emphasis on the role of the internal form of the idiom and the associative and figurative information contained in it in the creation of explicit token connotations.
Zagnitko (2012)	Zagnitko's (2012) dictionary describes modern linguistic terminology with an appropriate interpretation of terms, disclosure of their etymology, connections with other terms, and coverage of their ambiguity and functional load in different sections of linguistics. The peculiarity of the dictionary is the maximum coverage of traditional linguistic terminology with the involvement of the latest terms and concepts with the manifestation of their authorship, possible differences in use, tracing of synonymous and antonymous connections.
Zaichenko (2019)	In his research, Zaichenko (2019) analyzed the general trends of interpretations and descriptions of the concept of connotation by domestic and foreign scholars, taking into account the specifics of approaches to the definition, boundaries of functioning, separation of components of connotative shade of language unit. As a result, the scientist provided his approach to the definition, typology, and description of the properties of connotation based on its systemic duality.
Ishchenko (2010)	The subject of Ishchenko's research was one of the components of connotation - the evaluation component. Thus, the author understands this component as a positive and disapproving assessment, which is contained in the verbal meaning.

Kudyba (2004)	The author analyzes the specifics of the use of verbal tools in advertising text.
Kunin (1986)	The subject of Kunin's research was the phraseology of individual English words.
Marchuk (2015)	Marchuk's article considers the connotative space of the world of English-language fantasy, as well as the fantasy artistic space and the linguistic means of its representation. According to the author, poets often deviate from the denotative meanings of words to create fresh ideas and images. A brief overview of the use of the concept of connotation in different fields of linguistics and philology shows that in all cases it is the same mental-linguistic mechanism, and connotation, in turn, especially in a fantasy work, provides a basis for symbolic meanings, because the symbolic meanings of objects differ from their literal meaning.
Maslova (2001)	The subject of Maslova's (2001) research was linguoculturology.
Matsko (2003)	The author Matsko (2003) developed a course on the stylistics of the Ukrainian language, which considers theoretical issues of stylistics, sources of origin and formation of linguistic stylistics, its basic concepts, and categories. It is meaningful that this course presents the definition and classification of styles, analyzes the specifics of development and formation of styles and backgrounds of the modern Ukrainian language, genre, and stylistic differentiation of language texts.
Mikhailovich (2015)	Investigating manipulative techniques, Mikhailovich (2015) investigated the formation of the connotation of foreign language in advertising texts as an effective manipulative technique.
Mozovaya (2010)	Mozovaya (2010), like several other scholars, studied the connotation in the context of advertising to the consumer.
Telia (1996)	The object of Telia's (1996) research was individual phraseologies and their perception by different scholars.
Phil (2012)	Phil's (2012) article describes a group of phraseological units of the Ukrainian language with pronounced national and cultural semantics. The author notes that in the Ukrainian phraseological fund there are toponyms that indicate that the language sign belongs to a certain culture.
Uzhchenko (2007)	Uzhchenko's (2007) book is devoted to the phraseology of the modern Ukrainian language, which became the basis for the study of the phenomenon of connotation.
Ukrainets (2013)	The study of the Ukrainets (2013) scholar is devoted to defining the role of connotation as a linguistic category that forms not only emotional but also meaningful dominant of poetic language.

However, despite the great interest of scholars in studying the phenomenon of connotation, the problematic issues of the comparative aspect of Ukrainian and English on the phenomenon of connotation remain not reflected in the work of scientists, and, therefore, this issue needs more thorough analysis.

Methodology

To substantiate the definitions and general theoretical principles of the work, the method of analysis and synthesis was used. In general, the analysis is a method of decomposition, division of something integral into constituent elements, properties, relations, aspects, subsystems for further in-depth consideration of each of them. For this purpose, use the abstraction or division of the subject into components. Therefore, the analysis helped to investigate the issue of connotation as a phenomenon more thoroughly. Synthesis, in turn, as a combination of disparate knowledge of an object, its parts, and properties, has helped to reflect connotation as a holistic phenomenon, an interconnected system.

The method of observation was used to provide the research process with empirical information. Its significance and value are due to the extraction of material directly from life while observing the embodiment of the phenomenon of connotation in human life. Thanks to this method and systematic and purposeful perception, fixation of phenomena to study their specific changes under certain conditions, analysis, and use in practice. In this case, the method of observation was applied in compliance with such rules and requirements as the desire for objectivity; the focus of observation on significant phenomena, etc.

With the help of the method of definitive analysis, it became possible to determine the content of scientific definitions of connotation. Definitional analysis, as a traditional method of semantic research, allowed us to correlate the meanings of certain lexical items using dictionary interpretations. Thus, the study of lexical meaning by lexical definitions and lexicographic presentation allowed to establish the nature and types of word structure belonging

to different semasiological subclasses and semantic categories, in other words, to consider the lexical meaning of the word in terms of its epidigmatics – semantic origin and synchronous identity of the word.

The method of linguistic description of linguistic facts was used to inventory and systematize different approaches to distinguishing between broad and narrow understanding of connotation.

