



NEGATION AND ITS MEANS OF EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH

Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijll>

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Submission Date: April 17, 2023, Accepted Date: March 22, 2023,

Published Date: April 27, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijll/Volume03Issue04-08>

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ABSTRACT

This article is aimed at studying one of the phenomena of such a grammatical section as syntax, which considers words in a sentence, the sentence itself, its structure, signs and types. Considerable attention is also paid to the morphological and lexical component.

KEYWORDS

Negation, means of expressing negation, communicative operation, semantic categories, lexical, phraseological, syntactic means of language.

INTRODUCTION

The term "negation" was introduced into philosophy by Hegel, but he put an idealistic meaning into it. From his point of view, denial is based on the development of ideas, thoughts, Denial is inherent in the development of knowledge, science. Every new, more perfect scientific theory overcomes the old, less perfect one. Negation is not something introduced into

an object or phenomenon from the outside, it is the result of its own, internal development. Objects and phenomena, as we already know, are contradictory and, developing on the basis of internal opposites, they themselves create conditions for their own destruction, for the transition to a new, higher quality. Denial is the overcoming of the old on the basis of

internal contradictions, the result of self-development, self-movement of objects and phenomena [4,180].

In contrast to the metaphysically interpreted "negation", which emphasizes the gap, the opposite of the features of the previous and subsequent stages of change, dialectical "negation" implies a connection, a transition from one stage to another. The dialectical understanding of negation proceeds from the fact that the new does not destroy the old completely, but preserves all the best that was in it. And not only preserves it, but also processes it, raises it to a new, higher level. [4,183] As can be seen from the above theses, negation does not completely destroy the old, but translates to a new level, which can be correlated with both logic and language. Next, we will draw a parallel of this concept with logic and language itself.

Negation has always been an object of both linguistics and formal logic. From the point of view of formal logic, negation is "... a logical operation that opposes an untrue to a true judgment, an untrue judgment to a false judgment, indicating that the predicate does not correspond to the subject or forms an addition to this class ..." [5,56]. At the same time, it is noted that it is not a simple failure to detect the expected other specific object that leads to a negative judgment, since the non-existence of one consists in the existence of the other. In other words, denial is not a direct reflection of reality and its connections, but a way of our consideration of them based on contrast with the original positive facts.

Denial is a communicative operation that rejects or corrects the addressee's opinion, that is, denial is a speech act, the purpose of which is not to communicate new information, but to refute the addressee's opinion.

Theoretically, negation is a statement of non-existence. In a negative judgment, negation can be directed either to its entire content or to the connection between the subject and the predicate; in language, negation is expressed by the word "no". We can recognize any judgment as right or wrong, but it would be unwise to do it at the same time (the law of contradiction and the law of negation of the third). No positive statement is associated with negation. The saying "this flower is not fragrant" has meaning even when the flower has no smell at all. Under any conditions, the correct value in the negation of a predicate is primarily a formal negative (counterdictor) value, and any other, narrower, more definite value must still prove its validity. Being a universal category of language with complex and multidimensional semantics and a diverse arsenal of means of expression, negation receives a separate interpretation in the light of each new direction of linguistics. [1,97]

Negation is one of the original, semantically indecomposable semantic categories peculiar to all languages of the world, which cannot be defined through simpler semantic elements. Negation is an element of the meaning of a sentence that indicates that the connection established between the components of the sentence, in the speaker's opinion, does not really exist or that the corresponding affirmative sentence is rejected by the speaker as false. Most often, a negative statement is made in a situation where the corresponding affirmative was made earlier or is included in the general presumption of the speakers.

Negation is an expression by means of lexical, phraseological, syntactic and other means of language that the connection established between the elements

of the utterance does not really exist. Negation can be absolute (absolute negation) or related to the utterance and is then called syntactic (syntaxique) or connective (conjunctive). Connective negation can refer to a concept (lexical negation) or to a sentence (phrasal negation). A simple negation, regardless of its form, is called one in which there is nothing but the idea of negation; a complex negation or negative word is called a negation with which the concept of time (never), a person (nobody) or an object (nothing) is associated. Demi-negation is a word that serves to weaken a statement, such as, for example, hardly. [4,224]

In order to reveal the fullness of the concept of negation, to determine the most widely the ways and means of its expression, we need to analyze the cases of its use in speech. To this end, it is necessary to trace the cases of the use of negation in the syntactic structure of the sentence and to identify individual morphological, lexical means. We will discuss this in more detail below.

