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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE CATEGORY OF FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC NEGATION IN MODERN ENGLISH

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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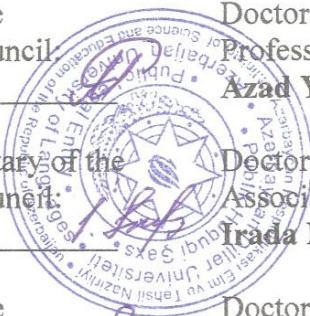**Lale Gadir Gurbanova**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Urgency of the theme and the degree of research. Every language has various categories such as case, gender, quantity categories, and more in English. One of the unique categories is negation, which can be explained both logically and grammatically. Therefore, researchers in both logic and linguistics have studied this concept for ages, and this process is still ongoing.

The concept of negation has been a topic of interest throughout history due to its various aspects. Its multifaceted scope, the complexity of its nature and origin from a logical-linguistic point of view, its connection with other grammatical parts, and its presence in all languages make it an intriguing and important concept to study.

It is clear that, negation is an inherent part of our daily lives can not be isolated it from objective reality, and way of thinking. In real life, it is believed that the existence of negation has power to shape decisions and determine progress in life, because on the other hand denying something often implies existence of affirming and the existence of opposite side. However, this is not the case with affirmation there is no such necessity and requirement in them.

It is not a coincidence that one of the three laws of philosophy is "Law of Negation of Negation". One of the main tasks of modern linguistics is studying the linguistic means of the category of negation, which reflects the interaction of language – thought and objective reality with language in a more convincing form in a detailed, comprehensive structural-semantic, functional-semantic, communicative-pragmatic plan.

The discovery of the general and specific aspects of the category of negation based on the materials of each language is for both traditional linguistics and communicative linguistics, as well as for text linguistics, cognitive linguistics and pragmalinguistics.

It is very interesting to explore the language landscape of the world, to study in depth its connection with cognition in the spheres of communication using language tools effectively.

Examining the category of negation as a whole, especially on the basis of English materials, revealing the conditions of realization

of field constituents is relevant from the point of view of studying other functional-semantic categories in a different plan (aspect).

As the society develops, the language system used by the society changes, as we have mentioned, new theories, new research directions about the language system emerge, and accordingly, the need to approach the category of negation from the prism of newly emerging directions arises.

This topic has special relevance in the field of text linguistics, cognitivism and pragmalinguistics, which are both traditional and communicative, and have emerged as research fields in our modern times.

Involving this topic in research as a whole, the discovery of the conditions of the existing field for the realization of constituents, along with the study of functional-semantic categories, in term of revealing features are particularly actual.

Semantics in the process of communication and cognitive constitute the cognitive basis of realization of grammatical means in full sense. It is impossible to realize the content plan of the language without taking into account the semantic complex. Manifestation of the meaning of negation in an implicit form becomes clear and defined in the general semantic complex.

With the help of the negation category, the relationship between this or that concept is clarified, investigated, and when expressed through a certain event, sign, word and combination of words, the presence of that event, sign, feature in objective reality are revealed.

Another aspect is that one of the main tasks of cognitive linguistics, which has been formed as a new field in our modern times, is the discovery of the reasons for the emergence of derived grammatical and lexical meanings, which determines the relevance of the topic. The detection of semantic, functional-semantic features within a specific context also indicates topicality.

In all cases, the study of lexical and grammatical means of semantics, as well as functional-semantic features, is the basis of cognitive linguistics and text linguistics. We believe that all of these determine the relevance of our research as a whole.

When we deal with the level of development of the research, we would like to emphasize that a large number of studies have been conducted in this field, both in German studies and in the field of other languages. Among those studies, there are studies from the point of view of the comparative typological linguistics of the pure Germanic languages and the Russian language, as well as from the general linguistics point of view. Among those authors are V.G.Admoni, V.I.Bondarenko, N.A.Bulakin, V.V.Guliga, M.A.Kulinich, G.N.Makarova E.I.Shendels, O.Jespersen, S.A.Abdullayev, A.Aslanov, A.T.Amirov, V.K.Huseynova, B.R.Mammadov and others we can mention. Some of these studies were written and published in the form of monographs, some dissertations, and some articles in different years.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is to research of the category of functional-semantic negation in modern English. The subject of the research is to deeply study the various types of research conducted in this field, to study the structure of the functional-semantic negation category, the vertical and horizontal variability of the functional-semantic categories, and the fields of rematic and tematic negation, by guiding the thoughts and ideas which were put forward in those studies. It consists of investigating and summarizing the issues mentioned in the context, to further develop the ideas about the construction of the functional-semantic category.

Aims and objectives of research. It consists of the study of the functional-semantic features of the category of negation in modern English within the text and the structural models of the functional-semantic fields, the invariant-semantic meaning and the language tools that serve to express that meaning. In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks are planned in the dissertation:

− the emergence of field theory and determining the full scope of the field of negation such as "semantic field", "word field";

− to analyze structural models of functional-semantic fields, invariant-semantic meaning and language tools that serve to express that meaning;

− to determine the vertical and horizontal structure of functional-semantic fields;

– to determine the differentiation of micro-areas included in the general area;

– examine the vertical horizontal structure of the category of functional-semantic negation;

– to study the field of generalizing thematic negation;

– to determine the location of object negation and adverbial negation microfields within the context.

