

**IS'HOQXON IBRAT NOMIDAGI NAMANGAN DAVLAT CHET TILLARI  
INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**TOSHXONOV LOCHINBEK TURSUNBOYEVICH**

**BADIIY DISKURSDA INKOR KATEGORIYASI  
VOQELANISHINING KOGNITIV-LINGVISTIK TADQIQI  
(INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI MATERIALLARI ASOSIDA)**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik  
va tarjimashunoslik**

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Namangan – 2025**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
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**Content of Dissertation Abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in  
Philological Sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по  
филологическим наукам**

**Toshxonov Lochinbek Tursunboyevich**

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**Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2024.4.PhD/Fil1168 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.**

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## KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida til birliklarining inson tafakkuridagi kognitiv jarayonlar orqali shakllanishi va qo'llanilishini tahlil qilish dolzarb vazifalardandir. Jahon tillarida inkor kategoriyasini ifoda etishning turli usullari mavjud bo'lib, har bir til o'zining grammatik qurilishining qonuniyatlaridan kelib chiqib, aniq tizimga ega bo'lgan ifoda vositalarining majmuini ishlab chiqqan. Hind-yevropa tillarida ko'proq leksik va sintaktik usullar orqali inkorni ifoda etish ustun tursa, turkiy tillarda morfologik usul ko'proq ustun turadi. Bundan tashqari, dunyo tillarida shaklan bo'lishli, mazmunan bo'lishsiz yoki inkor ma'noga ega bo'lgan gaplar orqali ham ushbu kategoriya o'z ifodasini topadi. Lisoniy jihatdan inkorning muhim stilistik imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, uning ekspressiv xususiyatlari masalasi haligacha har tomonlama ko'rib chiqilmagan va ayni paytlarda lingvistik stilistika sohasidagi mutaxassislarining diqqat markazida bo'lib kelmoqda. Bu esa tilshunoslikda inkor kategoriyasi voqelanishining lingvokognitiv jihatlarini o'rganish zaruriyati va dolzarbligini belgilab beradi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida inkor kategoriyasi mantiq, falsafa, psixologiya, tilshunoslik kabi turli fanlar kesimida samarali o'rganilgan. Inkorning xilma-xil jihatlariga bag'ishlangan asarlarda inson tafakkuriga xos bo'lgan lingvistik inkor va uning konseptual asoslari o'zaro bog'liqligi doimo ta'kidlanadi. Inkor kategoriyasiga ta'rif berishda olimlar mantiqiy va psixologik nuqtayi nazarda turganlar. So'nggi paytlarda tildagi inkor kategoriyasi o'zining tub mohiyati va ma'no majmuasiga ko'ra mantiqiy inkordan keng va mufassalroqdir degan fikr ilgari surilmoqda. Buning natijasi o'laroq tildagi inkorni mantiqiy va psixologik inkordan farqlash uchun uning grammatik ma'no mohiyatini aniqlash zaruriyati yuzaga kelmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda "ilmiy, intellektual va moliyaviy resurslarni to'liq safarbar etgan holda ilmiy-innovatsion salohiyatdan keng foydalanish, kelgusida fanni uzluksiz isloh qilishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilash"<sup>1</sup> vazifalari izchil hal etilmoqda. Bu vazifalar tilshunoslikda inkor kategoriyasining metasemiotik xususiyatlarini ingliz va o'zbek tillarida funksional yondashuv va kognitiv-diskursiv paradigma nuqtayi nazaridan ko'rib chiqishni talab etadi. Zero, tillarning fonetik, leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarinigina emas, balki xalq madaniyati, ma'naviyati, urf-odatlarini, an'ana va qadriyatlarini asosida shakllangan milliy-mental xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi hodisalarni, xususan, inkor kategoriyasini lingvokognitiv aspektida tadqiq etish muhim masala hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish to'g'risida", 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 29 октябрдаги ПФ-6097-сон «Илм-фanni 2030 йилгача ривожлантириш концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида» Фармони // <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5073449> (Murojaat sanasi: 15.01.2021)

haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganining o‘ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirishni sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmon va qarorlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa huquqiy-me‘yoriy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy, ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.** Badiiy diskursda inkor kategoriyasining ifodalanishini o‘rganishning bir necha usullari mavjud.

