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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE ROLE OF THE CATEGORY OF
AFFIRMATION/NEGATION IN THE PAREMIA-
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance and studying degree of the topic. The issues of the ontology of negation and especially the logical-grammatical category of affirmation/negation (CAN) have attracted the attention of researchers since ancient times. These questions have not lost their topicality even today, when new aspects of understanding this category are revealed, due to the development of various semantic-semiotic, formal-grammatical, logical-philosophical, linguocognitive and other theoretical schools and scientific paradigms.

There is no special need to prove the layering of the conceptual concept of negation and its purely linguistic correlate – the category of affirmation/negation: it is enough to review the scientific literature available in this area, which indicates how much has been done by scientists in this area and which issues still require their theoretically more systematic understanding.

Despite the intensive development of issues related to the conceptual space of negation in language and the functioning of the linguistic category of the affirmation/negation is still not fully developed a number of problematic provisions that have not received their common solutions:

a) some terminological designations are not different scientific stability, allowing an objective difference and diverse interpretations, thus creating the conditions for mixing aspects of interpretation of negation in general (as epistemological concepts) and as the logical-grammatical categories in particular;

b) the semantic and grammatical weight of negation in linguistic units of different levels in the word – lexeme, phrase sentences of various ranks (simple, complex) is not fully defined. The question of the logical and grammatical nature of negation (negative meaning) in nominative units (words, phrases, phraseological units of nominative structure) and predicative constructions (including phraseological units of predicative structure) is one of the undeveloped issues that require their systematic and consistent coverage;

c) the boundaries of mono- and polynegativity – a feature of the basic unit of language that qualifies a particular language in

general – are not clearly defined, although this feature is not only an indicator of the principles of grammatical structuring of propositional units, but also (which researchers do not pay attention to at all) of their linguocognitive capabilities in the sense of representing national-cultural semantics;

d) there are a lot of ambiguities in solving the issue of so-called implicit/explicit negation, as well as in solving the issue of amplified and multiple negations;

e) in syntactic theory, unfortunately, it has become a rule to correlate the so-called category of agreement/disagreement (its supposedly categorical meaning) with the CAN, despite the fact that the authors making such attempts are almost unanimous in the identity of these, in our opinion, categories that are not correlative at the system level. Agreement/disagreement is a fact of speech activity, a speech act, and it does not possess obligatory, stable systemic signs of a categorical linguistic phenomenon;

f) the fact of arbitrarily equating the concept of negation with CAN also looks not optimal: the latter is opposed to the semantic field of negation primarily by the fact that it is a semantic-constructing factor in the space of predicative units, and negation as a negative semantic feature is characteristic of the entire corpus of nominative units – lexemes, word forms, word combinations; the word, no matter how significant a unit it may be, cannot represent the epistemological dichotomy “true/false”, which manifests itself, “is linguized” only at the level of propositional (predicative) content: the so-called “assertive morpheme yes/no” (Kh.Weinrich) can function only in predicative units;

g) for one reason or another, there is still no single solution to the problem of the degree of mutual determination of negation in negative sentences and elements of the actual division of the sentence;

h) and, finally, the question of the semantic and grammatical nature of the functioning of the CAN in the structure of the units that make up the fund of stable predicative constructions-phraseological units is quite acute: the qualification of the CAN, its constructive capabilities adequate both within free syntactic

structures and in the field of paremiological units, in our opinion, would not be entirely correct.

The degree of topicality of our research is determined, therefore, by the above-mentioned provisions and facts. Paremia-phraseological units have repeatedly become the object of linguistic research. Even today, they attract research interest in various aspects – purely linguistic, cognitive, logical-psychological, etc. At the same time, there is still no special monographic study of the noted constructions in the context of the functioning in their semantic-syntactic structure of a particular basic grammatical category, among which a special place is occupied by CAN.

The object and subject of the research is the regularities of the semantic-structural organization (structuration) of paremiological and phraseological units of the Russian language in the space of the category of affirmation/negation, as well as the issues of the systemic correlation of the functioning of the marked category in phraseologically stable and syntactically free constructions of the language as a whole; the corpus of phraseologically stable nominative and predicative units of the Russian language, built on the model of negative sentences and a system of means and ways of organizing negative meanings in these constructions.

The main purpose of the research is to determine the specifics of the functioning of the CAN in the paremia phraseological units of the Russian language, to establish typed methods and lexico-grammatical means of implementing negation in these structures, to identify logical and grammatical grounds for the formation of a particular kind of negation in the studied units. The objectives of the study are as follows:

- definition of a system of means involved in the formation of explicit and implicit negation characteristic of paremia phraseological units and contrasting these constructions with syntactically free structures;

- the establishment of the fundamental boundaries of mononegation and polynegation, if possible/impossible varieties of the latter;

- identification of a set of structural elements that support the stable reproducibility of the analyzed units;
- to argue with functional parameters the predicative (as opposed to modal) nature of negation;
- to make public the structure-forming functions of negation and its role in the formation of atypical models of simple sentences as part of complex constructions.