Research methods. With the application of the functional-semantic field to the category of negation by basing on the semantic field theory and by using methods of structural-semantic, component analysis, cognitive-linguistic was studied a specific situation within a text.

The main provisions for defense:

– The semantics of negation in English is expressed explicitly and implicitly by various means.

– In English, the negation category forms a functional-semantic field with a center and a periphery.

– Negation is expressed in different level units in English.

– There is a vertical and horizontal structure of the category of functional-semantic negation in the English language.

– Constituents expressing negation in English can form plurals to a certain extent.

– There are special semantic conditions for the realization of negation in modern English.

– The semantics of negation within the text has both intra-sentence and inter-sentence, as well as inter-contextual, contextual relationships as a whole.

– Functional-semantic features of negation can only be determined precisely within the context.

Scientific novelty of the research. A comprehensive, related and comparative study of the multifaceted aspects of the category of negation from a functional-semantic point of view based on the material of the modern English language, as well as a comprehensive functional-semantic analysis of negation in English can be considered as a scientific innovation of the research. Another aspect that determines the scientific innovation of the research is the

examination of the horizontal and vertical structure of the negation problem at the field level and their related and comparative analysis, identifying the differences and similarities between them and showing them within a specific situation and text. The semantic structural form of the negation category was studied. Including taking into account the connection of implicit and explicit means of expression in the sentence, the constituents that realize all the main negation were investigated in a related and comparative manner by applying the field method. From the point of view of modern cognitive and discursive analysis, the topic can be considered new.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. As for, the theoretical and practical importance of the research, we can note that the research can serve as a theoretical resource for the study of other categories in linguistics with the functional-semantic field method, we believe that the dissertation is also useful for research in the field of cognitive linguistics, textual linguistics, and discourse theory in the field of pragmatic linguistics in modern times. Furthermore it is also significant as a theoretical source. As for, the practical importance of the collected materials in the implementation of scientific-research works, in the compilation of textbooks and teaching aids, whether at the bachelor's or master's level, grammar, semantics, stylistics, etc. can play the role of a prominent source in the teaching of such subjects as well as elective subjects, conducting special lectures and seminars related to the category of negation.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in articles and published in scientific journals of various universities of the Republic, as well as in collections published in foreign countries. Regarding the field of application, separate parts of the dissertation can be used in the compilation of textbooks and teaching aids related to lexicology, and some parts can be used in grammar classes, as well as in the teaching of elective subjects related to cognitive-linguistics and cognitive-semantics.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of General Philology of the Baku Eurasian University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The introductory part of the dissertation is 6 pages, 10024 characters, Chapter I – 43 characters, 78006 characters, Chapter II – 64 pages, 116567 characters, Chapter III – 28 pages 51291 characters, Conclusion part 2 pages, 3378 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 259266 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the dissertation, the of the topic and degree of development, the object and subject of the research, goals and objectives, methods, the main conditions put forward for defense, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance, approval and application, the name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out, the separate volume and sign of the structural units number is given.

Chapter I of the research paper entitled **"History of the study of linguistic fields and general-theoretical problems of field doctrine"** consists of 3 paragraphs. The first paragraph is called *"About the history of the study of semantic and functional-semantic fields in German studies"*, and in this paragraph, the history of the emergence of lexical-grammatical categories and the study of language categories together with the grammatical, phonetic and lexical system of the language are included in the study.

In the 20th century, the structuralism that appeared in the science of linguistics opposed the ideas of young grammarians and put forward the idea of studying the language in a systematic way. It is clear that if we are talking about a system, its individual elements (in other words, components, elements) must be naturally interconnected and one must condition the other, otherwise it cannot be called a system, because the internal semantics of the word system require it. Quite naturally, certain successes have been achieved in the field of grammar and phonology of the language. According to

these conclusions, it is important to study the lexical-semantic phenomena in the language not in isolation from each other, but in a mutually related manner.

F.Y.Veysalli emphasizes that *"the language is a system based on the hierarchical principle, the unit of the lower phonological level necessarily acts as part of the upper, syntactic level", and the prominent linguist adds that "instead of trends such as positivism, evolutionism, and naturalism, which prevailed in linguistics until the beginning of the 20th century, structural created trends in linguistics, systematicism, formalism or functionalism, statism and anti-naturalism"[1]*.

Neither grammar, phonetics, nor the lexical system of the language can be studied in isolation, since all three of them form a field (category) – a system and are involved in communication. Although individual words always have dictionary meanings, the importance of studying them in a semantically related manner was also brought up. Both in linguistic literature and in everyday life, each word has its own unique ability to be processed and combined with other words, and this is ultimately closely related to cognition.

