

направляющим и поддерживающим детей в процессе обучения. Интеграция лингвистических технологий в дошкольное образование является необходимой.

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LEXICAL EXPRESSION OF NEGATION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation. *The present article deals with the lexical peculiarities of the category of Negation in the English languages. The Negation in Modern English has been studied from the point of different aspects of the language development. In the article the negation is viewed from the point of different lexical expressions.*

Key words: *negative meaning, word classes, parts of speech, simple words, derived words, compound words, pronouns, negative affixes, lexical meaning.*

The present study of role of the negative expressions in the comparative languages represents a peculiar linguistic interest equally as the problem of changes of negation in the course of development of a language. However, in scientific literature the problem of negation in a language little has been worked out so far. The negation in the modern English and Karakalpak language

includes variety of meanings such as the meanings of deprivation, devoiding, absence, insolvency, mistakes, incorrectness, failures and etc. [8; 16; 180-196, 32, 205]. This category is expressed directly lexical, multiple words designating above mentioned negative phenomena, properties, references and concepts. They can be expressed with simple, derivative and also with compound words which cover almost all the parts of speech:

Simple words:

refuse (noun) – qaytis, to refuse (verb) – qaytis qiliw
 short (adjective) – qisqa, kelte
 bad (adjective) – jaman
 no (pronoun) – hesh
 not (particle) – joq
 never (adverb) – heshqashan
 mistaken (verb, participle 2) – qa'telesken
 relapse (noun) – awiriwdin' qayta qoziwi
 error (noun) – qa'teshilik

Derived words:

Rejection (noun) – qaytis etiw
 Illegal (adjective) – nizamsiz
 Uneatable (adjective) – jewge bolmaytug'in
 Unimportant (adjective) - a'hmiyetsiz
 Foolish (adjective) – aqmaq
 Ugly (adjective) – siqilsiz
 Wicked – a'zzi, na'renjan
 Stupid – nadan

Compound words:

Ill-bred – qopal, ta'rbiyasiz, ta'rbiya ko'rmegen
 Ill-fated – baxti qara, baxitsiz
 Ill-disposed – jawiz, zalim, reyimsiz
 Evil-hearted – qara ju'rek
 Evil-doer – jinayatker
 Evil-minded – jawiz, o'shli, qas

If the negative words are classified by the word structure, they can be distinguished by according to with: antonymic and synonymic features, Antonymicity and Synonymicity in correlation with parts of Speech. In most cases negative is expressed by adjectives than other parts of speech.

Antonymicity is one of the most productive types of expressions of negation in English and Karakalpak languages. Antonyms are typical to words which comprise in its direct meaning pointing quality, as it is noun (light - darkness), or verb (to freeze – to thaw), adjective (brave - coward), adverb (ever - never), especially is rich in antonyms denoting negative quality [10; 13, 221]. Examples are:

beautiful – ugly	sweet – bitter
bold – bashful	bright – dim,
young – old	good – bad

Nouns denoting negation have following corresponding couples with the meaning of:

1. Denoting feeling, mood and state of a person (man): love-hatred, respect-scorn, joy-sorrow, timid-arrogant.
2. Denoting state and activity of a person: health-illness, life-death.
3. Denoting color, time, action and etc: white-black, light-dark, day-night, to be born-to die, to praise-to slander.

In English we can find a few synonymic antonyms correlating to one antonymic line which expresses negation. For example, bright – dim, dull, sad according to different semantic varieties of the word “bright”.

The Semantics of antonyms consist of two opposite meanings affirmativeness (positive) and negativeness (negative). Therefore, the indication, with which the notions are in contradiction, can be revealed in various degrees.

So, as in the example “tall-short” - the notion of height, “good-bad” – the notion of quality (as in another example “life-death” – the negativity can be expressed) is expressed ultimately in positive and negative degree, as in another example like “life-death” the negativity can be expressed not only by the primary way in antonymous pairs, but by derivational way, about which it was mentioned in the second chapter of the work. However, some lexicologists accept words with different roots as antonyms, that’s to say they do not consider words with the same roots as well as with the help of affixes, such as: Happy-unhappy, useful-useless, order-disorder. Moreover, Eliseeva points out that antonymia, that’s to say contradiction by positiveness and negativeness can be not only linguistic, but contextual as well.

Bright examples of such usage of contradiction can be noticed in belles-lettres work “A Tale of Two Cities” of Ch. Dickens: “It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us...”.

Negativity is also expressed with the help of various parts of speech, such as nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs and also another parts of speech, such as prepositions, particles [29, 44; 31; 38, 138].

In regarding the category of nouns, the negativity is connected with abstract notions: belief-disbelief, love-hate, truth-lie, friend-enemy, friendship-hostility, which are expressed in most cases with the help of affixal method.

In regarding the category of pronouns, the negativity is expressed by negative pronouns, such as:

No – hesh, heshqanday, dim

None – heshbir, heshna’rse, heshkim, heshqashan

No one – heshkim, heshkimnin’, heshbir adam

Nobody – heshkim, hesh adam

Nothing – heshna’rse, heshqanday

Neither – heshbiri, heshbiri de, heshqaysisi.

The negative word “no” in the sentence carries out various lexical-grammatical and syntactical functions. It can be:

- a) An introductory part of the sentence: Do you know him? – No, I don’t.
- b) A negative indicator with an auxiliary verb do/does together with the predicate, where the whole meaning of the sentence is negative: He did not go there yesterday.

- c) Controlling element of the noun, which negates the whole meaning of the sentence: No man could complete with him.
- d) Nobody, none, no one functioning as subject, negates the meaning of the whole sentence: Nobody would harm him.
- e) No when goes with gerund expresses prohibited action: No smoking, no talking.

Regarding the category of adjectives, only the antonymy differentiates positivity and negativity in binary opposition. For example: collocations like to be ill – to be well, to smell nice – to smell bad, to taste sweet – to taste bitter and etc, lion-hearted – hare-hearted.

Regarding the category of adverbs; the adverbs of negativity, as it's mentioned by L. G. Alekseev in his book are barely, hardly, badly, lazely, hardly ever, least of all, little, never, never again, not only, down nowhere, rarely, scarcely as others would be noticed in syntactical method of expression of negativity.

Regarding the category of verbs as well, the antonymy differentiates the meanings of negativity. Examples are:

to break – to construct, to destroy – to mend
to fall – to stand, to forget – to remember,
to settle – to unsettle, to explicit – to implicit,
to appear – to disappear, to ripe – to unripe,
to do harm – to do good, to be for – to be against
to deny – to forget.

Some prepositions and particles express negativity in syntactical use with the other part of speech, and in the structure of collocations and sentences. For example: unlike, in contrast with, neither...nor and negative particles are no, not, never, without, against, unaware, etc. Examples are:

You are **neither** a friend **nor** a servant.
Not a man, not a sail upon the sea.
I was **unaware** of it.

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INNOVATIONS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Abstract: *In a world frequently filled with stress, monotony, and obstacles, reading acts as both a refuge and an adventure for countless individuals. Books have the power to transport readers to*