Research methods. The work uses the method of observation and complex-multilateral analysis of homogeneous linguistic material with the involvement of some provisions of system analysis (generic-specific oppositions, identification of syntagmatic-paradigmatic forms, components of the opposition of one- and two-part verbal and nominal constructions, etc.)

The following provisions are submitted for protection:

- The categorical essence of ordinary sentences (syntactically free) and paremiological constructions do not completely cover each other, therefore, the propositional categories (including CAN) should be studied differentially: the behavior and nature of these categories at the level of a free sentence, phraseological predicative structure (PPS) and paremiological constructions are quite different.

- CAN is a category of predicative order, it is conditioned by the general grammatical meaning (predicativity) of a sentence: only the negation before the predicate makes sentences negative in meaning. All other manifestations of denial are related to the moral side of the sentence.

- All forms of private, double and other forms of negation are associated with the modal characteristic of the sentence and therefore are typed ways of expressing the actual division of the personal sentence.

- Both sides of the CAN coincide against the background of assertion, but also differ against the background of presumption: neither the statement nor the denial are absolutely independent and self-sufficient semantic structures: the statement is always based on an implicit negative background (shadow semantics) and, conversely, negation always has a positive background; therefore, the semantic structure of the sentence should be determined taking into account

this dialectic of the unity of the two sides of a single assertive phenomenon.

- In paremiological units, only units (models) of constructive syntax are represented, i.e. those that have their own structural scheme.

- Some conjunctions show the ability to have a specific effect on the structuration of both simple and complex sentences; for example, the conjunction *ни* in a simple sentence performs three functions (negation, strengthening this negation and replacing the position of the assertive predicate (usually - «нет»), and in a complex sentence, in addition to these functions, also the function of prescribing configuration requirements for the structure of the part in which it enters as part of the double conjunction «ни..., ни».

The theoretical and practical significance of the research is primarily connected with the clarification of the complex of controversial issues of syntax through the prism of paremia phraseological units of negative structure. The predicative nature of the CAN, its paradigmatic-syntagmatic possibilities are put forward and supported not only at the level of word combinations (nominative), but also predicative phraseological units, not only at the level of simple paremiological structures, but also their complex constructions. This is especially revealed on the material of constructions that do not have a counter-term along the line of the CAN and those collocative units that are not used in their original morphological forms; primarily due to the possibility of its application as special courses on the syntax of paremiological units and phraseological nominative combinations; phraseological units (PU) in this regard needs some lexicographic corrections, because, as we note in the work, a number of PU are presented in dictionaries in artificially “stretched” forms, which are not typical for PU at all, as well as many cases in lexicographic practice when PU is given as a vocable in an affirmative form, which is not relevant for this PU, and the illustrative material includes only negative forms; the material of our research can be used in work on the compilation of phraseological, as well as paremiological minimums (reference books).

Approbation and application. The dissertation work was discussed at the Department of Modern Russian Language of BSU,

the main provisions of the dissertation were presented at an international conference, as well as in the materials of scientific articles published abroad and in our Republic.

The organization where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Modern Russian of Baku Slavic University.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction – 7 pages, 10475 characters, Chapter I – 33 pages, 56164 characters, Chapter II – 41 pages, 65607 characters, Chapter III – 39 pages, 61744 characters, Conclusion – 6 pages, 9935 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 142 pages, 203925 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The “Introduction” presents the provisions related to the justification of the degree of topicality of the chosen topic, with the definition of the object, the subject of research, its goals and objectives, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, as well as the provisions that are submitted for protection.

In the first chapter of the dissertation (“**A brief history of the study of the main aspects of CAN in science**”), the issues of the historical formation of various theories of qualification of the epistemological essence of the Category of Affirmation and Negation (CAN) are considered. The latter has been the subject of attention since ancient times. It has received its scientific interpretation since the time when the logical-grammatical nature of the sentence began to be characterized based on the obligatory structuring of this linguistic unit (a combination of words), and its functional conjugation with a unit of thought (“... expressing one complete thought”). The essence of this “complete thought” was determined within the framework of what the sentence means and denotes regarding non-linguistic reality – whether facts, states, signs and

properties, etc. And even then there was an opinion that the entire above-mentioned series should be considered facts – real or unreal. The recognition of such a dichotomy (correlation) of reality/unreality of facts, naturally, led to the recognition of special forms of their linguistic design – affirmative or negative sentences.

However, if affirmative sentences were only designations of the existence of a fact, and negative ones, respectively, of their non-existence (unreality), then, it seems, there would be no special problems in terms of understanding the referential correlation of the sentence-utterance: some sentences would be considered a linguistic expression of the existence of something (affirmative, and others – its non-existence).

But CAN is distinguished, as we assume, by a special multi-aspect, which led to the emergence of a number of historical theoretical schools – purely linguistic, logical-philosophical and other scientific directions, in which the epistemological nature of negation was brought to the fore, as evidenced by the terminological designation “category of negation” developed in science in the absence of a correlative “category of affirmation”.