Inkor kategoriyasining ifodalanishi, badiiy diskursning maqsad va mavzusiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Bu kategoriyani tushunish uchun, badiiy asarlar, she‘rlar, hikoyalar va boshqa badiiy usullar ustida tahlil va tadqiqotlar olib boriladi. Bu usullar orqali, inkor kategoriyasining ifodalanishi va uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari aniqlanadi.

Jahon tilshunosligida inkor kategoriyasining tadqiqi, ikkilamchi inkor, inkorning til tizimida tutgan o‘rni, mononegativ va polonegativ strukturali tillar, implitsit va eksplitsit ifodalanuvchi inkor, inkorning stilistik xususiyatlari kabi masalalarning tadqiqi yuzasidan jahon hamda yurtimiz tilshunoslari tomonidan ko‘plab tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan va muhim ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar ilgari surilgan. Jumladan, Yevropa va AQSh tilshunolaridan C.L.Baker, W.A.Ladusaw, G.Tottie, J.R.Payne, I.Laka, L.R.Horn, W.A.Ladusaw, J.Hoeksema, J.M.Saury, S.T.Muntana; rus olimlaridan N.A.Bulax, P.A.Afanas’ev, V.N.Bondarenko, T.M.Shomaxova, Yu.V.Golovneva, V.N.Pilatova, O.A.Prokofeva, S.V.Paraxovskaya, I.V.Milyaeva, Z.S.Xabekirova, Ye.S.Kubryakova, I.A.Demidova, M.V.Basina, F.Sh.Aliguseynova, Yu.N.Petrova, Yu.N.Kondrakova, A.A.Musaeva, O.A.Stroganova, A.B.Djalilova, P.N.Islamova, Ye.V.Senko, T.G.Sikalidi, P.O.Rosyaykin; o‘zbek tilshunolaridan S.R.Rahimov<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>2</sup> Рахимов С. Вопросы структурно-типологической характеристики предложения. – Ташкент: Фан, 1978. – 118 с.; Nurmonov A. Tasdiq va inkorning paralingvistik vositalar yordamida ifodalanishi // O‘zbek tili adabiyoti. – Toshkent. Fan. 1979. №1. – В. 31-34.; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг амалий стилистикаси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1992. – 159 б.; Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Гапнинг семантик – синтактик қурилиш қолипи ва пропозитив структураси ўртасидаги муносабат (ўзбек тилидаги йўқлик-мавжудлик белгилари асосида зидланувчи гаплар мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 47 б.; Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва мононегативлик муаммоси: Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 141 б.

A.Nurmonov, E.Qilichev, D.Lutfullayeva va V.A.Vositov kabi olimlar izlanishlar olib borgan.

Shu o'rinda tilshunos olimlardan N.A.Bulax nemis adabiy tilida inkorning ifodalanishini<sup>3</sup>, P.A.Afnas'ev so'zlashuv nutqida tasdiq va inkorning ifodalanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini, D.Lutfullaeva gapning yo'qlik-mavjudlik belgilari asosida zidlanuvchi gaplar misolida semantik-sintaktik qurilishini<sup>4</sup>, S.R.Rahimov inkorni ifodalovchi elementlarni umumiy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan tasniflab, inkor kategoriyasini turli sistemaga mansub tillar misolida leksik sathda<sup>5</sup>, V.A.Vositov esa inkorni umumiy nuqtai nazardan tahlil etib, o'z nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida polinegativlik va mononegativlik hodisalarning ifoda va mazmun aloqasini tipologik jihatdan tahlil qilgan<sup>6</sup>.

