

PAPER

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF NEGATIVE UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This article examines the linguistic features of negations in English and Uzbek. It examines the ways of using negative statements in the comparative aspect of two languages, namely Uzbek and English.

Key words: Linguistic features, English language, Uzbek language, comparative aspect, negation, category of negation, functional semantics.

Introduction

Each language exhibits its own specificity of communication. Since here the peculiarities of national rites, everyday habits, everything that is accepted and not accepted in everyday behavior are superimposed. Acceptable or not in the social etiquette of native speakers of Uzbek and English.

The article examines the relevance of the comparative-typological study of the category of negation using the example of the English and Uzbek languages and provides an overview of scientific and theoretical materials devoted to the study of this problem.

Methods

The importance of comparative studies was noted by the following researchers: V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Smirnitsky, V. N. Yartseva, A. V. Isachenko, and Sh. Bally believed that "thanks to comparative studies, the native language is illuminated with unexpected light"[2,5]. Academician V. V. Vinogradov notes that "along with the comparative-historical study of related languages, a comparative or contrastive study of languages with different systems is possible and even necessary"[3].

A comparative study of languages with different systems, along with common features, reveals discrepancies between them and enriches linguistics with new scientific facts. As V. N. Yartseva and A. V. Isachenko rightly noted, the subject of comparative

studies should not be individual, disparate facts, but important and typical categorical phenomena characteristic of the systems of both compared languages.

Results and discussion

The comparative-typological aspect of linguistics has always been the subject of careful and profound analysis by many researchers and scientists. Comparison as a research method has always been of scientific interest. Therefore, it is no coincidence that in recent years many major works and collections have appeared on the comparative study of related and unrelated languages (Russian and Uzbek, Russian and Turkic languages, German and Uzbek, English and Azerbaijani, etc.). Along with this, scientific research is being conducted on the study of English and Uzbek languages in the comparative-typological aspect, which is of great relevance both in theoretical and practical terms. A number of valuable studies have appeared on the comparative study of English and Uzbek.

The methodological basis of M.A. Salieva's work is primarily associated with the lack of study of the phonological structure of a word in Uzbek and the absence of its comparison with the English language. In this regard, M.A. Salieva studied the phonemic, phonotactic and prosodic structure of words in languages of different systems. M.A. Salieva notes that the diversity of languages is established not only with the help of morphological classification, but also "... individual languages differ not in

different features, but in different degrees of manifestation of certain features or properties”[20]. When analyzing languages such as English and Uzbek, which are considered non-syllabic, it is necessary to rely on the word, since this allows for a deeper analysis due to the simultaneous inclusion of morpheme, syllable and phoneme. In her work, M.A. Salieva made an attempt to find sufficiently effective methods and principles of comparative typological research of the phonological structure of words in English and Uzbek with the involvement of some other languages, if possible, establishing differences and similarities in the use of phonemic and prosodic means.

As in English, linguistic prohibitions are used to mean the impossibility of doing something: Don't even dream about it!; No way! The group of warnings includes statements expressing caution: God forbid!; God forbid! Commenting statements are distinguished on the basis of the operation of preference / or possible denial of a particular phenomenon by the speaker. Preference can arise either as a reaction to a request or other prescription, or as an unexpected reaction of the speaker to elements of a speech situation. The main means of expressing denial is the negative component no / not. The commentary is presented by statements in words or phrases of disagreement, objection, refusal. The most common among negative statements are disagreements, which are characterized, for example, by: **"You're going to remind my debt, aren't you? Not on your life!"** Such an expressive verbless utterance expresses categorical disagreement with the help of the negative component "Not" and, in addition, with the help of the stylistic device of hyperbole.

When analyzing such languages as English and Uzbek, we would like to note that the problem of studying the ways of expressing negation in English and Uzbek has not yet received a comprehensive analysis. This is primarily due to the lack of study of this issue in a comparative typological aspect and this issue has not been the object of a special study. The relevance of the study will be due to the exceptional significance for the structure of any language that the category of negation has.

The need to study such an obligatory characteristic of language is obvious, and the importance of the problem of negation for theoretical linguistics and semiotics, for the semiosis of language follows from the obligatory category of negation for any language. The study of the category of negation necessarily leads to the disclosure of the problem of "language and thinking"; in this regard, issues of the relationship between logic and linguistics, judgments and sentences, words and concepts are considered – all these are relevant and most controversial problems of modern theoretical linguistics. There are a number of works aimed at studying the category of negation in English and Uzbek languages in general, but no studies have been conducted in the comparative typological aspect.

The problem of negation seems to be quite complex and, despite the fact that it has been analyzed in line with various linguistic trends, many provisions have not yet received sufficient justification and a clear interpretation. The issue of the legitimacy of identifying non-grammatical ways of expressing negation has not lost its relevance, reflected in a number of articles and dissertations devoted to certain types of implicit negation and negative evaluation. Individual comments on the grammatical and stylistic features of implicit negative constructions, as well as an indication of their syntactic status, expressed in the most general form, are contained only in some textbooks on stylistics (Kuznets M.D., Skrebnev Yu.M., Arnold IV.).

In linguistic literature, there is still no comprehensive understanding of the place of non-grammatical ways of expressing negation in the English and Uzbek languages and the peculiarities of their use. Despite a significant number of specific studies devoted to various aspects of negation, no special studies on the expression of negation in English and Uzbek in a comparative typological aspect have been conducted to date.

In light of the above, it should be noted that negation in language is one of the important problems of general linguistics, which is directly related to the solution of such theoretical issues as the relationship between form and content, the structural and semantic organization of a sentence. Being a semantically indivisible semantic category that does not allow definition using simpler concepts, negation is an important component of thought and the sentence expressing it.

Conclusion

Thus, a negative reaction at the nominative and communicative level is always a "contamination". Each specified type has a special communicative goal, certain concepts of the speaker and interlocutor. It has an event content, a factor of the linguistic-communicative past and future. Depending on the reason for the occurrence of acts of prohibition, refusal, disagreement, the speaker chooses lexical and grammatical means of expression and takes certain communicative steps.

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