The history of the formation of various scientific schools and trends in the space of CAN and especially the “category of negation” is well covered in the works of V.N.Bondarenko¹. The author examines the logical foundations of concepts: a) negation in the understanding of specialists in formal logic who recognize the theory of “special negative reality”, which has undergone transformations in the works of Western European scientists (A.Meinong, E.Husserl, B.Russell, etc.); b) “the concept of reality other than this” (or the concept of “denial as knowledge of another being”: “*The other does not exist in itself, but exists in relation to another other*”²); c) *a special place in this work is occupied by the consideration of the concept of negation in the understanding of Aristotle, who believes that objective non-existence has as many meanings as existence itself*

¹ Бондаренко, В.Н. Отрицание как логико-грамматическая категория / В.Н.Бондаренко. – Москва: Наука, – 1983. – 210 с.

² Бондаренко, В.Н. Отрицание как логико-грамматическая категория / В.Н.Бондаренко. – Москва: Наука, – 1983. – с.10.

*has meanings*³. On this basis, Aristotle recognizes both affirmative and negative judgments as primary; d) another concept of negation was put forward by representatives of the logical-psychological direction of formal logic (H.Sieglwart, V.Wundt, etc.), denial, according to these scientists, exists only in abstract thought systems and is used, as a rule, in terms of marking the infidelity (falsity) of the previous affirmative thesis-judgment as a whole: In other words, denial is secondary – a reaction to the prevention of psychological delusion.

And in general, even a cursory glance at the history of the formation of the concepts of negation convinces that historically negation (and in general CAN) was interpreted within the framework of a logical judgment: the sentence was equated in all parameters of a logical judgment.

The infertility of the mentioned interpretations was subsequently clearly indicated in the works of Russian scientists M.I. Karinsky, N.O.Lossky, P.S.Popov, etc., who to a certain extent managed to translate the principles of interpretation of negation and CAN in general to a linguistic platform.

According to M.I.Karinsky, any sentence should be considered semantically bipartite (binomial), since it “consists of a constant idea of existence, on the one hand, a variable quantity – that which is claimed to exist – on the other”⁴. Logically, the “constant idea of existence” necessarily implies the idea of absence. Thus, the question of the ontological nature of denial by M.I.Karinsky is considered in inseparable connection with the statement that laid down certain grounds for the interpretation of this language category within the dialectic of the unity of both sides of a single language category – CAN.

Our work analyzes the opinions expressed by F.I.Buslaev, I.I.Davydov, G.Paul, A.A.Shakhmatov, A.A.Potebnja and other prominent linguists on the formal-grammatical nature of CAN.

Familiarization with the history of the development of CAN concepts leads to the conclusion that the purely linguistic concept of

³ Бондаренко, В.Н. Отрицание как логико-грамматическая категория / В.Н.Бондаренко. – Москва: Наука, – 1983. – с.15.

⁴ Каринский, М.И. Разногласия в школе нового Эмперизма / М.И.Каринский. – Москва, – 1914. – с. 65.

understanding CAN, as a rule, includes a logical component of the structure of this category, CAN is a logical-grammatical category: at the level of propositional semantics (deep meaning), this category cannot be devoid of logical semantics. From this point of view, the designation “negation as a logical-grammatical category” should be corrected to “CAN as a logical-grammatical category”.

We observe the study of negation as a logical-grammatical category even in some modern studies. For example, E.V.Paducheva in the book “Russian Negative Sentence” (2013) relies on the negative form of the sentence and offers an original semantic structure of negation with the obligatory reliance on the implicit meaning of the sentence – presumption:

Ребенок еще не спит \approx Ребенок не спит (assertion) \approx Ребенок должен был уже спать (presumption).

Ребенок еще не спит \approx ребенок спит (assertion) \approx ребенок не должен спать (presumption)⁵.

In itself, such a trichotomous description, as it seems to us, is not a demonstration of the structuration of negation alone, it is based on the associative potential of the interlocutors regarding the inseparable connection of affirmation and negation.

Moreover, such a model of structuring negation (negative) meaning does not justify itself at the level of consideration of idiomatized predicative constructions.

Therefore, in our work we give some preference to the concept of negation, which is presented in the “Russian Grammar”⁶.

The authors of this capital work proceed from: 1. The inseparable unity of the parties to a single category of affirmation /negation. 2. The principle of predicative qualification of the CAN. 3. The need to classify negative proposals based on a single criterion of mandatory/optional negation. 4. The legality of dividing proposals into generally negative and privately negative.

⁵ Падучева, Е.В. Русское отрицательное предложение // – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, – 2013. – с. 241.

⁶ Шведова, Н.Ю. Русская грамматика / Н.Ю.Шведова. – Москва: Наука, т. II. – 1980. – с. 402-421.