As early as 1895, M.M.Pokrovsky showed that when any word is studied in relation to others, its synonyms, especially words that are included in the same range of ideas, then it is possible to more correctly understand the history of the development of their meanings. Indeed, the development of any word can be specified only in relation to another word. For example, although "board" in the English language historically means a piece of wood, it was used together with other words and gave the semantics of "table" – "deck (on a ship)" – "surprise". M.M.Pokrovsky wrote: *"Words and their meanings do not live separately from each other, they form different groups regardless of our wishes, and this grouping is based on the similarity or opposite (contradiction) of the initial meanings of the words."[2]*

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[1] Veysəlli, F.Y. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. I / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: "Təhsil", – 2005. – s.29

[2] Покровский М.М. Избранные работы по языкознанию / М.М.Покровский. – Москва: – 1959. – c.82

In linguistics, "field" means "a *set of meaningful units (concepts, words) related to a certain area of human life and experience*". For example, an associative field that can be related to a certain word in one way or another is a set of associative ideas, a field consisting of a set of conceptually defined concepts, a set of related concepts[3].

When considering the literature of linguistics, first of all, the expression of various concepts with the term "category (field)" as noted by G.S.Shur attracts more attention. *"Modality, quantity, aspectuality, area of temporality, etc. in the composition, this concept is used in the sense of "category", and in other cases, in a relatively broader sense, it is used as a synonym with the terms "system", "paradigm", "functional-semantic plan". Sometimes it is even explained as a "field" as a language structure"[4]*.

H.Osthof, R.Meyer and H.Shperber were the first initiators of studying the systematic organization of the content plan of the language. Osthof's remarks about "related meanings", Meyer's ideas about the fact that each word belongs to a certain system of meanings, his conclusions and the study of military rank names, and Shperber's theory derived from consociations laid the foundation of the concept of system in semasiology, which G.Jafarov specially emphasized[5].

Various opinions have been expressed about separate lexical units, but by summarizing all of them, the eminent linguist noted that elements and signs are the same thing. *"The characteristic feature of language in general cannot be different between them, as in any semiological system, and if any unit (element) differs from another, then it determines its existence"[6]*.

[3] Adilov, M.İ. İzahlı dilçilik terminlər / M.İ.Adilov, Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.231

[4] Щур, Г.С. Теория поля в лингвистике / Г.С.Щур. – Москва: Наука, – 1974. –c.95

[5] Cəfərov, Q. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik-semantik sistemi / Q.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1984. – s.4

[6] Соссюр, де Ф. Заметки по общей лингвистике / Ф.де Соссюр. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1990. – с.163

G.Jafarov emphasizes that F. de Saussure emphasizes the study of relations in the paradigm[7]. This is a natural case, because language is systematic, and words form a paradigm with each other.

The emergence of the term "field" in linguistics is somehow directly related to the name of J.Trier.

Paragraph two of Chapter I is called *"Structural principles of linguistic field. Invariant semantic meaning and field constituent" concepts".* In this section, the intricate relationship between affirmation and negation in language is thoroughly examined, emphasizing their opposing meanings and exploring their internal dynamics. It is important to note that the form and content of a sentence are interdependent, with the structure of the sentence being a direct reflection of their interaction. Therefore, it can be confidently asserted that confirmation and negation are inextricably linked, with the form of a sentence always being contingent on its content.

In many cases in modern English, this attachment is used brilliantly in parallel (i.e. both affirmative and negative).

In language, it is very common for the presence or absence of a negative particle to depend on the main content and the meaning staying the same. The use of negative particles also differs between general interrogative sentences and special interrogative sentences. In narrative sentences, the particle serves to divide or distinguish concepts.

Nevertheless, in special interrogative sentences, the question refers to only one member of the sentence. This requires additional explanation, and an unconfirmed word or particle is used to confirm the division of the concept expressed by the main members of the sentence.

It is widely accepted in the literature of linguistics that negation is a grammatical and lexical category in language. Negation can be expressed through lexical, grammatical, and syntactical means. In the case of syntax, negation is expressed at the sentence level, as opposed to individual words. Additionally, there is an affirmative option that serves as the opposition to negation. Negation is a

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[7] Cəfərov, Q. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik-semantik sistemi / Q.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1984. – s.4

universal feature of language that appears at various levels, including lexical, grammatical, and phonetic. In English, there is often no clear distinction between the lexical and grammatical methods of expressing these contrasting elements.

In the third paragraph of Chapter 1, titled *"Issue of status of field constituents. Center-periphery confrontation"*, in the research is delved into the intricacies of linguistic fields and functional-semantic fields in various languages. A thorough examination of theoretical literature revealed various multi-structural models of these fields. Notably, the center-periphery structural model stands out as the most prevalent and important. This model posits that the dominant morphological constituent lies at the center of the field, and the center-periphery structure should be scrupulously preserved.

