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The Semantics of Affirmative-Negative Sentences in the Uzbek Language and the Expression “Personality" in It

U. S. Yigitaliyev
Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute (Uzbekistan)

A B S T R A C T

In the article, from an anthropocentric point of view, the expression of the concept "man" in the semantics of affirmative and negative statements is studied on the example of Uzbek-language materials.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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In Uzbek linguistics, the issues related to the meaning of affirmation and negation, the system of formal grammatical means of their expression, the semantic coverage of affirmations and negations are studied in detail in the monographic plan [2:152]. However, from a scientific and stylistic point of view, this phenomenon, as well as the extent of the expression of the linguistic particle “man” in the semantics of such statements has not yet been investigated.

As you know, affirmation and negation are a logical-linguistic category common to all languages, in the expression of which there are their own circumstances.

The logical categories of affirmation and negation are the main means of transmitting information through utterance. A thought in an utterance, a judgment is formed by affirmation or refutation. The category of negation is formed, as a rule, through a cross section. Such negation is contained in the description of complete negation. The sentence also expresses a partial, incomplete type of negation. Such negation lies on other parts of the sentence, except for the cut.

Negation continues to be formed by both linguistic and non-linguistic means based on statements. The linguistic means expressing negation include special Form-grammatical elements [1:85]. Despite the fact that in the Uzbek language, only one *(-ma*) refers to the formed-grammatical means expressing negation, the scope of its application is very wide.

In negative sentences formed by the suffix *-ma*, the confirmation value can also be expressed. In these cases, the negation is mixed with the meaning of the question and its grammatical center, which is largely characteristic of the conversational style [5:25].

When using *-ma* in the singular, a simple (neutral) type of negation of the sentence is formed [3:179]. The expression of the elementary negative value of-*ma* is characteristic of all types of stylistics. For example, sometimes such adjectives do not stand out, do not have a logical accent [4:234] (scientific style), or I cannot enter an open grave until I see you on such a day (*Senga shuni ravo ko’rguncha ochiq mozorga kirsam bo’lmaydimi*) (conversational style).

The suffix *-ma* can also be used twice in a sentence. It reinforces the meaning of the perceived statement from the cut: when the cut of the sentence turns out to be in verbs like find, stay, stay, the pragmatic meanings of words like everyone, everyone, are exaggerated. In some cases, sentences of absolute negation are formed that do not turn into statements. This circumstance is not peculiar to the scientific style.

In sentences composed with the participation of the bud form, the double use of the suffix-ma is characteristic. This pursues such glitches of meaning as the condition-desire: until the truth is resolved, you will not calm down. Semantic changes in the description of affirmation and negation are also noticeable in other types of adverbs.

So, *-gach* elementary devices moment; -elementary devices magah condition-cause; -elementary devices *-ib* action, state style;-elementary devices may moment-performs the functions of highlighting the values of the condition. In target adverbs, the negative form is not used: read, not read.

Constructions in the linguistic form [noun (in the broad sense) + let it stand] express the meaning of a sharp negation and at the same time indicate that the sentence that follows it also has the form of negation and the meaning of negation. For example: *Haqiqat! U egilish u yoqda tursin, bukilmaydi ham..* (The truth! Let him stand there without bending.)

Such linguistic adaptations also serve to reproach the meaning of "no" (non-existence): *Inson o'ta hayajonlanganda, gap u yog'da tursin, so'z ham topolmaydi, u paytda* (when a person is very excited, let him remember, the word also does not find, at this moment.)

The affirmative and negative are formed sequentially with the help of a verb-condition and serve to express the meaning of a strict statement. *Bu kitobni o'qisam ham, o'qiyman, o'qimasam ham o'qiyman, o'qiyman..*(I'll read this book, If I want to read or I don't, I'll read it.)

The negative form of imperative moods is formed only with the help of the form-ma. Other means of negation as part of the command line are not involved.

The word "no", as an alternative to the word "is", expresses negation, and when using the meaning of "negation" with a construction in the form of an adjective (- gan) + possessive suffix, the action does not occur.

The word "no" as an antonym of the word "is", when such comparative means as *-dan boshqa*, *-dan ortiq*, *-dan yaxshi*, *-dan kuchli* (-except,- more,- better,- stronger) are used in the function of the segment of the participial sentence, the high degree of density of an event, thing, sign is emphasized. *Go'yo dunyoda boyroq, undan baxtliroq qiz yo'q edi. Munisxonning nazarida bundan ortiq qiynoq yo'q.* (As if there was no richer, happier girl in the world. There is no more torture in Munishan's idea.) The word "not" serves to strengthen the concept of "everything" by using a suffix with the form-ma.

