

## Denotations and connotations

**denotation:** grundbetydning, kernebetydning, denotation >< connotation; refers to the literal/real/central/primary/fundamental/basic/explicit/direct meaning of a word; “dictionary definition”; the strict sense of the word

**connotation/implication:** secondary meaning: bibetydning, medbetydning, konnotation (fx hest, ganger, krikke, (udslidt hest) øg; horse; (poet. ganger) steed; (krikke, øg) jade, hack, hag, gee-gee, screw; hund, vovse, vovhund, vovvov, køter: dog, doggie, bow-wow [bau'wau], cur, mongrel); det fænomen, at ord ikke blot har en leksikalsk grundbetydning, men ogs nogle medbetydninger; en betydning ud over grundbetydningen, som afspejler kulturelle og stilistiske forhold eller personlige associationer >< denotation;; a quaint village (løjerlig><gammel og malerisk), a gay bunch of flowers / bou'quet [bu'kei (farvestrålende)]; biklang: implication, connotation; have – af: connote [k\*'n\*ut], imply refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. The connotative meanings of a word exist together with the denotative meanings. The connotations for the word snake could include evil or danger; a secondary/figurative/decentralized/indirect/implicit meaning of a word;; have bibetydning af: connote [k\*'n\*ut], to imply; fx snake could symbolize/have the connotational meaning/the connotative meaning (of) danger, viciousness, evil, malice >< the denotational/denotative meaning: a creeping animal without legs; the word has connotations related to; the word lion denotes a kind of wild cat, but connotes courage and dignity. Home cooking connotes comfort food. For a political leader, hesitation is apt to connote weakness. A fever may denote an infection

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