CATEGORY OF NEGATION: LOGICAL-LINGUISTIC ASPECT

Buranova Dildora

In the linguistic literature of recent decades, a significant number of works have accumulated on the question of the characteristics and functioning of negation, which indicates that negation is one of the fundamental categories of language. And indeed, it is a universal, initial semantic category inherent in absolutely all languages of the world. Its roots go back to ancient times: in the oldest written monuments of languages of different families, the category of negation appears as complete, having its own form and content, along with the category of affirmation [2, p. 9].

It is logical to assume that negation appears after the emergence of the category of statement, however, there is no reason to doubt that as a category, it arose "at the dawn of the development of language", as evidenced by the data of less developed languages [Ibid.]. The questions that researchers address in the process of studying this category are diverse. These include: the definition of the concept of linguistic and logical negation, their relationship, the study of the means of expression of negation in various languages, as well as the study of the role of this category in the constitution of the structure of the sentence. Nevertheless, despite the large body of work devoted to this problem, denial is still an insufficiently developed topic.

A variety of parameters of this phenomenon, such as the vast scope of its functioning and the consideration of a sufficiently large set of means of expression, need further comprehension and development. The interpretation of the category of negation in language requires an appeal to questions of logic and philosophy.

Consequently, in formal logic, two types of negation are distinguished:

(a) Negative judgment as a reflection of the idea of non-existence, the absence of something in reality, i.e. having an independent character;

b) negative judgment as a way of refuting what has been said, in other words, there is a formal moment of denial, a prohibition to recognize the judgment as true [3; 4].

Negative judgments can express the following logical relations: the relation of difference, absence, incompatibility, opposite, deprivation and lack [3]. In logic, along with affirmative and negative judgments, positive and negative concepts are also distinguished. Positive concepts are those that express the presence of certain signs in an object, and negative - the absence of signs that make up the content of a positive concept.

As a rule, negative concepts are formed from positive ones by adding a negative particle "not" or the prefix "without", for example, "beautiful" - "ugly", "sensible" - "clueless", etc. Thus, negative concepts, as a rule, are expressed within a given word,

while negative judgments are expressed at the level of a sentence. It should be borne in mind that concepts, being forms of reflection of reality, have an inseparable connection with language and are expressed most often in words and phrases, it would be wrong to identify words with concepts. The concept is a specific form of reflection of reality in thinking, the general thing that is preserved when translating words from one language to another, in other words, it is the meaning of the words expressing it [10]. Thus, logical negation, finding its expression in natural language, is closely related to linguistic negation, although not identical with it.

He calls negative such a sentence in which a negative particle is present [8, p. 178]. It should be noted that the means of expressing negation belong to different levels of language, they are not limited only to the framework of the sentence. Along with negative particles, they include negative prefixes, prepositions, pronouns and adverbs, not to mention negation expressed phraseologically or intonationally. However, it can be said that there are few other supporters of such a formal approach [10]. Many researchers who study negation consider it within the category of modality. Thus, V. V. Vinogradov writes that "a number of grammatical features associated with the use of a negative particle not (mainly in the verb and the category of state) indicate that the modal values of negative particles are not alien to the modern Russian language" [6, p. 550]. According to N. M. Orlova, "negation is such a modal quality of a sentence that expresses the absence of connections between the phenomena of reality" [16, p. 22]. According to Russian Grammar-80, negation in meaning is a statement of the opposite.

Thus, the denial of the presence of an object or feature is an affirmation of its absence [19]. A. A. Kalinina notes that at present there are two concepts of negation independent of each other - traditional and updated. Proponents of the first approach consider this category as a grammatical, objective-logical category of language, which reflects the phenomena of real reality, the relationship of things themselves. Within the framework of the updated approach, negation is treated as a category that has a subjective-epistemological nature, it is understood as an operator that is applied to the whole proposition and can be semantically interpreted using the predicate "incorrectly what" [11]. According to A. Mustajoki, negation from an ontological point of view is a relatively simple category. This category shows: either there is a certain state of affairs, or it does not exist. In a more generalized form, denial is understood as an expression of whether a given state of affairs is asserted or denied [13]. According to A. I. Bakharev, negation is a special case of affirmation. It is a statement of the absence of an object, sign or phenomenon, expressed by the means of language [2, p. 3].