The word no is part of the main part (segment) of the grammatical basis of a monosyllabic impersonal sentence, which contains a determinant, and serves to strengthen the hardness of negation. *Topshiriqni bajarmaguncha, ortga qaytish yo'q.* (Until you complete the task, there is no way back.)

When the word "no" comes in the function of negation, two cases arise; when it comes in the function of sentence reduction: such a property is absent in the grammatical fragment[4:210].

It is known that such a dual logical-grammatical relation is absent in simple fragments of a sentence [4:223].

Negation at the same time expresses the universal in a scientific style associated with the concept of the present. When negation is associated with the concept of the past tense, the cut was that, forming with such predicative connections as sucking, the sentence acquires various pragmatic meanings: story, rumor, suspicion, etc. This is also typical for other types of unscientific style.

The word "not (emas)" is usually attached to a noun, adjective, adjective, adverb and adverb, denying the meaning that is clear from them: *Oz emas, kelgan emas, katta emas, shahar emas.* (not small, not arrived, not big, not a city.)

Also, affirmation and negation serve for compactness of thought, linking together parts of a semantic sentence: *Sen emas, men boraman.*(not you, I will go.) At the same time, each of the statements is subject to separate persecution. Which one stands out depends on the tone and situation. But in such types of sentences, which have the form of negation of the section, in the general content, understandable from the sentence, there is a shine of power. For example, *Quruq gapdan boshqa narsa emas.* (nothing at all but only words.)

What (what meaning) the word does not negate depends on the environment in which words it is used, on the syntactic construction in which it participates.

For example, in the sentence below, the word "I" seems to negate the speaker expressed through the pronoun "I". But the more serious attention is paid to the content, the more it feels that it is not the sole identity of the subject that is prohibited. *Bir emas,ko'pchilik bosh qotirdi-yu,jarayon qiyin ketyapti.(*Not one, many nods that the process is going hard.)

"No" assistants is fundamentally different from other means of representing negation. Its main difference is that when other forms of inkor are applied to the joint, the confirmation value comes out (I can't read it, as if I don't have time). But none of the questions is preserved in the meaning of negation, no matter how many times it stutters in the sentence structure. Even none of the sections of the sentence containing the question is used both in the form of denial and in the form of confirmation.

"No" auxiliary participles nor participles without division are distinguished according to the syntactic norm of the language. "No" auxiliary manifestations of the sectional section of the Bund can be caused in accordance with the norm. *На ўқимайди, на ишламайди. Na o'qiydi, na ishlaydi*. (Neither reads nor works. Does not read And does Not work.) In the following case, the meaning of negation is emphasized.

"No" binder is used on a much broader scale: both the owner and the cross-section of the proposal, as well as one of the second-level sections, interact with this binder and form an organized Complex section or related joint proposals. "No" is characterized by this feature again, showing the speaker's neutrality by the role of other means of negation, this word constantly emphasizes some element in the semantic structure of the sentence. Sometimes it also performs a loading function. For example: *Na ko'kning fonari o'chmasdan, na yulduz sayr etib ko'chmasdan*. (neither the lantern of the chest turns off, nor the star moves in a circle.) "No" connector is connected together with other means (no, absolutely similar) that denote the denominator that denotes the denominator.

If no one, like nothing, participated in the generalizing word in sentences with the help of connective conjunctions, then the section of the sentence, of course, will be inedible. Because the above generalizing words prevent the arrival of the cross in the form of confirmation: *Ezgu umr yo'lidagi izlarni na qor, na bo'ron, na shamol, xullas, hech narsa ko'molmaydi.*(no snow, no wind, no, so to speak, the burial of traces of a noble life). From this sentence, if the question "no" is raised, then there will be no place for "so" either.

In addition to special means of expressing negation, there are other means close to negation (peer). What they are involved in is happening in the context of denial with the help of the na helper.

Even if no question directly expresses the meaning of negation, it will be syntagmatically connected with other expressive means. It is applied with incisions without any incisions. The negation form in the Bund sentence is applied to the suffix. It is clear that double application of inkor will lead to strict absolute confirmation.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the affirmative and lexical means (no, no, no, etc.) forming sentences with negation are directly or indirectly influenced by the linguophilosophical reaction of the linguistic particle "man" in the process of speech.

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