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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF EXPRESSING NEGATION IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The article deals with the issue of observing the use and classification of negation categories in the world languages. As it's known that,the category of negation is one of the oldest concepts since humanity has been created, the language tools it serves, and the linguistic categories that it expresses itself, are closely linked to the history of that nation.The author analyzed the researches and views of scientists-researchers on the category of negation and its use in the sentence and reflected them in the article.

Key words: negation, absolute negation, negation in the sentence, quantitative negation, special lexical negation, private negation, the category of negation.

"The capacity to negate is the capacity to refuse, to contradict, to lie, to speak ironically, to distinguish truth from falsity-in short, the capacity to be human".

The category of negation is one of the subjects that are always in the focus of linguist scientists. A number of linguists who studied Indian-European and Turkic sources of languages as (N.A. Bulax, Laurence Horn , Seifert Stephan, Werner Welte, Yasuhiko Kato, Richter F r a n k , V . M . A l p a t o v A.M.Peshkovskiy, V.N. Bondarenko, K.D.Dondua, E.V.Paducheva, E.M.Kolpakchi, O.V.Pletner, E.D.Polivanov, I.V.Golovnin, A.A.Xolodovich, E.I. Shendels, and L.P.Shipulina) and their services are great in the study of negation categories.

In grammar, negation is the process that turns an affirmative statement (I am Australian) into its opposite denial (I am not Australian). The linguist D. Biber refers to two types of negation, synthetic ('no', 'neither' or 'nor' negation) and analytic ('not' negation). For example, "He is neither here nor there" (synthetic) or "He is not here" (analytic). Nouns as well as verbs can be grammatically negated, by the use of a negative adjective (There is no chicken), a negative pronoun (Nobody is American here), or a negative adverb (I never was American).

The category of negation is one of the oldest concepts since humanity has been created, the language tools it serves, and the linguistic categories that it expresses itself, are closely linked to the history of that nation. In recent years, language theorists have been linguistically defining the essence of their linguistic profiles according to the functioning of the language units in one language. This, of course, is closely related to the function of a particular language. Indeed, it is well known that each speaker is subject to the listener and every word is in a particular situation, at a specific time, and in the real world. However, not everyone is capable of using the language units as an expression of specific goals.

We considered the negations universal, that is, the reality that exists in all languages. Indeed, although the category of negation reflected in the universal grammatical category of grammar of all languages, the language tools representing it are not universal. Because every language in the world expresses different forms of negation through a set of tools developed during its historical development. In general, they cannot use all means or methods equally in linguistic, literal, or grammatical meanings in the world languages. In other words, a particular language can refer to a syntactic unit in expressing some kind of linguistic notion, while the other is expressed through lexical or morphological yarus units.

Classifying different types of negation draws the attention of contemporary linguists. However, some linguists classify the semantic types of negation in the world, based on the above-mentioned ideas.

Regarding the types of disruptions, their regular arrangement is as follows:

1) Absolute negation;
2) negation in the sentence;
3) quantitative negation;
4) special lexical negation;
5) half negation;
6) word negation;
7) Syntactic negation.

Expression tools of negation are observed at different levels of linguistic analysis, such as markers of other grammatical categories. In the world languages, in particular, in the English language, they cover the following linguistic means:

1. Negative words:
Simple – **no/in Japanese - いいえ(iie)/ in Uzbek -yo`q**
b) Combined - **never, nothing, no; in Japanese (けっして (keshshite)、なにも (nanimo))，in Uzbek (**hechqachon, hechnarsa**)**
2. Negative particle - always comes with a special form.
3. Negative affixes:
a) Prefixes: **un-, ir-, dis-, mis-,** in Uzbek (**be-/no-), in Japanese 否 (hi)、非 (hi)、不 (fu)、無 (mu).**
b) Suffixes: in Japanese:ません (masen)，ず (dzu)、まい (mai)、ぬ (nu)，in Uzbek (**-ma**).

In the Indo-European languages, representing the absolute negation, the "no" and the confirmation "yes" and their equivalents in Uzbek "ha" and "yo'q" including the Turkic languages, are included in the special group of functional words by the linguist theorists (Charles Fries and others, in the Uzbek language - included in the list of tools).

The choice of answer "yes" or "no" to the question given in most Indian-European languages is determined by the contradictory point of the speech situation. If the spoken situation is positive, the answer is "yes", and if the speaking situation is not positive the answer is marked with "no".

In many cases, the use of the "no" negation in answering a question that is related to the inaccessibility of this speech situation often leads to chaos. This confusion arises when the British are living abroadaccording to subject to their grammatical rules. Because the rules of using English negation are incompatible with the system of dialogue in other countries. That's why the English say "Never use a negative question when addressing a foreigner!"

