

A STUDY OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF NEGATIVE LANGUAGE UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya: Inkor til birliklari, ya'ni inkor ifodalari, har bir tilning muhim qismidir. Ular, asosan, biror narsa yoki holatni inkor etish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida inkor birliklari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, ularning lingvistik tadqiqi ko'plab jihatlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida inkor birliklarining lingvistik xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: inkor til birliklari, ingliz va o'zbek tillari, muloqot, sintaktik tuzilish, tilshunoslik, semantik va pragmatik jihatlar.

Аннотация: Языковые единицы отрицания, то есть выражения отрицания, являются важной частью каждого языка. В основном они используются, чтобы отрицать что-то или ситуацию. Единицы отрицания в английском и узбекском языках имеют свои особенности, а их лингвистическое изучение включает в себя множество аспектов. В данной статье представлена информация о лингвистических особенностях единиц отрицания в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: единицы отрицания, английский и узбекский языки, общение, синтаксическая структура, лингвистика, семантический и прагматический аспекты.

Abstract: Negation language units, i.e. negation expressions, are an important part of every language. They are mainly used to deny something or a situation. Negation units in English and Uzbek languages have their own characteristics, and their linguistic study includes many aspects. This article provides information about the linguistic features of negation units in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: negation units, English and Uzbek languages, communication, syntactic structure, linguistics, semantic and pragmatic aspects.

INTRODUCTION

Denial units are divided into many types. In English, negative units are mainly expressed using the word "not". Verbs, adjectives or nouns are negated using the word "not". For example, in the sentence "I do not like apples", the word "not" negates the verb "like". Words and phrases can also be negated in English using negation units. For example, in the sentence "She is not happy", the word "not" negates the quality "happy". Negative units in Uzbek also have their own characteristics. In Uzbek, the word "not" is used for negation. For example, in the sentence "He does not eat apples", the verb "does not eat" is negated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Uzbek, negation units are often added to the end of the verb to express negation. In the sentence "He is not good", the word "isn't" is added to negate the quality of "good". When studying the linguistic features of negation units, their syntactic and morphological aspects are

important. In English, negative units are often placed before the verb, which determines their syntactic structure. In Uzbek, negative units can be placed at the end of the verb or in front of adjectives. The syntactic difference between these two languages plays an important role in the use of negation units. For example, in English, in the sentence "He does not play football", the word "not" is placed before the verb. In the Uzbek language, in the sentence "He doesn't play football", negation is done at the end of the verb. This syntactic difference shows the uniqueness of languages.[1]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The semantic aspects of negation units should also be investigated. In English, negative units often express a negative meaning, for example, the word "not" in the sentence "I do not understand" gives the meaning of not understanding. In the Uzbek language, the word "not" also has a negative meaning, for example, the verb "doesn't come" is negated in the sentence "He doesn't come". The semantic similarity between these two languages shows the universal properties of negation units. In addition, the pragmatic aspects of negation units are also important. In English, negation units are often used in conversation for the purpose of giving a negative answer or refusal. The same is true in Uzbek, negative units are used in conversation to refuse or give a negative answer. This aspect shows the communicative functions of negation units. For example, in English, in the sentence "No, I do not want to go", the negative expression is used for the purpose of refusal. In the Uzbek language, the sentence "No, I don't want to go" has the same purpose. The pragmatic aspects of these negation units show similarities between the two languages. The role of negation units in linguistics is also noteworthy. They are important in studying the syntactic, morphological and semantic structure of the language. The study of negation units in English and Uzbek helps to identify the specific features of the language, as well as the differences and similarities between the two languages. The study of negation units is also important in language learning. Language learners can express themselves clearly by using negation units correctly. This facilitates the language learning process and improves communication skills.[2]

Also, cultural aspects of negation units should be investigated. Each language and culture forms its own units of negation and expresses the national mentality through these units. Negation units in English are often expressed directly and clearly, which shows the openness of English culture. In the Uzbek language, negation units are used more delicately and carefully, which reflects the traditional and respectable aspects of the Uzbek culture. For example, in English culture, clear negative expressions such as "I don't think so" are often used, while in Uzbek culture, subtle negative expressions such as "I don't know" or "Maybe not so" are more common.[3] These differences between cultures are reflected in the use of negation units. Negative units are also important in the language learning process, helping to express one's thoughts clearly. Therefore, the study of linguistic features of negation units is important not only in linguistics, but also in the fields of cultural studies and psychology. They contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language and culture.[4]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the linguistic features of negative language units have their own differences and similarities in English and Uzbek languages. Their syntactic, morphological, semantic and pragmatic aspects are important in linguistics. The study of negation units in English and Uzbek will contribute to a deeper study of language development and cross-cultural relations. Researches in this field serve the development of linguistics and the deeper study of interlinguistic interactions.

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