Taking into account the noted diverse interpretation of the nature of CAN, at the end of the chapter we present our following initial theoretical principles for further analysis and qualification of the material:

1. The bulk of the controversial provisions, in our opinion, is due to the frankly undifferentiated attitude (both logicians and linguists) to a specific linguistic material: when qualifying the logical and grammatical essence of the CAN, the objective factor of non-identity, referential correlation and semantic structures of ordinary, syntagmatically-paradigmatically free predicative units with predicative structures of the paremia-phraseological fund is not taken into account. According to I.H.Hamidov, who studied *CAN in axiomatic aphoristic constructions*⁷, the linguistic essence of CAN in predicative units a) На суд потомства явка не обязательна (aphorism), b) А люди так и не замечали маралов (С.Н.Айтматов; an ordinary, free sentence), c) Под лежащий камень и вода не течет (proverb), d) Там еще конь не валялся (phraseology) can not be qualified frontally, without taking into account the specifics of these constructions in terms of degrees of semantic abstraction, semantic generalization.

2. The next important point related to the diverse interpretation of the nature and mechanism of the CAN is the question of its predicative or purely modal affiliation. We further adhere, following the authors of the “Russian Grammar”, to the opinion about the predicative categorical essence of the CAN. Russian sentence is based on the following factors: a) the absolute verbocentricity of the Russian sentence, b) the obligatory participation of the “да/нет morpheme” in the sentence structure, c) the indisputability of the fact that only in combination with the predicate the Russian sentence becomes negative (the so-called “general negative”), the private negation “does not shake the general affirmative meaning of the statement” (A.M. Peshkovsky).

3. In this case, we proceed from the fact that if we recognize a linguistic category within the mandatory unity of the opposing

⁷ Гамидов, И.Г. Философия грамматики паремии фразеологических единиц / И.Г.Гамидов. – Баку: Мутарджим, – 2017. – с. 91-116.

parties forming a single category, then the terminological designation “category of negation” should be recognized as not entirely correct: it is not logical to elevate to the rank of a special grammatical category one of the correlative members of a single category – only negation, whereas in none of the existing sources there is a correlative designation “category of affirmation”. Giving priority to negation looks as if we recognized the form of the imperfect form of a verb of a special category, and the forms of the perfect form within the framework of a single category of the verb form were not considered as such.

Some researchers justify the use of the designation “category of negation” by the fact that negation has a whole complex of means and methods of linguistic expression, and the affirmation (positive meaning) is not accompanied by these means of expression.

However, we recognize another logic: if negative statements are materially marked and this marking serves as proof of their linguistic reality, then the fact of the absence of these means acts as a means of marking in affirmative sentences, i.e. the factor of the expression of affirmativeness is a phenomenon that is formulated by N.A.Panina as “*the presence of absence*”⁸, absence, which is mandatory in these positions.

Taking into account the above and some other related factors, we decided in the following chapters of the dissertation to consider the CAN in phraseological units and paremiological units separately.

*The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.*⁹

⁸ Панина, Н.А. Имплицитность языкового выражения и её типы // Значение и смысл речевых образований. – Калинин: КГУ, – 1979. – с. 48-49.

⁹ Гашими, А.Т. Источники теоретических разногласий относительно категории утверждения-отрицания и некоторые принципы их преодоления // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər. Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – 2020. №1, – s. 283-289.; Категория утверждения/ отрицания в лингвистических учениях // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2020. №1(113), – s. 146-151.; Трактовка категории утверждения (отрицания) в лингвистических учениях // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXIII Respublika elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 03-04 dekabr, – 2019, – s. 182-184.

The second chapter of the work **“Constructive-semantic functions of the CAN in phraseological units”** is devoted to the analysis of the functional life of the marked category in the space of phraseological constructions. Separate paragraphs are devoted to negation: a) in nominal phraseological units (не ахти какой; не велика важность; не больше, не меньше; черту не брат; без сучка и задоринки; не без греха, ничего подобного, etc.), b) verbal phraseological units (время не терпит; не плясать под дудку; не брать в толк; рылом не вышел; не вставлять палки в колеса; не брать в голову; не верить своим глазам; откуда ни возьмись; света не взвидеть, etc.); c) phraseological units of the predicative structure (PUPS) (башка не варит; конь еще не валялся; кот наплакал; краше в гроб кладут; губа не дура; игра не стоит свеч; овчинка выделки не стоит, etc.).

The specificity of negation in nominal phraseological units lies in the fact that a) the participation of the negative «нет» in them is excluded: the word «нет» as an impersonal predicative word translates any combination to the level of a predicative, propositional unit; b) the so-called double negation is not formed in nominal PU, which thereby proves its predicate status; but enhanced (cumulative) negation for these structures is quite relevant (не б, не м, не в сторону; ничего подобного, etc.); c) the functions of the above-mentioned means of expressing negation are different. So, for example, the word «без» acts, as a rule, in the role of creating a negative-circumstantial meaning of phraseology (без зазрения совести=не стыдясь никого и ничего), and the prefix «без...» is assigned to the axiology of subjective evaluation – the absence of something: безталанная головушка, бездонная бочка, etc.