Tilda turli inkor vositalarining qo'llanishi: leksik, morfologik va sintaktik jihatdan ifodalanadigan nihoyatda murakkab tushunchadir.<sup>7</sup> Bu haqida S.V.Paraxovskaya muloqotda kesim va kesimli gaplarning o'rni va ularning qo'llanilishini, O.V.Stafeyeva esa til va madaniyatning munosabatlari va o'zaro ta'sirini lingvokulturologik nuqtayi nazardan o'rgangan.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Zamonaviy tilshunoslik muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va o'zbek tillari badiiy diskursida inkor kategoriyasini voqelantiruvchi birliklarni lingvokognitiv jihatdan tadqiq etishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

inkor kategoriyasining tilshunoslikga tutash gumanitar fanlar tizimidagi o'rni masalasini yoritish;

badiiy diskursda inkor kategoriyasining funksional-semantik va lingvokognitiv xususiyatlarini ko'rib chiqish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida inkor kategoriyasining stilistik jihatdan nutqda voqelanishiga va ko'chma ma'noda qo'llanilishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida polemik diskursda inkorning funksional-stilistik jihatlarini asoslash.

**Tadqiqot obyekt**i sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillari badiiy diskursida qo'llanilgan inkor kategoriyasini ifodalovchi birliklar tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** o'zbek, ingliz tillari badiiy diskursida inkorni ifodalovchi birliklarning konseptual belgilari, semantikasi lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

<sup>3</sup> Булах Н.А. Средства отрицания в немецком литературном языке. Ярославл, 1962. – 90 с.

<sup>4</sup> Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Гапнинг семантик – синтактик қурилиш қолини ва пропозотив структураси ўртасидаги муносабат (ўзбек тилидаги йўқлик-мавжудлик белgilari asosida zidlanuvchi gaplar misolida): Филол. фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 47 б.

<sup>5</sup> Рахимов С. Ко'rsatilgan manba. - 118 с.

<sup>6</sup> Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва мононегативлик муаммоси: Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 141 б.

<sup>7</sup> Параховская С.В. Слово как объект категоризации и концептуализации (На материале междометий современного английского языка): Дисс....канд. филол. Наук. – Москва, 2003. – 196 с.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda chog'ishtirma, komponent tahlil, kontekstual tushuntirish, lug'at ta'riflarini tahlil qilish usullari qo'llanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:**

ingliz va o'zbek tillari badiiy diskursida inkor kategoriyasining kognitiv jarayonning o'ziga xos belgisi bo'lib xizmat qilishi va qahramonlarning ichki kechinmalari, his-tuyg'ulari, ichki nutqidagi o'ziga-o'zi murojaat qilishi orqali voqelikni inkor qilishi kabi lisoniy jarayonlar ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ikki tomonlama inkor kategoriyasi badiiy asarlarda ishlatilganda predikatning mantiqiy bifurkatsiyasi (ikki xil tushunish) hodisasini yuzaga keltirishi mumkinligi asoslangan;

badiiy diskursda inkor kategoriyasi orqali asar qahramonining voqelikni inkor qilishi, ta'kidlashi, tasdiqlashi, o'zini-o'zi kashf etishi va idrok etishi jarayonini amalga oshirishda kinoya va litota stilistik vositalari eng sermahsul ekani aniqlangan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida inkor kategoriyasining tasvirlanayotgan voqealarga afsuslanish, qoralash, g'azablanish, norozilik kabi hissiy baho berishi, shuningdek, personajning xarakter xususiyatini yoki uning intellektual qobiliyatini aniqlashga ko'maklashishi asoslab berilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi quyidagilardan iborat:**

ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish: Inkor kategoriyasi katta miqdordagi ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish, ulardan anglashilgan ma'noni kontekstda tushunish imkonini beradi;

savollar va javoblar: Inkor kategoriyasini qo'llash yordamida foydalanuvchilarning savollariga javob berish va ular bilan so'zlashish imkoniyatini beradi;

maslahatlar va ko'rsatmalar: Inkor vositalardan foydalanish orqali foydalanuvchilarga maslahatlar va ko'rsatmalar berish, ularning talablari va so'rovlari bo'yicha yordam beradi;

tarjima va tafsilotlash: Inkor kategoriyasini vazifalarini tushunish orqali matnlarni boshqa tillarga tarjima qilish va ularni tafsiflash imkonini beradi;

o'rganish va ta'lim: Inkor kategoriyasini qo'llash, foydalanuvchilarga o'rganish, ta'lim jarayoni, savollarga javob berish va ma'lumotlarni taxrirlashga yordam beradi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy konferensiya materiallari to'plamlari, OAK ro'yxatidagi jurnallar hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining **ilmiy** ahamiyati shundaki, badiiy diskursdagi inkor kategoriyasining kognitiv tilshunoslik, pragmatika, pragmalingvistika, va sotsiopragmatikaga doir izlanishlarda tadqiq etilayotgan masalaning keyinchalik yanada chuqurroq o'rganilishi amaliy jihatdan ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, kelgusida nutq madaniyati, ritorika, stilistika, sotsiologiyaga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun ham bevosita material bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining **amaliy** ahamiyati ishda ilgari surilgan g'oyalar, nazariy qarash va amaliy tavsiyalar darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratishda hamda ma'ruza matnlari tayyorlashda, to'plangan materiallar oliy o'quv yurtlarining filologiya fakultetlarida, stilistika bo'yicha maxsus kurslarni ishlab chiqishda, matnni talqin qilish muammosi bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlarda foydalanish imkoniyati bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Badiiy diskursda inkor kategoriyasi voqelanishining kognitiv-lingvistik tadqiqi asosida:

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Badiiy diskursda inkor kategoriyasi voqelanishining kognitiv-lingvistik tadqiqi asosida:

ingliz va o'zbek tillari badiiy diskursida inkor kategoriyasining kognitiv jarayonning o'ziga xos belgisi bo'lib xizmat qilishi va qahramonlarning ichki kechinmalari, his-tuyg'ulari, ichki nutqidagi o'ziga-o'zi murojaat qilishi orqali voqelikni inkor qilishi kabi yangiliklardan Namangan davlat universiteti Amaliy ingliz tili kafedrasida falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) D.M.Sarimsaqova boshchiligida AQShning O'zbekistondagi elchixonasining Alumni Outreach Grants Program dasturi doirasida 2020-2021-yillarda Namangan davlat universitetida bajarilgan S-UZ800-20-IN-0106 raqamli "Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers" amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (Namangan davlat universitetining 2024-yil 25-oktyabrdagi 1121-04-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar, ilmiy yangiliklar asosida dastur va qo'llanmalarni yaratishga, ta'lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida inkor kategoriyasining tasvirlanayotgan voqealarga afsuslanish, qoralash, g'azablanish, norozilik kabi hissiy baho berishi, shuningdek, personajning xarakter xususiyatini yoki uning intellektual qobiliyatini aniqlashga ko'maklashishi kabi ilmiy yangiliklardan Qo'qon davlat pedagogika instituti o'qituvchisi A.Najmeddinov rahbarligida S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067 (PO20002335) raqamli "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" nomli Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari ta'lim va madaniy ishlar byurosi bilan hamkorlikdagi amaliy loyihasi doirasidagi ta'limiy, madaniy sohadagi tadbirlar, amaliy ishlarda foydalanilgan (Qo'qon davlat pedagogika institutining 2024-yil 03-oktabrgi 122-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan qator taklif va tavsiyalar, ilmiy yangiliklar asosida dastur va qo'llanmalarni yaratishga, ta'lim hamda madaniyatni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil etishga xizmat qilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida ikki tomonlama inkor kategoriyasi badiiy asarlarda ishlatilganda predikatning mantiqiy bifurkatsiyasi (ikki xil tushunish) hodisasini yuzaga keltirishi mumkinligi hamda badiiy diskursda inkor kategoriyasi orqali asar qahramonining voqelikni inkor qilishi, ta'kidlashi, tasdiqlashi, o'zini-o'zi kashf etishi va idrok etishi jarayonini amalga oshirishda kinoya va litota stilistik vositalari eng sermahsul ekanligi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali DM "Madaniy-ma'rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar" muharririyati tomonidan tayyorlangan "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot",

