

NEGATION VS HETEROGENEOUS LEVELS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Being the basic mental operations, negation is an important category of speech. The universality of negation is determined by human desire to differentiate the reality and reflection of this process in the language. In linguistics negation is often viewed as an element of sentence meaning that indicates the connection between the components of the sentence, that do not really exist or that the affirmative sentence is identified by speaker as false.

The *relevance of this theme* is that negation is a multifaceted phenomenon changing with the development of language, that requires constant reflection. Despite many publications and studies conducted by linguists, problem of negation is poorly studied.

The *object* of the paper is negation in the English discourse. By nature of the attitude towards the reality expressed in the sentence, negation can be divided into positive and negative. Negation is accompanied by a statement implicit and explicit. Affirmative and negative statements are interrelated phenomena. Every negation is the assertion of the contrary. In English, the negation can be expressed by:

- a) subject: *Nothing will induce me to part with him.*
- b) predicate: *I do not think your team could pull through the sand.*
- c) object: *I tell you I have nothing like that for you to do.*
- d) adverbial modifier of time: *They never make a mistake.*
- e) with negative conjunction:
There was no sunshine in the valley now in December.

In speech negation can be transmitted through various means such as negative words, negative prefixes and negative forms of the verb, or may not have individual expression, as a component of the word (*to refuse = not to accept*). A word without a negative prefix can be seen as a word with negative meaning. This is the expression of negation at the lexical level. These words have implicit negation.

Implicitness is a phenomenon characterized by unspoken elements. It is observed at every speech level. Lexical negation means include meaningful parts of speech and syntactic formants. Thus lexical means of expressing negation are those markers that contain negation in their semantics. The negative word meaning of one speech unit fluently moves to another part of the speech in the process of word-building. *I hated to go out into the night; The papers all said he was a fiend.*

Affixation refers to morphemic means of negation represented by prefixation and suffixation. The most commonly used prefixes with negative meanings are: *il-, ir-, im-, in-, -un-, dis-, mis-, non-, de.* *incorrect - correct; improbable - probable; illegal - legal, unusual, dislike, misunderstand, decode.*

Suffix – less is used to express negation. It points out the absence of somethings that expressed by noun without this suffix. After that a noun becomes adjective: *homeless, motionless.*

Suffix -free is used to indicate the absence, lack of something. For example: *fat-free, calorie-free - without the calories, cholesterol-free, salt-free - no salt.*

In English the negative affixes are attached to nominal stem. Prefixes are a significant majority. Compatibility of negative affixes to the stem of different parts of speech varies from language to language and inside one language.

Verbal stems are very rare combined with negative affixes because verbal negation transmits in English by analytical form of the verb with particle *not.*

When one is bitten on the chest there is not much that can be done.

Fog and rain did not go together.

Ways of expressing negation are particles *not, no;* negative pronouns *none, nothing;* preposition *without;* adverbs *never, scarcely.*

The main morphemic means of negation is prefixation and affixation, and negative affixes are used frequently. At the level of negative particles, *not* is the basic means of negative sentences, and it can provide a negative connotation for different parts of sentences (eg, predicate);

Lexical means of expressing negation are independent. Negation moves freely from one part to another part of speech derived from it.

In our analysis we found out 412 examples of negation at lexical level, 208 at morphemic level, and 580 examples at grammatical level. We defined the main means of negation in English, and completed the main task of the paper.

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