To compare different definitions of the concept of connotation, as well as to compare English and Ukrainian phrases, the method of comparison was used. In general, the comparison is the most common way of scientific knowledge. At the same time, it should be noted that comparison, as a method of cognition, has certain requirements: only such objects and phenomena should be compared, between which there may be a certain objective commonality; comparisons should be made on the most essential grounds. These rules were used to study the phenomenon of connotation in a comparative aspect on the materials of Ukrainian and English.

Results and Discussion

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", etc. (Hashibayazova, 2019)

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.

Table 2.

Types of connotations. Data provided by Ukrainets (2013).

Types of connotations	
<p>Usual</p> <p>it is a general connotation of language units that are already established in the language, commonly understood, commonly used, and normative. Conventionally expressed adjectives with connotative expressions are commonly used, generally accepted lexical units fixed by dictionaries.</p>	<p>Occasional</p> <p>these are seldom used, not everyone understands mostly authorial innovations that arose based on subjective associations. Occasionally expressed adjectives with connotative expression, in turn, are differentiated into lexical (new in form and content) and semantic (new in content but unchanged in form).</p>

With such a division (Table 2), it is possible to single out the problem of the lack of a clear boundary between usual and occasional connotations, because at the time of its origin each connotation was occasional and, depending on its "success", became usual.

Researchers distinguish four elements in the structure of connotation: emotional (emotional), evaluative, expressive and stylistic, or functional-stylistic. However, the lack of unambiguous understanding of the role of the connotative component in the structure of word meaning is due to the diversity of views on the structure of connotation, and the problem of distinguishing components of connotation and its quantitative composition makes it difficult to classify emotional vocabulary.

Regarding the comparative aspect of the phenomenon of connotation on the material of English and Ukrainian languages, the following is established.

In the Ukrainian language, the connotation is studied based on the semantics of tokens, in particular, the psychophonosemantics of names; characteristics of quasi-terms in line with the ratio of individual and collective, the allocation of connotative types of vocabulary in advertising texts, in epistolary, as well as analysis of the connotative component of the internal form of the word in the literary text. Melodiousness as a result of the use of sounds that are pleasant to the ear (acoustic melodiousness) and easy to pronounce (articulatory melodiousness) is undoubtedly a meaningful linguistic and stylistic category for the system and structure of Ukrainian poetic language, as it to some extent adjusts the strategy and tactics of the modal perspective of phonetic units and plays an important role in determining the place of Ukrainian language in ethnocultural world. This confirms that acoustic and articulatory imagery of sound modeling in Ukrainian poetic language

is not thought of as a partial phenomenon, but as a functional ability of the national language, which undergoes an aesthetic transformation at all language levels, including phonological, and is a means of increasing the perlocutionary efficiency of sound implicatures of artistic and aesthetic discourse.

Regarding the connotation in English, by comparing the members of synonymous series (dictionary and affix) it is possible to establish the ethnocultural specific essence of the meaning of lexical units of the English language. Connotatively colored lexical units are divided into affixes of language and speech groups. The first includes affixes neologisms and terminology that can give the message a certain color and stylistic color. 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. The 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 (Nahapetova, 2015).

It is meaningful to note that in both Ukrainian and English we can observe the use of the concept of "sphere of connotation" (Table 3), which includes areas in which language tools are combined with a certain type of ideas and feelings.

Table 3.
The spheres of connotation. Data provided by Zaichenko (2019).

Spheres of connotation		
expressive-evaluative	contextual	historical-cultural
aimed at the inner world of man	aimed at language	aimed at external reality relative to language

The analysis of English and Ukrainian 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.

But we consider it most expedient to study the phenomenon of connotation when comparing English and Ukrainian languages through intralingual and external-lingual (Table 4) (related to extralinguistic factors, parameters of the communication situation, perception and evaluation of the subject, situation) system.

Table 4.

The phenomenon of connotation through intralingual and external-lingual system. Data provided by Ukrainets (2013).

Intralingual	External-lingual
<p>associated with the perception of the word in connection with the development of the language system</p> <p>The components are divided into diachronic, which allows tracing the changes that have taken place over time, and synchronous (motivational), which complement the objective meaning of the language unit associative-image representation of the denoted reality based on the internal form of the name.</p>	<p>related to extralinguistic factors, parameters of the communication situation, perception and evaluation by the speaker of the subject, the situation</p> <p>The components of connotation characterize the conditions of communication, the speaker as such, the social relations of the participants in communication, etc. Within this group of components of connotations, the researcher identifies four subgroups, which, in turn, consist of certain elements.</p>

Thus, there are problematic issues of definition and interpretation of the phenomenon of connotation, which can be solved by applying an integrated approach and establishing a cause-and-effect relationship of this phenomenon.

In the analysis of types of connotations there is a problem of lack of a clear boundary between usual and occasional connotations, because at the time of origin each connotation was occasional and depending on its "success" became usual.

Conclusions

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.

With regard to further scientific research, the prospect of studying the phenomenon of connotation is seen in elucidating the peculiarities of the implementation of this category in the semantics of the adjective.

