WAYS OF EXPRESSING NEGATIVE CATEGORY IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT
The article examines the category of negativity in English and translation into Uzbek at the lexical level i.e. the positional possibilities of negative elements in the structure of a sentence.

Keywords: negative components, category of negation, lexical means, logical-semantic function.

INTRODUCTION
In modern linguistics, the problem of "negation" occupies significant place and, despite the large number of researchers, insufficiently studied. "Negation" as a term denotes an element of meaning in a sentence, indicating that the link established between the components the sentence does not take place in reality or whatever is the opposite of it an affirmative sentence is perceived by the speaker as contrary truth. In most cases, a negative statement is used in situations where its corresponding statement of approval was used earlier. Denial is one of the characteristics of the entire language pictures of the world originally existing undivided semantically connotational categories that cannot be defined by more simple semantic elements. Denial can be expressed negative words, negative prefix, negative form verb, and may also not be expressed separately, that is, as a component meaning of a word or the whole sentence. The category of denial includes the history of many centuries.

The study of this category, which began with the ancient Indian and ancient Greek philosophers as early as the third century BC, continues its development to this day.

A large number of scientific discussions devoted to the study of denial do not subside, in various approaches change only the angle of view on the problem and the component of analysis consideration. Denial is one of the main concepts in many areas of science: in linguistics, philosophy, formal and mathematical logic.

Each of of these independent sciences defines the phenomenon of the category of negation according to the characteristics characteristic of this science.

Therefore, it is necessary recognize that the problem of denial is multifaceted. However, according to Bondarenko V.N., special attention should be paid to the logical-semantic function of negation in language, since logical negation constitutes the essence of the language.

Two negative particles sometimes form an affirmative sentence (sentence with double negation), since it occurs denial of denial. In English, negation in a sentence can be expressed:

a) in the subject:

This is not very pleasant. Indeed, it is even indecent.

Bu juda yoqimli emas. Darhaqiqat, bu hatto odobsizlikdir.

In the last example, in the English sentence, the negation is expressed using the negative particle not, and when translated into Uzbek negation is also transmitted by the negative particle not.

c) in addition:

I know nothing, Lady Blacknell.

I don't know anything, Lady Blacknell.

Men hech narsani bilmayman, Lady Bracknell.

d) in the circumstances of the time:

I never saw a woman so altered; she looks quite twenty years younger.

Men hech qachon bunday o'zgargan ayolni ko'rmaganman; u yigirma yosh yosharganga o'xshaydi.

As well as with the negative particle not- words with the prefix un express not just negation, but a new quality, a new sign.

Now let's dwell on the lexical means that convey negative meanings: these are negative verbs, nouns, Adverbs, pronouns.

The proper lexical way of expressing negation is a way of expressing using verbs with a negative meaning, to such verbs include:

-to deny (don't do, don't decide) rad qilish

-to doubt- shubha qilish

- to fail (fail, fail)- muvaffaqiyatsiz

Also, this way of denial applies to some noun:

- failure (failure, crash) muvaffaqiyatsizlik (muvaffaqiyatsizlik, halokat)

And also to negative adverbs:

hardly (hardly) deyarli (deyarli)

scarcely (barely) deyarli (zo'rg'a)

This way of expressing negation in parts of speech is actually lexical way of expressing negation. The very words used in speech carry negative semantics. It's pretty common method. At the same time, negation can move freely from one part speech to another.

Negative pronouns indicate the absence of an object or sign. They are correlative, on the one hand, with indefinite pronouns, on the other hand - with generalizing, denying the presence the concept that the mentioned pronouns express.

So, we can draw the following conclusions:

The main morphological means of denial is prefix and affix, with negative affixes more are common.

At the level of negative particles, not is the primary remedy making a negative offer, but can give negative connotation and individual parts of the sentence (for example, predicate).

Lexical means of expressing negation are the most independent, in view of the fact that the negative semantics of these universals are contained in them themselves, and negation moves freely from one part of speech to another, derivative from it.

At the syntax level, the variability of the negative syntactic constructions in terms of meaning is associated with strengthening and weakening negation values.

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