



## Comparative-Typological Aspect of the Study of the Category of Denial

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the relevance of the comparative-typological study of the category of negation on the example of the English and Uzbek languages, provides an overview of scientific and theoretical materials devoted to the study of this problem.

**Key words:** comparative grammar, English language, Uzbek language, category of negation, functional semantics.

### Introduction.

Recently, the interest of linguists in comparative and typological studies has increased. Evidence of this can be the appearance of a number of fundamental scientific theoretical studies: monographs, books, manuals, articles and the holding of scientific and theoretical conferences devoted to the problems of comparative, typological and general linguistics. The closest attention of scientists to the study of problems of a comparative and typological nature is explained by the fact that comparative and typological linguistics have proven themselves as a reliable and competent source for establishing both general and distinctive patterns of development, formation and functioning of a language.

### Literary review and methodology.

The importance of comparative studies was noted by the following researchers: V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitsky, V.N. Yartseva, A.V. Isachenko, Sh. Bally. S. Bally believed that “thanks to comparative studies, the native language is illuminated with an unexpected light”. Acad. V.V. Vinogradov notes that “along with the comparative historical study of related languages, it is possible and even necessary to make a comparative or comparative study of languages of different systems” [11]. A comparative study of languages of different systems, along with common features, reveals differences between them, enriches linguistics with new scientific facts. According to the fair remark of V.N. Yartseva and A.V. Isachenko, the subject of comparative studies should not be separate disparate facts, but important and typical categorical phenomena characteristic of the systems of both compared languages.

The independence of our country has created favorable conditions for the development of all branches of science and technology, as well as the implementation of the National Program for the Training of Personnel. “Today, for our country, striving to take a worthy place in the world community, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the perfect knowledge of foreign languages by our people, all our people see their great future in harmony, cooperation with foreign partners” [9]. In the era of development of international cooperation, the study of foreign languages is of particular importance. That is why in the national republics there is a need for a comparative analysis of native and foreign languages. The last decades are characterized by the increased interest

of linguists in comparative and typological studies. At the present stage of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a well-thought-out policy of the state plays a huge role in solving a complex of economic, social and cultural problems, one of which is language.

All this, in general, determines the need to intensify research in the field of typological study of the cardinal problems of the English and Uzbek languages, the development and enrichment of linguistic methods. This is extremely necessary because many issues of the comparative typological characteristics of the English and Uzbek languages remain unexplored, which fully applies to the comparative characteristics of the expression of negation and affirmation in English and Uzbek. A comparative study of the facts of languages of different systems responds to topical issues of general linguistics, is determined by the need for theory and practice, theory of translation and linguistic methodology, teaching native and foreign languages. The comparative study of two languages of different systems is of great importance in translation work. When comparing two or more languages, their originality and patterns are especially clearly manifested. As for the study of questions of the theory and practice of translation, it cannot advance successfully at all if it is not based on the data of comparative typological studies. The growing interest in typological research in modern linguistics is associated with the achievements of the structural direction, which strives to develop a universal theory of linguistic analysis and pays more and more attention to the study of the interaction of language systems. A feature of comparative typological research is the desire for consistent implementation of the principle of consistency in the analysis and comparison of linguistic facts. This method is universal in that it goes beyond related languages and aims at a systematic comparison of the similarities and differences of language structures. According to V.N. Yartseva, "contrastive studies help to penetrate into the essence of linguistic processes and to better understand the laws that govern these processes: therefore, contrastive linguistics is the area of study where the paths of theory and practice intersect" [4].

Typological studies of languages of different systems is a relatively new problem and is the brainchild of system-structural linguistics of the mid-twentieth century. Until that time, multi-system languages and their single-tier phenomena were considered only in a comparative sense and pursued mainly scientific and methodological goals - ways of transmitting information encoded by the lexical and grammatical system of one language through another. System-typological studies of languages with different structures are a direct continuation of comparative research and pursue scientific and theoretical goals - a comparison of individual microsystems of languages with different structures in order to identify their structural, systemic commonalities and differences. Structural-typological studies, which have found wide distribution in the interpretation of structural features, mainly Western and Eastern European languages, have been greatly developed in comparing the structure of the Uzbek and Western European (primarily English and, in part, German) languages. In this area, some progress has been made in identifying the typological features of the English and Uzbek languages. This is a considerable merit of V.D. Arakina, S.N. Ivanova, G.P. Melnikova, A.A. Abduazizova, Zh. Buranova, A.A. Yuldasheva, D.M. Nasilova and others. In the light of the above, the problem of studying the structural typology of the English and Uzbek languages on the basis of the lexicogrammatical system appears relevant, as it anticipates new types of linguistic research in the field of languages of different systems.

The comparative-typological aspect of linguistics has at all times been the subject of careful and in-depth analysis by many researchers and scientists. Comparison as a research method has always been of scientific interest. Therefore, it is no coincidence that in recent years many major works and collections have appeared on the comparative study of related and unrelated languages (Russian and Uzbek, Russian and Turkic languages, German and Uzbek, English and Azerbaijani, etc.). English and Uzbek languages in a comparative typological aspect, which are of great relevance, both in theoretical and practical terms. A number of valuable studies have appeared on the comparative study of English and Uzbek languages.