O. S. Akhmanova's Dictionary of Linguistic Terms gives the following interpretation of negation: "Negation is the expression by means of lexical, phraseological, syntactic, and other means of language that the connection established between the elements of the statement does not really exist (thought in speech as not really existing)" [1, p. 292]. The question concerning the classification of negative sentences in the Russian language is relevant. The first steps in this direction and an attempt to present a clear classification of negative proposals were made by A. M. Peshkovsky. He speaks of two types of negative sentences, clearly defining the criteria for distinguishing them. "It is only the negation standing at the predicate that makes the whole statement negative, while the negation standing with any other member does not shake the general affirmative meaning of the statement. Sentences with a positive predicate but with a negative particle with a different term can be called particularly negative; sentences with a negative predicate – general negative or proper-negative" [18, pp. 377-378]. Peshkovsky's classification formed the basis of most classifications of subsequent studies. With such a distinction of negative sentences, one can correlate the idea of O. Jespersen, who distinguished special and nexus negations, depending on its place in the sentence. He notes that the value of the sentence depends on the space that the negative element occupies. In this regard, it can be said that "the concept of negation can logically refer either to a separate concept (special negation) or to a combination of two components of the nexus (nexus negation)." When the nexus is denied, the negative element is usually attracted to the verb [9, pp. 373-389]. Classifications of negative sentences have been proposed by other researchers. Thus, according to A. A. Sukhareva, the types of negative sentences should be distinguished on the basis of a specifically formal expression of this category in a sentence. On this basis, its classification includes seven types of negative sentences:

1) sentences, the structure of which includes the negative form of the existential verb

2) sentences in which the predicate is expressed by a transitive verb with negation;

(3) sentences in which the predicate is expressed by an intransitive verb with negation or which include a compound nominative predicate;

4) sentences, the structure of which includes pronouns and adverbs of someone, nothing, nowhere, no need, etc. These constructions are impersonal, and the main term in them is expressed by a negative pronoun or adverb with an infinitive. For example: "There is no need for you to live here" (examples are compiled by the author of the article – E. Sh.);

5) sentences in the structure of which there is a word no. For example: There is no animal stronger than a cat (I. Krylov) [Ibid., p. 90];

6) sentences with double negation, i.e. in which there are several negative elements, including those that can be regarded as elements that enhance negation. For example: Brother never learned anything (examples are compiled by the author of the article – E. S.);

7) negative sentences, in which the particle is neither used with a noun or pronoun in the form of nobody, nothing outside the connection with the particle is not true, and there are other opinions on this matter. Thus, V. Z. Panfilov notes that, since the same thought can be expressed in different ways, by sentences that are different in their structure, negation cannot be an irrefutable marker of rema, otherwise the fact that negation "is a component of thought and the sentence expressing it" [17, p. 44] and can be expressed not only formally (as a particle not), but also intonationally, is overlooked. Accented. In this case, two sentences: (1) Brother did not go to the library yesterday and (2) Not yesterday the brother went to the library (examples compiled by the author of the article - E. Sh.) can be identical in meaning, if in the first one the word "yesterday" is highlighted with a logical accent. In addition, if we are talking about the removing function of negation, it should be borne in mind that in this function a set of different means is used in the language, and, consequently, the rema can not necessarily be the member of the sentence before which the negative element stands, but another, "marked in this capacity by some other linguistic means", for example, an excretory-restrictive word, as in a sentence: Only it is not yesterday, and today he came to us (examples are compiled by the author of the article - E. S.). O. V. Ozarovsky also believes that the position of the particle "does not "have any greater importance for the structure of the sentence than, for example, the arrangement of particles li and would, which have common semantic moments with non" [14, p. 43]. So, the issues related to the category of negation are diverse, and there is no consensus on the status of negative sentences depending on the means of expressing negation in them.

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