The negative particle «ни» (ни..., ни...), in phraseological units, performs not two functions, as is commonly believed, but three objectively represented functions – negation, reinforcement of this negation and, as we believe, the function of neutralizing predicate in the semantic field of assertion; due to this latter function, these predicates are usually eliminated: не было ни слуху, ни духу=нет ни слуху, ни духу= ни слуху, ни духу (compare: ни богу свечка, ни черту кочерга, ни к селу, ни к городу, etc.).

In conclusion of this paragraph, the need for a more thorough study of the nature of negation in nominal PU is emphasized, since two groups of constructions are clearly distinguished among the latter:

1. Nominal negative PU allowing affirmative correlates (не без греха-без греха-безгрешный; черту не брат-черту брат; не в своей тарелке-в своей тарелке, etc.).

2. Nominal negative PU that do not have affirmative correlates (не в коня корм; ни беся лысого; ни гласа, ни воздыхания, etc.).

As for negation (and in general CAN) in verbal phraseological units, the latter show a slightly different character. If the nominal PU CAN is involved within the zero-paradigm and is purely modal in nature (except for constructions with «ни..., ни...»), then in verbal phraseological units it has a clear imprint of predicativity. This is especially noticeable in PU with the personal form of the verb: ...пляшет под чужую дудку – не пляши под чужую дудку (if there is an initial, infinitive form as in the negative («не плясать под чужую дудку» и «плясать под чужую дудку»). This group is distinguished by a potential paradigmatic system. However, there is another group of PU which do not allow a correlative positive form: «рылом не вышел»-«рылом вышел» «рылом не выйти» (?). Here, apparently, the mechanism of a high degree of phraseologization and petrification of this combination is triggered in the form of a personal verb (the infinitive form «рылом не выйти» is not real).

There are similar PU in the affirmative form, which does not correlate with the negative form: «... был да сплыл», «весь вышел», etc. and do not have an initial, infinitive form in the paradigm (быть да всплыть; весь выйти (?)).

One more feature of verbal PU should be noted: even in the presence of a wide paradigmatic series (не вставлять палки в колеса-вставлять...; не вставляй...; не следует вставлять..., etc.) do not enter the oppositional system of general/particular negation functioning only on the basis of general negation. Multiple (double) negation is also irrelevant for these constructions. With the contextual expansion of the verb phraseology, cases of strengthening negation are possible, but the element of reinforcing negation in

these constructions is an elective that is not part of the PU structure, i.e. not being an element of the PU structure:

Дай бог только, чтобы князь Кутузов ... взял действительную власть и не позволил бы *никому* вставлять себе палки в колеса (Л.Толстой. «Война и Мир». т. I, гл. 14).

The potential occurrence/non-occurrence of verbal PU in the correlative series of affirmation/negation, as we believe, depends on the degree of phraseologization of the entire construction and on the degree of weakening of the predicate semantics of the verb word. In other words, if the verb word retains its categorical meaning, its dominant role in the structure of the PU, then the latter has both affirmative and negative forms (*вертеться перед глазами/не вертеться перед глазами*); if the verb word appears with a weakened categorical meaning, then the PU with this verb is not included in the correlative series and does not have the original infinitive form: вертится на языке – вертеться на языке (?) – не вертится на языке (?); не взвидеть света – взвидеть свет (?); не вертится на кончике языка (?), etc.

In the group of phraseological constructions of the propositional structure (PCPS), some patterns are revealed, either common with nominative PU, or specific.

Our observations allow us to believe that the regularities of the functioning of the CAN in the PUPS should not be sought in the correlation of the action of the marked category with the type of sentence expressed by the PUPS. This connection should be sought in the system of semantic parameters, based on the sign of equivalence of the PUPS of a particular language unit:

a) PUPS equivalent to the word (краше в гроб кладут = исхудавший, бледный);

b) PUPS equivalent to the word combination (кот наплакал = очень мало, ничтожно мало; куры не клюют очень много);

c) PUPS equivalent to the sentence (конь еще не валялся – никакая работа (ничего) еще не сделано).

Such a stratification technique makes it possible to fairly objectively characterize and argue for the entry/non-entry of a particular instance of PUPS into the correlation of

affirmation/negation (куда глаза глядят ≠ куда глаза не глядят (?)) или Куда Макар телят не гонял ≠ Куда Макар телят гонял (?); Игра не стоит свеч = Игра стоит свеч, etc.); inclusions/non-inclusions into the system of general/particular negation (they are generally negative, with rare exceptions), as well as participation in the system of multiple, double negation, which is excluded here.