S.Abdullayev writes that *"In linguistics, the idea of treating the field as different levels of expressive relations occupies a central place. In determining the meaning capacity of grammatical forms, in the investigation of colorful language formations of semantic distinctions, the involvement of lexical material and other common field figures in the flow-flow research is related to the fact that the material sequence of language signs is manifested in the form of active membership and rotation of grammatical and lexical means. Grammatical "schemes" become a real force precisely due to specific lexical filling and in organic connection with it, they acquire material content in the speech process."*[8]

I agree with S.Abdullayev's opinions. However, there is often confusion in determining whether a sentence is a confirmation or a denial, especially when there is no clear criterion. For instance, in sentences like *"Money will not be today, I think not to go to South"*, it could be interpreted as either negation or affirmation.

Talking about the concept of negation, V.N.Bondarenko extensively discusses its presence in formal logic, psychology, content and mathematical concepts, as well as its role in eliminating

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[8] Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / S.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.17

incorrect knowledge[9].

İn regards to the topic at hand, it is worth emphasizing that the concept of field types is characterized by a significant degree of variety and diversity, particularly with regards to their form and scope. Moreover, the methods employed to approach field types vary considerably, as different angles and perspectives are often employed to investigate them. This diversity in field types has been present throughout history because language is closely linked with society. As the popular phrase goes, "there is no language without society, no society without language." With changes in society, the language also experiences changes, albeit at a slower pace. The viewpoints, approaches, research styles, and methods used by society members conducting research based on different theories all exert a significant influence on language and its evolution. It is important to note that these changes have occurred over time and are still ongoing, as language continues to be shaped by the societies in which it is used.

Chapter II entitled **"The structure of functional-semantic negation category in English"** consists of 4 paragraphs.

In the first paragraph of Chapter II, there is a discussion about the *"Vertical structure of the Functional-Semantic Negation Category"*. It is clear from the literature of linguistics that Fields are considered as a rule in vertical and horizontal planes. In the functional-semantic field, lexical, lexical phraseological, morphological and syntactic constituents form a single system, they form a multi-storey structure and participate in the realization of invariant semantic meaning. As in the semantic field, in the category (field) of functional-semantic negation, the means of expression that serve the realization and realization of the invariant semantic meaning are distinguished. Has a role, forming the dominant of the category and creating a nuclear layer around the dominant. Another part of the negation constituents has a secondary complementary role. For example, in English, the negation "not" acts as the dominant of the field (category).

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[9] Бондаренко, В.Н. Отрицание как логико-грамматическая категория / А.В.Бондаренко. – Москва: Наука, – 1983. – 212 с.

The Functional-Semantic category typically consists of micro-fields that are interrelated based on certain principles. In the absence of a certain function, there will be no semantics, and the function is also performed in a specific micro-area. All of the micro-areas are interconnected; if there is no connection between them, there can be no function, no semantics, and ultimately no communication.

S.Abdullayev shows that *"by taking into account the relative independence of minimal meaning integrity, content and form plans within the field of negation, that functional-semantic grouping can be imagined as a set of the following microfields: a) field of predicative negation; b) non-predicative (fragmentary) field of negation."*[10]

I.Tahirov tries to justify his opinion with the sentence *"the content and expression plans of the field of temporality allow to consider it in vertical and horizontal directions"*. *"In other words, the planes of content and expression of temporality reveal its vertical and horizontal structure. The vertical structure of the domain of temporality is expressed in the ratio of the distribution of means of expression, invariant time semantics, and semantic function among the functional units that realize it. The membership of the field of temporality according to the horizontal structure implies the division of that invariant into macro and microfields."*[11] A.V.Bondarenko emphasizes that *"when the leading structural element is a morphological category, such fields are called monocentric and strongly centralized fields according to their structural type."*[12]

As mentioned in the literature of linguistics, the "center-periphery" (outlying) structure expresses the main form of connection of field components, and is manifested as a characteristic indicator of their internal integrity and completeness. Quite naturally, the "center-periphery" (remote) structural area has a special importance without exception in revealing its role in the performance of certain semantic functions, invariant semantics, the level of

[10] Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / S.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.52

[11] Tahirov İ.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası / İ.M.Tahirov.– Bakı: – 2007. – s.61

[12] Бондарко, А.В. Функциональная грамматика / А.В.Бондарко. – Ленинград: Наука (Ленингр. отд.), – 1984. – с.61

participation in the load distribution at a certain level, as well as its special weight within the field, as well as a number of forms and categories in turkology. having both lexical and grammatical essence has become the object of debate for a long time.

The second paragraph of chapter II mentions that "***Horizontal structure of functional-semantic negation category."***

The analysis of linguistic facts and theoretical literature shows that each functional semantic field (category) is not a single indivisible system, but is divided into certain subfields, microfields and subcategories. They are, for example, divided into past, present, future subcategories or microfields within the time category (field). The functional semantic-negation category (field) is also divided into its own specific microfields, subfields and subcategories. As mentioned in the linguistic literature, the negation category is also divided into general and special (predicative and non-predicative) categories. Those fields (categories) are differentiated according to the constituent composition, as well as the intensity of processing of the elements and the level of participation in the realization of the invariant semantic sign, they are distinguished by both general and specific aspects.