The second largest group of discrepancies is quantitative negation. Although the expression that denies this type of negation is essentially significant in meaning, they are not considered as irrelevant in form. Of course, the two types of classification should be different from each other. Firstly, it is either formal or non-formal. It may not be possible for a person to have a personalized verbal form to explore the content himself. Secondly, this kind of negation, according to functional and semantic reason, denies or submits a specific fact.

In the Indo-European languages, including English, the system ofnegationof speech is fundamentally different from that of other world languages, because the scope of the language units expressing this category is wide.

According to scientists, including B.A.Ilyish it is not only a semantic relation to the other parts of the word in a particular word combination, but it is related only to this word combination, and it is said that the whole word is not invulnerable. . The question as to whether or not such syntactic groups can be included in a specific negation. Such inaccuracies make matters worse. Many linguists classify modern English in the following two terms. One is from a lexical-syntactic point of view, and one is morphologically. According to the lexical-syntactic classification, their meaning is defined by the following types of negations, which are in line with syntactical tasks.

1. Negative phrase
2. Negative Sentence
3. Negative Word

Negative phrase is expressed as an independent word with its intonation and meaning.

When it comes to Negative Sentence, it is divided into:

a) General sentence negation;
b) Private sentence negation;

The general sentence negation is separated into subject predicate, object and conjunction negation types.

When it comes to "general, private negation" categories, it is the first time that A.M. Peshkovsky first introduced the term to the linguist's point of view, firstly, the negation expressed by predicate is "general negation", and the other negation which comes with the other parts of speech is private negation".

Many linguists who are interested in the category of negation compare the negation to semantic relationships. The negation is a multifaceted reality in its semantic essence, and therefore reflects the opposite process of confirmation. It is difficult to deny separate parts of the conversation as we cannot confirm. The task parts of the word may be approved or denied. World languages can also vary depending on the place in which the means of negation are involved in the expression of different forms of negation. In particular, the generic expressions in Hindi can not only come before the verb, but also elsewhere. Such indefinable options of negation require the element to be extinguished.

Observations show that this can be attributed to certain groups in terms of expression of generalizedness (obshcheeotristanie + absolute negation) in the world languages.

Thus, denying separately received concepts or sections in the speeches is widely distributed among the Indo-European languages, including German and Russian. For English, this is not a characteristic. Of course, one should not think that a private negation is only possible through neglected loading. There are other means in the language, including neglected ones.

In addition to this, the visual grammar of world languages has been divided into two groups in terms of negation of all words in the world languages, in particular, in Hindi. The first is a group of words that can never be negated by connoisseurs, inflammatory words, emphatic words; the latter constitutes the category of verbs that are pronounced by pronouns, attributes, verbs, and rhymes.

Inorganic constructions are also found in paremiology and phrazalological units [www.lib.csu.ru]. Also, they cannot be substituted for the other part of the conversation. This is because the inversion of negation is not possible in paremia, and in particular, in fraziolian interactions are divided into two groups.

Moreover, in the Mordovian language, the means of negation of speech are fundamentally different from the general negation. The general negation in these languages is expressed through auxiliary verbs, the specific negation is almost expressed through the general uploads of the "A"

For example: Erz. A, Avol, Mok, af, ash, Erz-Mok.apak.

While the general negation is a verb negation, it should be

understood that it must be used in different language languages. In particular, in the Uzbek language, the negation comes from the word morpheme - ma.

In English, particle not comes after the auxiliary verb, has the meaning of a token that has its meaning, or the word "negation". The German-language version of the Nichtsand the Russian language "ne" comes predominantly from the main verb. In Uzbek, words of negation yo'q, emas, sometimes they do their own functions; take in the verb supplement (sometimes hidden). [4]

When it comes to the particular type of negation, it should be noted that certain parts of the word are denied by the inadmissibility of the negation. In particular, this is a full-fledged nicht version of the German language, as well as in the Russian language "ne", in the Uzbek language "-ma", "yo'q". For example:
German: Der lehrer hat michheutenichtgelobt → Der Lehrer hat michnichtheutegelobt → Nicht der Lehrer hat michheutegelobt.

Russian: Ya ne kupilknigu → Ne yakupilknigu → Yakupil ne knigu.

Uzbek: Qo'limdagi kitob emas.

As can be seen in the examples above, it is characterized by free exchange of nichtload in German, as opposed to what is loaded in Russian. Therefore, it is important not only to define the verb, but also to describe the other components of the verbal group to define the place of the nichtin the German language. From this point of view, the position of the nicht load in the German language has to be traced in two ways: on the one hand, the verb, and on the other, the relation to the other components of the verb.

As a result of these thoughts, it is possible to say that the private negation can deny any part of the word except the sentence predicate. It is not as common as it is. In many languages the specific negation is widely used, especially in polynegative categorized languages. In mono-dialects, this type of negation is used even in the case of polynegial languages. However, in German, the majority of cases predicate is negated, its usage is not wide. Also, the sentences with the private negation are called as affirmative.

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