What has been said gets its material confirmation by the fact that a) many PUPS are reduced forms of parts of complex syntactic constructions, parts that have a functional “duty” to express the phraseological meaning of the entire complex structure: Губа не дура (Губа не дура, язык не лопатка: знают, где горько, а где сладко; Денег куры не клюют (Денег куры не клюют и собаки не едят; Не поминай лихом (...а добром – как хочешь, etc.); b) in the field of FEPS, almost all models of single- and two-part Russian sentences are presented, which indicates the possibilities of PUPS to participate in systemic relations with the CAN: PUPS of a negative structure “duplicate” the main types of negation – general and private, although the functioning of the latter in PUPS is due to the property of the prevalence of the model: изба не бранью рубится, душа не на месте, не с той ноги встал, не к ночи будь помянуто, etc. (These samples make up a scanty group in the field of PUPS). Consequently, the particular negation in these constructions marks that these PU still maintain some living connections with free propositional constructions, indicates the systemic relations of the particular and general negation in the typology of the Russian sentence.

A special place in our work is given to the consideration of CAN in the model types of PUPS: definitely personal, generically personal, vaguely personal and impersonal.

Thus, negation in verbal PU plays a special role: it acts as a concentrate (combination) in these units of the meaning of negation and hidden predicativity. Verbal FE once again demonstrate the predicative charge not only of the predicate word «нет», but also of its semi-functional substitutes – the particle «не» and, especially, «ни..., ни...».

The main provisions and materials of the second chapter are presented in the following publications author.¹⁰

In the third chapter of the work “**The role of the categories of affirmation/negation and means of negation in paremiological units**” the functioning of the CAN in paremiological units is considered.

In the first paragraph, we are talking about the main aspects of the linguistic study of proverbs and sayings, about the thorough works of famous paremiologists, such as G.L.Permyakov, A.Dandis, Yu.Levin, L.B.Savinkova, etc.

The linguocognitive status of the mentioned units is particularly noted – in cognitive linguistics, paremiological units are unconditionally qualified as models of national worldview and world perception: paremiological units are exclusively anthropocentric and ethno-psychologically charged like no other linguistic unit. In this sense, the CAN in paremia units has a special cognitive load.

Let us comment on what has been said: in principle, if we take into account the indisputable position that proverbs, sayings are signs of ascertaining (analytical) thinking, then we can say that the overwhelming majority of negative proverbs, sayings can be expressed in affirmative constructions: Без огня дыма нет = (Нет дыма без огня) = Где дым, там и огонь; Наличие дыма говорит о наличии огня; Если есть дым, стало быть, есть и огонь, etc.

And to the question about the reasons for the fixation of only negative forms in the language «Нет дыма без огня» ... and their cognitive power, M.A.Cherkassky answers: “... *Every paremia contains, in addition to factual, also evaluative and ethical information. It is characteristic that in most paremias, “bad”*

¹⁰ Гашими, А.Т. Категория утверждения/отрицания в фразеологических единицах предикативного строения // – Украина: Всеіні Записки Таврійського Національного Університету імені В.І.Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналістика, – 2021. №2, – с. 89-94.; Отрицание в глагольных фразеологических единицах // – Баки: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2022. №3, – s.71-76.; Negation in phraseological units of the predicative structure of the generalized personal structure // Interdisciplinary research: Scientific Horizons and Perspectives. III International Scientific and Theoretical Conference. – Vilnius: – 6 May, 2022. – p. 40-42.

situations are treated in one way or another. Apparently, the role of ethical norms is mainly reduced to correcting social “noises”, and therefore the norms themselves are not particularly positive prescriptions, but prohibitions (compare: the biblical «не убий», «не укради»)¹¹.

In general, agreeing with the opinion of M.A.Cherkassky, we note, however, that not all paremias of negative structure (and meaning) fit into the framework of the concept of “prohibition” or moralizing. The latter are characteristic of units such as «Не умеешь шить, так и не пори», «Не руби дерево не по себе», etc. But in the semantic structure of units «Бодливой корове бог рог не дает», «Нет греха бодливому сломать рога», etc., there is, as can be seen, another cognitive charge, another philosophy – the statement of justice and permission.

Consequently, the power of negation (negative form) is not only in some ethical norms and their correction, but also in the fact that a) negation is always formally (with the exception of implicit) expressed by several means of language; their presence imposes a certain trace in associative memory (pronounced prohibition is better remembered) and in the visual-auditory mechanism of a person. This was one of the actual ways of influencing the minds of medieval man; b) the affirmative form in this sense looks like a weak cognitive system: ведь запретный/forbidden (а не дозволенный/but not permitted) плод сладок; c) denial is therefore a strong motor stimulus in human cognitive systems; therefore, the proverb «шило в мешке не утаишь» has become a byword in all languages, and the form «Шило в мешке всегда скажется» is not known to anyone.

Materials of various structural types of proverbs and sayings – simple, complex – are considered separately.

In the system of simple proverbial constructions of negative structure, the most widespread use is inherent in the impersonal predicative word «нет»: На правду нет суда; На деньгах нет танги (it is not known how they are earned); без терпенья не спасенья, etc.

¹¹ Черкасский, М.А. Опыт построения функциональной модели одной частной семиотической системы // – Москва: Паремнологический сборник, – 1978. – с. 38.