While considering the means of expression of negation in English, it can be observed that predicative and non-predicative negation microfields of this field are signs that directly make up its horizontal structure. Certainly, there elements in English that can express in this sense: grammatical (/*not*/ with the verb-message); lexical-grammatical with pronouns */no/, /nobody/, /nothing/, /nought/, /neither/;* adverbs never/, /*nohow/, /hardly/, /seldom/, /rarely/, /nowhere*/); as well as variants of prefixes /*un-, ant-, in-*/ and /*dis-, non-, less -*/ and some verbs – /*fail, lack, reject, refuse*/ and more.

Because of being possible to divide category into mentioned microfields , at the same time negation is divided into generalizing predicate negative and differential predicate negative. In such a case, it is necessary to define their constituents naturally.

Another aspect is that the negated semantic-syntactic zones are identified in the micro-field of non-predicative negation. This

identification naturally leads to the specification of the horizontal structure's organization based on this zone. Furthermore, the constituents of the horizontal structure are also determined through this process.

A group of linguists groups negation as grammatical and, on the contrary, as logical, and behind them, quite naturally, there is a specific situation, and the ideas expressed are clearly manifested in that context[13].

Grammatical negation mainly serves two semantic functions in a sentence: neutral or opposite of neutral. Neutral negation indicates a formal-grammatical sign based on facts.

The third paragraph of this chapter discusses the *"Category of generalizing thematic negation."* Thematic negation refers to the type of negation that negates the predicate that informative core of the sentence as a whole, rather than just one part of the sentence taken separately. This is why it is also called "general negation" in traditional linguistics. Thematic negation has two types, "Generalizing thematic negation" and "Differential-thematic negation," which refer to the proportion of field constituents that differ according to their development rates and are divided into independent subsystems and microfields in a separate conditional-relative sense.

"Generalizing-thematic negation" means generalization, multiplicity, and summation. In this type of negation, quantifiers, generalizing negative pronouns, and adverbs play an essential role. Because modern English is a mononegative language, those field constituents simultaneously perform two functions, both structural

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[13] Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / S.Ə Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – 279 s.; Əfəndiyeva, N. İngilis dilinin söz yaradıcılığında inkarlığın morfoloji xüsusiyyətlərinin rolu və əhəmiyyəti (Azərbaycan dili ilə müqayisəli şəkildə) // – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №3, – s.178-182; Məmmədov, A. Dilçiliyin müasir problemləri / A.Məmmədov. – Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, – 2008. – 90 s.; Məmmədov, B.R. Müasir ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı./ – Bakı, 1965. – 25 s.; Бердник, Л.Ф. Вопросительные предложения с повествовательным значением в сов. русском языке: / Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук / – Ростов, 1974. – 23 с.

and strengthening. However, in polynegative languages, like Azerbaijani, adding an element of additional negation to the sentence provides more opportunities for strengthening expressiveness.

In this section, S.Abdullayev mentions the microfield of generalizing negation, also known as predicative negation. According to him, the constituents of this category can be divided into 10 groups in the German language. *"In German, the constituents of the generalizing predicative negation category can be divided into 10 groups: 1) niemand, nichts, nie, niemals, nimmer; 2) kein (auch kein + einig + Manch); 3) (auch) nicht + ein; 4) kein + Ding; 5) kein preßischer; 6) unter keinen; 7) Geschenktem Gaul sicht man nicht ins maul; 8) weiß; 9) Ja alle sind gekommen ekspressiv; kinayəli inkarlıq şəkilləri: 10) ich fresse den Besen, wenn jemand (von ihnen) kommt tipli tabeli mürəkkəb cümlə transformasiyaları as subordinate complex sentence transformations."[14]*

The English language makes use of the word "not" in various positions to form negations. Depending on its placement, there are other words that can be used in combination with the other words to form a negative sentence. These words include "*no*", "*neither...nor*", *"never*", as well as various prefixes and suffixes.

There must be a piece of text in the actual composition of the sentence, because, in all cases, the theme-rheme contrast can be unambiguously clarified in the text, and the semantic load of each word is clarified in the transmitted information and communication is received.

In English, the vast majority of words that express generalizing negation feature the word "no," which can function as both a pronoun and an adverbial pronoun. There are pronouns – *no, none, nothing, nobody, none, neither;* negation compounds – *not at all, under no circumstances, in no case", "never more", "never", "nowhere;* particle-*not.*

Fourth paragraph of Chapter II is called ***"Differential-distinctive thematic negation category"***. Differential-distinctive thematic negation means the ordinary-neutral expression of negation.

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[14] Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / S.Ə Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.56

The majority of field constituents are involved here. These tools express general negation by denying the predicate of the sentence and fulfill the function of differentiation and differentiation in each case.

Here, the particle "*not*" is dominant, at the same time in English the pronoun *"no"* is at the root. Another aspect here is that the pronoun *"no"* can be used as a pronoun-adjective, unlike the others, that is, as a rule, although it is combined with a noun, it also performs the function of determining the subject, completeness and nominal part of the predicate.

