

VERBAL AND NONVERBAL MEANS OF NEGATION

Sakharova N.

(Sumy State University)

Anokhin Y.

(SE Ukrmetrstandard)

Academic supervisor – D. Litt, Prof. Shvachko S. O.

Negation turns to be a pragmatic, semantic, morphologic and syntactic category, therefore it can be found in all languages. Every language possesses affirmative and negative forms of expression [2, 109]. Negation, as an interdisciplinary science, is related to linguistics, philosophy, logic, psychology, mathematics etc. This fact explains exceptional status in the scientific world picture. Modern linguistics' studies focus on an integrated approach to the language. It seems to be viewed not only as a distinct semiotic system, but also as the means of communication, thinking and understanding the world as a whole.

Negation is reflected at all levels of a language. First of all, it can be expressed explicitly (using special language units) and implicitly (hidden). This means one should take into account not only the surface structures, but also its deep structures. Based on empirical data analyzed in the English discourse, negation is mainly expressed explicitly.

The category of negation can be expressed both verbally and nonverbally. Verbally it can be conveyed with the help of lexical means, represented by semantic markers of an implicit negative meaning, including basic verbs (*to deny, to reject, to end, to banish, to antagonize, to abandon, to refrain, to hate, to stop, to fail, to absent, to lack*) and phrasal verbs (*to give up, to take away, to back away, to shut down, to shut up*).

Negation is expressed by morphemic means [3, 47], transmitted via negative affixation: *ir-* (*irrational*), *dis-* (*disarmingly, dissatisfaction, disposition*), *anti-* (*antisocial*), *in-* (*inconsiderate, indelicate*), *un-* (*unfair, unbearable, undeserved, unpredicted*), *-less* (*seedless, thoughtless, relentless, merciless, heartlessness*), *-free* (*carefree, moneyfree, duty-free*) etc.

The category of negation as a fundamental category of world knowledge, is characterized by a complex and varied system of means and forms of representation that are particularly denominated at the grammatical level. Thus, negation is expressed by negative particles *no* and *not*, modal structures (*ought to + infinitive* and *might have + verb*) and conditional sentences, while on the syntactic level the important markers of negation are syntactic formants *neither ... nor, unless and lest*. Questioning and imperative sentences can also carry a negative meaning, giving it an emotional and expressive coloring. Verbal communication components primary use metaphors and epithets in order to transfer the comparison.

Nonverbal means of negation's categorization are fully reflected at the cultural level and generally belong to the semiotic gestures that identify denial [4, 15]. Non-verbal expression of negation correlates with the feelings of the speaker, namely uncertainty, anger, disappointment, assessment, it underlines his/her emotional state.

In every language there are individual heterogeneous nonverbal negation markers. Such cross-language contradictions are expressed by the help of cultural models. For example, in the Bulgarian language head shaking means consent, while for the Ukrainian, Russian and English languages this gesture marks negation. Sometimes these semiotic signs create a great problem for conveying information. However, there are homogeneous commonly used negative markers in all languages. For example, there are some well-known nonverbal markers of negation: *to shake one's head, to avert one's face, to shrug one's shoulders* etc.

Nonverbal means are not only associated with various sensory systems, but can also be correlated with extralinguistic factors of communications (pauses while talking, laughing, etc.) That's why intonation, tone of an expression, modulation of voice, facial expressions, gestures, smiles belong to the nonverbal expression level: *in a tone of disapproval, to shake one's head in denial, to laugh scornfully* etc.

Nonverbal components are considered to be the object of linguistic, psychological, sociological and discursive analysis [1, 5]. They have unconscious, spontaneous and planned nature, as nonverbal human behavior points out a certain psychological state.

An interaction of verbal and non-verbal components also plays an important part in the explication of negation. Nonverbal means enhance the effect of words, providing more opportunities for recognition of denial. But it can also be refuted due to the dissonant implementation. Despite the double nature of non-verbal means, they still contribute to facilitation and acceleration of the communication process.

The study has been conducted on the empirical material collected from 4716 pages. It consists of 1,200 language units possessing a negative meaning. There are 1053 cases of mononegation and 151 cases of polynegation. Thus, the ratio of mononegation to polynegation is 7 to 1. Verbal negation is expressed by 755 notional parts of speech, including nouns 76 (*disappointment, failure, disbelief, nonsense, disapproval*), 196 verbs (*to give up, to end, to fail, to hate, to disappear*), 192 adjectives (*uneven, unusual, unbearable, seedless, disgraced*), 85 pronouns (*none, nobody, nothing, no one*) and 206 adverbs (*never, regardlessly, impatiently, hardly, unflatteringly, hopelessly*). There are 674 structural parts of speech

that include 12 prepositions (*except of, excluding, opposite to, unlike*), 29 conjunctions (*neither ... nor, unless, lest*) and 633 particles (*not, no*). Accordingly, the ratio of notional parts of speech to structural ones is 5 to 4. Herewith we can once more confirm that English is a mononegative language and the notional words prevail in explicating the category of negation.

In our opinion, the category of negation and verbal and nonverbal means of its expression have a wide potential for further research.

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Sakharova, N. Verbal and nonverbal means of negation [Текст] / N. Sakharova, Y. Anokhin ; academic supervisor S.O. Shvachko // Перекладацькі інновації : матеріали V Всеукраїнської студентської науково-практичної конференції, м. Суми, 12-13 березня 2015 р. / Редкол.: С.О. Швачко, І.К. Кобякова, О.О. Жулавська та ін. - Суми : СумДУ, 2015. - С. 44-47.