By the nature of the attitude to reality expressed in the sentence, they are divided into affirmative and negative. Denial is often accompanied by a statement, both potential and expressed. Sentences that include grammatically formulated negation and affirmation are called negative-affirmative. Such proposals can be both simple and complex. With an unconnected connection of parts of a complex sentence, a combination of affirmation/negation can be one of the means of communication that also serves to express the meaning of comparison.

Two negative particles sometimes formalize an affirmative sentence (a sentence with double negation), since negation of negation occurs in it. In

English, the negation in a sentence can be expressed: [6,224]

a) in the subject:

What I suffer in that way no tongue can tell.

b) in the predicate:

I haven't the smallest intention of doing anything of the kind.

c) in addition:

Took no interest in people apart from their social position.

d) in the circumstances of the time:

In fact, I am never wrong.

Speaking about the ways of expressing negation in English, it should be

note that there are different approaches to data classification. For example, linguists such as Barkhudarov L.S. and Shteling D.A. distinguish three ways of expression [2,289-291]:

- negative pronouns:

Nobody wanted to talk about it after that.

- adverbs:

Never thought that he was a spy.

- negative conjunctions: neither... nor, not... nor,

But neither of you knew him as I did.

The morphological ways of expressing negation include affixation, represented by prefix and

suffixation. In the word-formation processes occurring in the English language, they occupy a special position. First of all, they usually do not form new parts of speech, the same prefix can, and forms new words from different parts of speech. Newly formed words remain the same part of speech from which they are formed, for example: [7,288]

common – uncommon

grateful – ungrateful

satisfactory – unsatisfactory

trained - untrained

ability - disability

approval - disapproval

trust – distrust

responsible – unresponsive (irresponsible)

The most extensive group of prefixes in the English language are prefixes of a particular meaning. Let's consider them in more detail.

- Prefix un- occurs in various forms in many Indo-European languages. In modern English, it has been preserved in the form in which it was used in Old English. This is a very productive prefix and easily forms new words from different parts of speech:

ungrateful

unwritten

unemployment

inhumanly

Most often this prefix is found in adjectives and adverbs, for example:

The only thing that makes me unhappy is that I'm making you unhappy.

- The prefix in- of Latin origin, akin to the Germanic prefix un-, appeared in loanwords from the French language:

incorrect

indifferent

innumerable

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- The prefix in- has variants il-, im-, ir-; il- in words starting with l-, im- in words starting with p-, b-, m-, and ir- in words starting with r-, for example:

illegal

illiterate

immotile

irresponsible

impossible

- The prefix mis is of common German origin. It most often forms derivatives from verb bases, for example:

mistrust

miscredit

miscalculate

misfit

misguide

Some words have words of negativity, while others have words of "wrongness" of the expression of action:

miscalculate - to make a mistake in the calculation ("wrongness")

mistrust – not to trust ("negativity").

- The prefix dis is of Latin origin, appeared in English in the Middle English period as part of borrowed French words:

disarm

discover

disdain

disfigure

disguise

- The prefix anti is of Greek origin, it retains its lexical meaning more than the listed prefixes – 'against'. This prefix appeared only in the New England period, its use is limited to the literary and book style of speech. It is most often found in words expressing socio-political and scientific concepts: antifascist, anticyclone,

anticlimax, antithesis. Some independence of the meaning of this prefix also affects the graphic design of the derived word, many such derivatives are written with a hyphen: anti-social, anti-aircraft, anti-Jacobin etc.

- The prefix counter- of Latin origin, as well as anti- retains its lexical meaning, which is why some researchers call it a prepositional prefix. It appeared in the Middle English period as part of borrowed French words. Its value is approximately the same as that of anti- i.e. against. The use of this prefix is limited to the literary-book style of speech. It is most common in socio-political literature, its independence is supported by writing with a hyphen: counter-act, counter-balance, counter-poise, counter-move. [8,288]

So, we can draw the following conclusions: in the presence of negative suffixes and prefixes, a significant majority of negative affixes are prefixes. Many researchers note that the compatibility of negative affixes with the basics of different parts of speech varies both from language to language and within the same language.

When naming adjectives and (less often) nouns, the prefixes un- (homonym for the verb un-), non-, in- (im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis- are most often used. The prefixes un-, pop-, in- are the closest in meaning, as evidenced by the existence of doublet words that differ little from each other in their meanings.:

nonprofessional - unprofessional,

inacceptable - unacceptable.

Thus, negative affixes in English are attached only to nominal bases. Verbal bases with negative affixes are not combined, because verbal negation is transmitted

in this language by the analytical form of the verb with the particle not.

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