The methodological basis of the work of M.A. Salieva is connected primarily with the lack of knowledge of the phonological structure of the word in Uzbek and the lack of its comparison with the English language. In this regard, M.A. Salieva studied the phonemic, phonotactic and prosodic

structure of the word of different system languages. M.A. Salieva notes that the diversity of languages is established not only with the help of morphological classification, but also "... individual languages differ not in different features, but in different degrees of manifestation of certain features or properties". When analyzing such languages as English and Uzbek, which are considered non-syllabic, it is necessary to be based on the word, because this allows a deeper analysis due to the inclusion of a morpheme, syllable and phoneme at the same time. In his work, M.A. Salieva made an attempt to find sufficiently effective methods and principles of comparative typological study of the phonological structure of a word in English and Uzbek with the involvement of some other languages, and, if possible, to establish differences and similarities in the use of phonemic and prosodic means.

The purpose of the study A.A. Abduazizova - to determine whether paralinguistic means are universal in English, Russian and Uzbek languages and what distinguishing features they are characterized in these languages, as well as how they function in verbal and non-verbal communication and written texts. The main objective of the work is a comparative analysis of paralinguistic means in English, Russian and Uzbek. The relevance of the study lies in the fact that in modern linguistics there are theoretically and practically no studies on the comparison of paralinguistic means in different languages [10].

In the work of Sh.S. Ashurov, the semantic features of elementary syntactic units in the position of the predicate in the sentence structure of the English and Uzbek languages are illustrated. The aim of the work is to carry out a typological study of the predicate in English and Uzbek, a component and syntactic analysis of syntactic units in the position of the predicate, and to identify isomorphic and allomorphic features of elements. Elementary syntactic units were also considered in the position of the nuclear predicating component (predicate) in the comparative typological terms of the English and Uzbek languages based on modeling in the syntagmatic and paradigmatic terms. Differential syntactic-semantic features, their variants on the basis of the method-experiment are revealed, and their main convergences and divergences are determined from the point of view of syntactic topics.

The methodological basis of T. Ergashev's work is the problem of comparative-typological study of the category of causation on the material of languages of different typological affiliation. The relevance of this study is dictated by the fact that, firstly, the general linguistic status of the category of causation has not yet been identified, based on its place in the voice system; secondly, a general methodology for its comparison in linguistic typology has not been developed; thirdly, there is still no complete analysis of language systems, based on the presence and absence of special language forms expressing causation; fourthly, causation in interlingual translation activity has been little studied, based on the general categorical essence of this phenomenon [8].

The research work of M.I. Gadoeva is devoted to the typological category of uncertainty, which is of great interest from the point of view of comparative linguistics, since the compared languages have a certain formal heterogeneity in the expression of the chosen categorical concept, which is expressed in the fact that in one language there are special units, while they are absent in another language. In almost all Germanic and Turkic languages, various aspects of certainty and uncertainty were considered. In typological terms, in the analyzed languages, uncertainty has not been studied taking into account the different levels and different bits, and on this basis, many aspects of this categorical concept still remain unresolved.

In the research work of T.A. Madrakhimov, the structural-semantic and functional-pragmatic features of the spoken language of English and Uzbek were analyzed from the point of view of communicative linguistics and comparative typology. The role and factors that determine the characteristics of colloquial speech in the compared languages are considered. The general and special features of the spoken language of English and Uzbek are explained, the study of their structural and semantic features and the identification of similarities and differences between them [12]. It should be noted that a comparative analysis of the English and Uzbek languages was also carried out by other researchers: U.K. Yusupov, Yu. Saidov, Kh.S. Barnakhodzhaeva, N.Z. Zufarova and others. After analyzing a number of works aimed at studying the English and Uzbek languages

in a comparative typological aspect, we noticed that interest in the study of languages of different systems remains increased, there is a relevance and scientific novelty of research.

When analyzing such languages as English and Uzbek, we would like to note that the problem of studying the ways of expressing negation in English and Uzbek has not yet received a comprehensive analysis. This is primarily due to the lack of knowledge of this issue in the comparative typological aspect, and this issue was not the object of a special study. The relevance of the study will be due to the exceptional importance for the structure of any language, which has the category of negation. The need to study such an obligatory characteristic of language is obvious, and the importance of the problem of negation for theoretical linguistics and semiotics, for the semiosis of a language follows from the obligatory category of negation for any language. The study of the category of negation necessarily leads to the disclosure of the problem of "language and thinking"; in this regard, questions about the relationship between logic and linguistics, judgments and sentences, words and concepts are considered - all these are topical and most controversial problems of modern theoretical linguistics. There are a number of works aimed at studying the category of negation in the English and Uzbek languages in a general aspect, but studies in the comparative typological aspect have not been carried out.

Conclusions and perspective. Taking into account the above, we can conclude that, despite the existence of a number of studies devoted to the consideration of negation in both languages, this problem has not yet received a comprehensive analysis. Thus, we can conclude that the issue of studying the expression of ways of negation in the English and Uzbek languages in a comparative typological aspect was not the object of a special study and today it seems to be an urgent problem in this area of linguistics.

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