Observations show that negative paremia-constructions represent a whole complex of synonymic-stylistic forms of negation, for which the impersonal predicative word «нет» is still the basic one, with which all other forms of expression of negation somehow correlate, presenting it in paradigmatic substitutes (нет, не было, не будет), or in its lexical-morphological substitutes (ни..., нет; ни..., ни...; нельзя, etc.): Правда суда не боится; Правда не судима; На правду суда нет; На правду нет и суда; Правда в огне не горит ... etc.

The constructive possibilities of the impersonal predicative word «нет» are manifested in both simple and complex sentences (На язык нет пошрины; У ленивой пряжи и про себя нет рубахи // Когда нет семьи, так и дома нет; Как нет в улье матки, так и нет порядку; (Дороги твои сорок соболей), а на правду и цены нет).

Both in ordinary sentences and in paremia units, the combination of two impersonal words «нет» and «нельзя» as part of a simple model is not permissible. Each of these predicative words can be combined with negative reinforcement formants (вовсе нельзя; никак нет, нет ни где, нет совсем). It should be especially noted that there are no proverbial constructions with double negation: paremia units of any complexity of the structure do not accept models of double negation. We see the reason for this in the following. Double negation represents the area of a somewhat conditional rhetoric-stylistic arsenal of individual speech, its special figure. Such a method of assertion is not typical for the structure of paremia units in which the laws of the conceptual-figurative system of language, stable laws of structuration of units of analytical thinking, and not the laws of the individual-author's style operate.

Negative particles «не» are included in the system of modeling tools of the following types of paremia constructions: a) when combined with a verbal predicate in the form of present and future tenses: К нашему берегу *не привалит* хорошее дерево; Счастье легко на помине *не бывает*, etc. b) in combination with the nominal part of the compound predicate: Про нужду закон *не писан*; Бедность *не порог*; Запас мешку *не порча*, etc.; c) in

combination with the imperative form of the predicate: С богатым *не тягайся*; От сумы до от тюрьмы *не отрекайся*.

As can be seen from the examples, the time forms of predicates in these constructions are strictly designated – the present and the future. Both forms serve as an expression of the semantics of pan-chronism (generality of time), which is realized against the background of the generality of the category of person (pan-subjectivity) and pan-locality (generalized place). However, the dominant predicate form in this scenario of generalized negation is the present tense form – the main base of generalized semantics.

The functioning of the negative «ни..., ни» in paremia is realized within the framework of the following models: a) in combination with nouns: Ни рыба, ни мясо, ни кофтан, ни ряса; Ни к городу, ни к селу, etc.; in these constructions, the marked combinations (ни + n.) they act as original impersonal predicative words that do not need lexical additions and comments in their phraseologized semantics; b) in combination with nouns accompanied by a verb (additional) predicate: Ни в затычки, ни в подтычки *не годится*; Ни от камня плода, ни от вора добра *не дождешься*, etc. c) in combination with the infinitive: Не дать, не взять, не продать (i.e. impossible); d) in combination with the negative actualized element and the negative nominal part of the predicate: *Ни себе не го́ж, ни лю́дям не приго́ж*.

In all the examples, the marked negative means performs various functions – the function of only amplification (block b), amplification and negation (block d) and combining these two functions with the function of neutralizing the predicate (blocks a and c).

Consequently, the semantics-syntactic functions «ни..., ни» must be considered differentially and not to qualify this means of negation frontally.

In the work, special attention is paid to the functioning of the so-called partial negation in paremia units.

Private negation in syntactic theory is usually qualified from the point of view of the actual articulation of the utterance. This point of view in relation to paremiological units does not seem to us to be entirely correct: firstly, the actual division for proverbial constructions is

not relevant, since it (the form of its implementation) in paroemias does not act as a means of isolating, highlighting a structural element as a rhyme of utterance (as in ordinary sentences), but serves as a means of the highest strengthening of the semantic opposition of the elements of the structure of the paremia interconnected by the allied means «не..., а ...» (Изба красна не углами, а пирогами); secondly, such a connectedness of elements in the paremias is “one-time”, permanent, because the whole construction of the proverb as a whole is constantly, phraseologically stable and it does not allow another form of “actualization”: *«Не изба красна пирогами; не изба красна углами»* and in meaning and semantic design are not normative. As for the actual division as a syntactic and logical-semantic phenomenon, it functions in free sentences on a “sliding horizontal” and is not assigned to any element of the utterance, which allows the isolation of any structural element.

Thus, private negation in paremia units, in addition to the noted structuring role, also performs an evaluative and expressive function in the sense of a strategy for the qualification of values. After all, it is clear that the constructions «Все совершается в мире не нашем умом» or «Все совершается Божьим судом» separately do not have the poetic and aesthetic power that is inherent in the unit *«Не нашим умом, а Божьим судом все совершается»*. As can be seen, in the latter case, the mentioned axiological strategy is elevated to the rank of dialectical unity of opposites: *С печали не мрут, а сохнут*.

Combinations formed by the negative «не ..., а ...» suggest the genetic ambiguity of the general construction (Воры не родом ведутся, а кого бес свяжет, etc.), which is often used in a reduced version, i.e. in the form of a private negation: не от добра дерево листья роняет (а от злой осени); Богатый не золото ест, (а бедный не камень гложит); Белый свет не клином сошелся, (а ...), etc.