The scientific literature presents a broad and narrow understanding of connotation, as well as a synthesis of both approaches, which shows the versatility and diversity of the concept itself. The most common is the distinction between two types of connotation – usual and occasional. Connotation is used as an additional component of the meaning of the linguistic unit of phonetic, morphological, lexical, and syntactic level, which implicitly laid the emotional, expressive, and evaluative attitude of the subject to the described object of real or unreal reality, and its stylistic color.

Bibliographic references

- Babiy, Yu. B. (2020). Formation of lexical and stylistic connotation of advertising text. *Suggestive Linguistics. Communicative Linguistics*, 27, 244-251. Recovered from <http://zum.onu.edu.ua/article/view/206544>
- Hashibayazova, O.V. (2019). The concept of connotation in the linguistic dimension. [File PDF] Recovered from http://eprints.cdu.edu.ua/4476/1/mv_2019_27_10.pdf
- Hrymalyuk, A.M. (2020). Explicit and implicit expression of connotation in integral idioms with colored cultural symbols (based on journalistic texts of the German-language press). *Scientific notes of TNU named after VI Vernadsky. Series: Philology. Social communications*, 4, 27-32. Recovered from http://www.philol.vernadskyjournals.in.ua/journals/2020/4_2020/part_2/7.pdf

In both Ukrainian and English, one can observe the use of the concept of "sphere of connotation", which includes areas in which language tools are combined with a certain type of ideas and feelings.

- Ishchenko, N.G. (2010). Evaluative component of the lexical meaning of a word. *Philological treatises*, 3, 47–50. Recovered from <https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/9098>
- Kudyba, S. (2004). Specifics of terms in advertising text. Lviv: Liga-Press. Recovered from http://tc.terminology.lp.edu.ua/TK_Zbirnyk_2004/TK_Zbirnyk_2004_A_kudyba.htm
- Kunin, A.V. (1986). *Course of phraseology of modern English*. Moscow: Higher School. [In Russian]
- Marchuk, O.V. (2015). Connotative space of the world of English fantasy. *Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanities University*, 19, 12-19. Recovered from <https://scholar.google.com.ua/citations?user=OueGOscAAAAJ&hl=uk>
- Maslova, V. A. (2001). *Cultural Linguistics*. Moscow: Academy. Recovered from https://www.gumer.info/bibliotek_Buks/Linguist/maslova/index.php
- Matsko, L.I. (2003). *Stylistics of the Ukrainian language*. Moscow: Higher School. Recovered from http://litmisto.org.ua/?page_id=7116
- Mikhailovich, O.P. (2015). Formation of the connotation of foreign language in advertising texts as an effective manipulative technique. *Scientific Papers*, 1(50), 272-277. Recovered from <http://nz.uad.lviv.ua/static/media/1-50/34.pdf>
- Mozovaya, I. N. (2010). On the informativeness of a foreign word in the context of an advertising message. *Semantics and pragmatics of language units in synchrony and diachrony*. Simferopol: Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. [In Ukrainian]
- Nahapetova, O.B. (2015). Theoretical studies of connotation in modern linguistics. *History of Language. Lexicology. Word Form. Cognitive Linguistics*, 21, 14-19. Recovered from
- from <http://zum.onu.edu.ua/article/view/129945>
- Phil, G. (2012). National-cultural connotation of phraseological units of the Ukrainian language. *Modern Ukraine*, 1, 267-271. Recovered from https://dspu.edu.ua/native_word/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/2012-36.pdf
- Telia, V.N. (1996). *Russian phraseology*. Moscow: School. Recovered from <https://www.twirpx.com/file/262905/>
- Ukrainets, L. (2013) Connotation as a linguistic category: general characteristics and problems and interpretations. *Linguistics*, 1, 71-78. Recovered from <http://dSPACE.pnpu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/3549/1/Ukraineec.pdf>
- Uzhchenko, V.D. (2007). *Phraseology of the modern Ukrainian language*. Kyiv: Znannia. Recovered from <http://librarian.freehostia.com/suspil/mova/10/frazeologiya-suchasnoi-ukrainskoi-movi-ujchenko.html>
- Vynnychenko, S. (2005). Connotation as a component of meaning (on the material of Ukrainian, Polish and English phraseological units with the component water). *Problems of Slavic Science*, 55, 197-211. Recovered from <http://old.franko.lviv.ua/slavytyka/n55/017.pdf>
- Zagnitko, A.P. (2012). *Dictionary of modern linguistics*. Donetsk: DonNU. Recovered from <https://r.donnu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/248/1/словник%20сучасної%20лінгвістики%20-%201%20ОСТ%2В%2В.pdf>
- Zaichenko, Yu.O. (2019). Connotation as a linguistic phenomenon: definition, typology, properties and structure. *Science and Education a New Dimension. Philology*, VII(61), 81-85. Recovered from https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=EkUPXOsAAAAJ&citation_for_view=EkUPXOsAAAAJ:LkGwnXOMwfcC