As previously mentioned, the pronoun "no" is used before certain words in specific sentences to fulfill a modifier function and the negation category. In the final dialogue, it is used as a complex negative pronoun, fulfilling the theme function and closing the text. If no answer is received initially "*Answer did not come*", "*No one answered*" sums up the idea and closes the text. The particle *"not"* is also dominant and has a wide range. It creates a negation field with auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, and by coming before different words in the sentence and context.

Chapter III is entitled **"The category of rhematic negation in English and its structure"** and consists of 4 paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter is titled *"The role of contrast and contrastive context in the expression of rhematic negation"*.

Rhematic negation (in other words, non-predaticative negation, incomplete negation, adverbial negation) implies the negation of one of the subjunctive and secondary members, not the predicate of the sentence. In the realization of rhematic negation, the contrastive context plays an a pivotal role in contrasting the words and word combinations that make up the sentence, the constitutive elements of the sentence.

Here, in addition to the development of complex conjunctions, contrast, and differentiation, prosodic means, stress and importance of information increase, they take center stage as semantic-structural compilers and organizers in the sentence.

Actualization of the main member of the sentence is accompanied by its movement towards the final positions in the

sentence structure. Rhematic being of the subject manifests itself in two positions in the sentence structure. The degrees of actualization that we distinguish as weak or strong can belong to subject of the sentence. The strong position is the result of the absolute ending of the sentence.[15]

It should be noted that the weak position of the rhematic being is characterized by the fact that the subject's displacement in the sentence is not as sharp as in the strong position developed after the predicate. The actualization of the subject in both weak and strong positions is still defined around the predicate and remains the main point of departure. The same situation applies to other sentence members when they become rhematic.

As the issue of the expression of rhematic negation is studied, the discussion is about actual membership, because naturally each negation directly shows the opposite of some affirmation or negation and affirmation creates a certain contrast, and we must explain quite logically that all of this occurs in a certain context text frame. In scientific literature related to the English language, the word "nothing" is actually called a pronoun-noun. In many cases, it expresses denial. Including expression negation, object negation, and sometimes that word acts as a particle (element-negation), moving away from its meaning, and in many cases it is used in parallel with the expressions "not at all, in no way". In this case, "nothing" creates a stronger negation than the particle "not". Here there is both a grammatical and a semantic moment as particle. Analysis shows that such cases are divided into two types. "nothing" is a object and as a particle used with a verb.

In the next paragraph of Chapter III, entitled *"Microfield of Subject Negation"*, attention is given to its subject microfield. In this type of rhematic negation, the subject and the subject zone are affected by the negation. Unlike the predicate, the negation of the predicate, the execution of the work, does not lead to the negation of the whole sentence. The subject emphasised by the logical stress is used with the element of negation and is isolated in the semantic

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[15] Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – s.128

structure of the sentence, forming a closed, isolated zone. This is more evident in situations where the predicate is used with a modifier.

In text linguistics there is such a concept that the new information given is observed by changing the thema-rhema during communication at the next stage. If we approach the problem from this point of view, the theme can even be denied in one case during communication, then this theme can turn into a rhema, and on the one hand, the negation element may not confirm the whole sentence, depending on the semantics of the word it is used together with, on the one hand, before and after which part of the sentence. or the confirmation of some member is of interest. Sometimes it negates only a specific member of the sentence, which may be the subject, object or adverbial negation.

The dominant of the category is mainly the particle "*not*" in English, but also complex words like "*nobody, nothing, none*" can form negations.

In linguistics, the subject is defined as a grammatical term, in other words, it is the thema that is the executive in textual linguistics. In narrative sentences, however, this subject can become a rhema after it is known during communication, and sometimes the situation is such that subject → rhema → thema → rhema can occur several times.

In the third paragraph of Chapter III, *"Object negation microfield"* is discussed. Here rhematic, special negation of the object zone, object that is one of the members of the sentence is mentioned. In some sentences, a particular object is negated, rather than the entire sentence. This is achieved by placing communicative stress on the negating element used with the object. For example, in the sentence *"I have called you not Anar,"* the object *"Anar"* is being negated, rather than the entire sentence. In a sentence, a modifier is a secondary element that does not have an independent character. It can be associated with any noun in the sentence. When evaluating a sentence, it is important to consider the object and any modifiers that negate or belong to the subject.

It is imperative to acknowledge that a modifier, which is a

subsidiary constituent of a sentence, lacks an autonomous character and can, instead, pertain to any sentence member expressed by a noun. In this sense, when scrutinizing the object of a sentence, it is crucial to consider the context in which the modifier, along with its negation and modification group, relates to the subject. By doing so, we can ensure a comprehensive and accurate evaluation of the sentence.

It should be noted that a modifier, being a secondary constituent of a sentence, lacks independent character and may be attributed to any member of the sentence expressed by a noun. In this regard, the object of a sentence, including the negation of the modifier and modifier group belonging to the subject, must be assessed within the appropriate context. It is imperative to consider the relationship between the modifier and subject when evaluating the object of the sentence.