In the last paragraph of the chapter, the issues of the functioning of the CAN in the paremias of a complex structure are considered. The analysis of the material objectively leads to the conclusion: the whole system of methods and means of negation involved in the syntactic-semantic design of complex paremia

constructions appear in the fund of ordinary sentences. But not the whole system of these means, characteristic of ordinary complex sentences, is represented in paremiological constructions. And this is evidence that paremiological constructions involve those means of expressing negation that participate in the process of phraseologization of a common complex construction. These are primarily negative multiples of «не..., не...», «ни..., ни...», «нет..., нет...».

The main provisions and materials of the third chapter are presented in the following publications author.¹²

At the **conclusion** of the dissertation, the general results of the work done on the systematization of the means of representing negation in paremiological units are summarized.

Phraseological units of paremiological structures as phraseological units fit into the general system of paremiophraseological units, firstly, by the fact that they possess all the properties of phraseological units, and secondly, by the fact that phraseological units of paremiological structures reveal systemic connections with the typology of free sentences at the level of isomorphism: all models (structural schemes) both two-part and one-part sentences of constructive syntax: phraseological units of paremiological structures are not based on the model of nominal, genitive and infinitive sentences. This is another evidence that nominal, genitive, and so-called infinitive one-part sentences are not independent models of constructive syntax, but, most likely, the rhematic elements of full-blooded two- or one-part statements of communicative syntax.

As for the paremiological units analyzed in this work in the status of negative constructions, as we have already seen during the analysis,

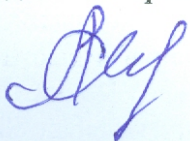
¹² Гашими, А.Т. Отрицание в пословицах, построенных по модели простого предложения // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2022. №2, – s.93-100.; Частное отрицание в паремиоконструкциях // Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin 75-illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Türk dünyası: geosiyasət və mədəni reallıqlar” Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 8 dekabr, 2021, – s.27-31.; К вопросу о конструкции утверждения/ отрицания в русском языке // «Advances in Science and Technology» LVII Международная научно-практическая конференция, – Россия: Москва, – 15 декабря, – 2023, – с. 262-264.

their categorical and semantic characteristics do not duplicate the noted properties of ordinary sentences. The functioning of the affirmation/negation category in paremioconstructions convinces that the degree of semantic generalization and generalization of grammatical categories of person, time, space and modality in these phraseologized structures far exceeds the degree of generalization of the semantic structure in syntactically free (ordinary) sentences. Therefore, they should not be represented in the typological system of ordinary sentences: they have their own typology of models that are homonymous with models of ordinary sentences. For clarity of this idea, it seems that one fact from classification models, for example, single-part sentences, will be sufficient. In almost all classifications of the latter, examples from the system of conventional proposed models are used as illustrative material, except for generalized personal constructions. For unknown reasons, to illustrate this type of one-part sentences, proverbial units are referred to, not paying attention to the fact that in proverbial constructions not only the category of the person is generalized (which confirms the name of this type of sentences), but also other categories – time, space and modalities. According to this logic, these sentences can be qualified as constructions of generalized temporal or generalized spatial meaning.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following published works of the author:

1. Трактовка категории утверждения (отрицания) в лингвистических учениях // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXIII Respublika elmi konfransı materialları, – Bakı: – 03-04 dekabr, – 2019, – s. 182-184.
2. Источники теоретических разногласий относительно категории утверждения-отрицания и некоторые принципы их преодоления // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər. Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – 2020. №1, – s. 283-289.
3. Категория утверждения/отрицания в лингвистических учениях // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2020. №1(113), – s. 146-151.

4. Категорія утвердження/отрицання в фразеологічних одиницях предикативного строєння // – Україна: Всені Записки Таврійського Національного Університету імені В.І.Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналістика, – 2021. №2, – с. 89-94.
5. Частное отрицание в паремииоконструкциях // Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin 75-illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Türk dünyası: geosiyasət və mədəni reallıqlar” Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 8 dekabr, 2021, – s.27-31.
6. Отрицание в пословицах, построенных по модели простого предложения // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2022. №2, – s.93-100.
7. Отрицание в глагольных фразеологических единицах // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2022. №3, – s.71-76.
8. Negation in phraseological units of the predicative structure of the generalized personal structure // Interdisciplinary research: Scientific Horizons and Perspectives. III International Scientific and Theoretical Conference. – Vilnius: – 6 may, 2022. – s. 40-42.
9. К вопросу о конструкции утверждения/ отрицания в русском языке // «Advances in Science and Technology» LVII Международная научно-практическая конференция, – Россия: Москва, – 15 декабря, – 2023, – с. 262-264.
10. КУО и средства отрицания в паремииоконструкциях сложной модели // – Москва: Русский язык за рубежом, Международный аспирантский вестник, – 2023. №4, – с. 57-61.



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