According to K.Abdullayev, a well-known scholar in text linguistics, *"the object in a sentence holds a strong position at the end and a weak position before the predicate when it functions as a rema."*[16] This strong position of the object rhema affects the overall structure of the sentence and makes it more flexible. This is because the object, which carries the main focus, is moved from its original position and placed at the end.

The strong position of object rhema somehow regulates the structural location of the sentence as a whole, that is to say, the location before the predicate, and makes it freer. At least because the object, which collects the main tension, is torn from this location and taken to the final position

"All was dark in the house, I could see <u>nothing</u>. But I could hear the snoring of the people and also a small, strange sound, a sound that I <u>couldn't understand</u>."[17]

In this context, the word *"nothing"* is understood in the function of an object-object, as well as the word *"sound"* as a carrier of information.

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[16] Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: MTM-İnnovation, – 2016. – s.130.

[17] Stevenson, R.L. Treasure Island / R.L.Stevenson. – Moscow: – 1981. – p.103

The English term "nothing" is categorized as a pronoun-noun in scientific literature. It frequently functions as a negation, denoting a lack of something. In some cases, it acts as a particle to signal negation, akin to the term "not." Nevertheless, when paired with phrases such as "not at all" or "in no way," "nothing" conveys a more robust sense of negation than the term "not."

In his analysis of the use of the word "nothing" after a verb, O.Jespersen observed that it functions as an adverb that is placed adjacent to the verb. Such instances can be classified into two types, as per the analysis[18]. Notably, when "nothing" appears after an active verb, it may be unclear whether it serves as the object or a particle used in conjunction with the verb, as pointed out by O.Jespersen[19]. For example, *"The Indian I also thought nothing of. If the proofs were in roll he could not possibly know what they were"* (A.Conan Doyle) Nothing" can be understood as a pronoun-object, if we consider the grammatical moment when we look carefully at the this sentence. However, the affirmative form of the verb followed by the word "nothing" is not, in our opinion, this is not characteristic for adverbs, and therefore there is no reason to use "nothing" after an active verb (i.e. as an adverb).

In the fourth paragraph of the third and last chapter of the thesis entitled ***"Microfield of adverbial negation"***, rhematic negation of various types of adverbs, which play an important role in the communicative structure of the sentence is discussed. These include time, place, style-movement, quantity, etc. as types of adverbs.

Rhematic negation of the types of adverbs shown in the research work is analysed in detail, special negation situations are formed with the participation of various field constituents, and their communicative features are studied.

In English, the particle "not" is used in front of adverbs. It should also be noted that the expression "not" can be used with adverbs both in one of the opposing parts of the sentence and without

[18] Jespersen O. Negation in English and other languages / O.Jespersen. – Bd 1. Kobenhavn: – 1917. – 191 p.

[19] Есперсен, О. Философия грамматики (Перевод с англ.) / О.Есперсен. – Москва: – 1958. – 400 с.

any opposition. We believe that the adverb "not" is usually used in English as a negation of subjects and objects. This is mainly because when the word "not" is used in English, "not" is generally the first thing that comes to mind. Because the particle "not" is always at the centre of the negation as the main negation agent, it is in a sense the core of the negation.

"Pickwick and Oliver Twist both <u>did not appear</u> in June, but deep within Dickens was the need to express himself on paper. And soon Mrs. Dickens saw him go quietly upstairs to his study and shut the door. <u>Not many evenings</u> later he was sitting in the living-room reading his manuscript to her and to Forster and Phiz. Bentley had his July installment of Oliver Twist and Chapman and Hall had their Pickwick."[20]

When we look at the text fragment, we notice the negation of both the predicate and the time adverb. That is to say, despite the use of "not" in both cases, in the first case, when the auxiliary verb "to do" is used when talking about news, no additional means are used in the expression of the time adverb, i.e. in the creation (expression) of a special negation. In the second case, when the auxiliary verb "to do" is used, no additional means are used in the expression of the adverb of time, i.e. in the creation of a special negation.

Finally, to summarise our thoughts on adverbial negation, we should note that the negation of adverbs exists in English, as it does in other languages. It should be emphasised that in English the particle "not" is used before adverbs. It is also worth noting that in English, the expression *"not"* can be used with adverbs both in one of the opposing clauses of the sentence and without any opposition.

The **"Conclusion"** section of the dissertation reflects and summarises the findings and conclusions of the research.

− Means of negation located at different structural levels of the functional-semantic category of negation are separated from each other according to certain criteria.

− Moving from the center to the periphery, the relational norms of the constituents become somewhat weaker, the definite negation falls somewhat below the categorical level, and the degree of

[20] Piar, K.O. Charles Dickens / K.O.Piar. – Moscow: – 1981. – p.36

distribution of negation also weakens.

− It is possible to have same-gender subjects in subject negation intensify communication and quicken information transmission.

− The dominant particle *"not"* of the category of negation forming the functional-semantic field, is divided into two parts, vertical and horizontal, and can be both explicit and implicit in English, as in all languages.

− The horizontal structure of the negation category is based on its predicative and non-predicative microfields. The field of predicative negation has a general meaning that applies to the entire sentence.

− On the second level of the vertical structure of the field of negation in English, the word 'no' represents definite negation. Nouns, pronouns, and adverbs formed using 'no' create an associative connection field within this microfield.

− The adverb 'not' and its variations, which convey negation, are not mere word morphemes. In addition to 'not', pronouns such as 'no', 'none', 'nothing', 'no one', and the subordinating conjunction 'neither...nor', as well as the coordinating conjunction 'not only...but (also)', are used to express negation at different levels. These terms can convey specific or general negation depending on the context.

− In the generalizing predicative negation microfield of the horizontal structure of the field of negation in English, indefinite negative pronouns and adverbs such as "nobody, nothing, nowhere" are in the dominant position.

− In some cases, although the sentence is affirmative, the content is negative, or conversely, the content of the sentence, which is negative in form, is implicitly perceived as negative.

− Depending on the context, although the expression "there's nothing to" expresses a negation according to its form, the content already shows confirmation in terms of semantics, that is, it can express that it is very easy to do something, that there is no difficulty.

− Prefixes and semi-prefixes in English contain features of negation, and those negation prefixes are distinguished by their productivity, frequency of processing, as well as their activity in the creation of words and phrases with opposite meanings, as they differ

according to their origin.

− The micro-field of subject negation is always closely connected with predicativeness, its semantic shade is multifaceted.

− In English, in some cases, predicate is not used in negation at all, and "not" + infinitive comes after predicate therefore a negation appears, which is one of the characteristics of object negation.

− In special interrogative sentences, because of the question concerns only one of the members of the sentence, the content requires additional explanation, the negative word confirms the division of the concept expressed by the main members of the sentence (Why can you not leave well alone? Why didn't you leave your fiddle in as in the hall?

− Negative elements can be repeated within their field constituents, as well as the content can be disconfirmed, the form is not confirmed, and at the same time negative prefixed suffixes can be used in the text, within the context.

− Unconfirmed semantic-syntactic zones are identified in the microfield of non-predicative negation. The horizontal structure is then organized based on this identification, and the constituents are also determined.

− Grammatical negation serves two main semantic functions in a sentence: either neutral or the opposite of neutral.

The main content and scientific provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following publications:

1. İngilis dilində inkarlıq elementlərin reallaşmasının semantik şərtləri // Azerbaijan University. Proceedings of the International conference on sustainable development and actual problems of humanitarian sciences dedicated to 95th anniversary of National Leader Haydar Aliyev. – Bakı: – 14-15 may, – 2018, – s.257-259.
2. İngilis dilində inkarlığın həyata keçirilməsində semantik-intensivləşdirmə // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat jurnalı. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2018. №3(107), – s.14-17.
3. Функциональная грамматика и понятие функционально-семантический области // Министерство образования и науки

РФ. Пятигорский Государственный Университет Северокавказский Научно Исследовательский Институт Филологии, Центр Северокавказский языков и культуры, кафедра словестности и педагогических технологий филологического образования высшей школы словесности. Европейский и восточных языков. «Научные исследования в сфере гуманитарных наук, открытия XXI века». Материалы VIII международной научно-практический конференции. – Пятигорск: – 27-28 декабря, – 2018, – с.79-84.

4. Semantikasına görə müxtəlif köklü sözlərin inkarlığı ifadə etməsi və tərcümə səviyyəsi // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, "Tərcümə problemləri" Respublika Elmi-Praktik Konfransının Tezisləri. – Bakı: – 15 mart, – 2019, – s.52-53.

5. İngilis dilində və türk dilində inkarlıq kateqoriyasının müqayisəli təhlili // Bakı Avrasiya Universiteti, VI Beynəlxalq Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları Simpoziumu. – Bakı: – 13-15 iyun, – 2019, Cild №3, – s.63-68.

6. İnkarlıq ifadə edən bəzi inkar bağlayıcılarının və əvəzliklərin mikrosahələri // – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 10, – s.177-185.

7. Принципы использования категории отрицания в английском языке // – Алматы: Изд-во «Казак Университети», Казахский Национальный Университет имени Аль-Фараби, Вестник, Серия Филологическая, – 2020. №1 (177), – с.123-128.

8. İngilis dilində funksional-semantik predikativ və qeyri-predikativ inkarlıq mikrosahəsi // – Baku: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2021. №1, – s.24-29.

9. İngilis dilində obyekt və adverbial inkarlığın müxtəlif vasitələrlə ifadə olunması // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri. Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2021. № 1, – s.98-107.

10. İnkarlıq sahəsində rematik inkarlığın ifadə olunmasında kontekstin rolu // – Naxçıvan: "Tusi", AMEA Naxçıvan bölməsi. İncəsənət, Dil və Ədəbiyyat İnstitutu, Axtarışlar, – 2021. Cild 15 №1 (39), – s. 81-86.

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