“Adabiy jarayon”, “Jahon adabiyoti” radioeshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2024-yil 26-sentabrdagi 04-36-1062-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ushbu teleko‘rsatuvlar ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan boyigan, ijtimoiy xususiyatlari ortgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalaridan foydalanilgan holatda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2023-yil 27-martdagi 68-sonli buyrug‘iga asosan “Yuristlar uchun xorijiy til (ingliz tili)” (guvohnoma №68-256 sonli) va “Iqtisodchilar uchun xorijiy til (ingliz tili)” (guvohnoma № 68-576 sonli) nomli darsliklari yaratilishida unumli foydalanildi, hamda olib borilgan tadqiqotning asosiy mazmuni va natijalari 8 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda, jumladan, 4 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika va hududiy ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda muhokama qilingan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 25 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 4 ta ilmiy maqola, shundan 1 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, uning umumiy hajmi 162 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiyaning dolzarbligi, zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti bayon qilingan. Respublika fan va texnologiyalar komitetining ustivor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari ko‘rsatilgan, shuningdek, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, ishonchliligi bayon qilingan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Birinchi bob **“Tilshunoslikda inkor kategoriyasini o‘rganilishining nazariy asoslari”** mavzusida bo‘lib, to‘rt fasldan iborat.

Bobning birinchi fasli *“Inkor kategoriyasi umumiy tilshunoslik predmeti sifatida”* deb nomlanadi va u tilshunoslikdagi kategoriya mantiq, falsafa va psixologiyadagi muammolarni qamrab olgan. Inkorni mantiqiy va psixologik inkordan farqlash uchun tilshunoslar inkorning grammatik ma’no mohiyatini aniqlashga o‘z e’tiborini qaratganlar.<sup>8</sup> I.Brodskiyning (1940-1996) she’r, pyesa va publitsistik to‘plamlarida yolg‘izlangan kishi bilan bir kam dunyo o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatlar kinoyaviy ko‘tarinki uslubda aks ettirilgan.<sup>9</sup>

A.Qodiriyning “O‘tgan kunlar” romanidan keltirilgan quyidagi parchada *“- Sizmi? - deb kulimsiradi. - Otam bo‘lmasangiz ham meni otalik muxabbati bilan suygan sodiq va mehribon bir kishimsiz - ya’ni ma’naviy otam”* inkor voqelikni

<sup>8</sup> Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва мононегативлик муаммоси. Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 14.

<sup>9</sup> <https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-sheriyati/rus-sheriyati/iosif-brodskiy/>

ta'kidlash va tasdiqlash ma'nosida, lisoniy jihatdan inkorning ma'no doirasi: ta'jublanish, yo'qlik, mavjud bo'lmaslik, mahrumlik, mos kelmaslik, rad etish, kelishmovchilik, e'tiroz, ta'qiqlash ma'nolari keltirib o'tilgan.

Tilning nutq orqali mavjudligi va rivojlanishi, unga insonning ta'siri "Tilshunoslik terminlari lug'ati"da keltirilishicha inkor, leksik, frazeologik, sintaktik jihatdan gapning elementlari o'rtasidagi bog'lanishning haqiqatda mavjud emasligini bildiradi".<sup>10</sup> Yani, inkor til birliklari: leksemalar, morfemalar orqali ifodalanadi.

Ingliz tilida inkorni *no, no one, none, nothing, nobody, neither* olmoshlari, *never, nowhere* ravishlari, *not* inkor so'zi, *a-, dis-, in-, il-, im-, ir-, non-, un-* prefikslari va *-less* inkor suffiksi orqali ifodalanadi: *amoral, dishonest, injustice, illiterate, impolite, irrelevant, non-scientific, unlucky, useless*.

O'zbek ilida esa inkor kategoriyasi *-ma, -siz, -may, -mas* suffikslari, *no-, be-, bad-, ne-, bil-, bo-, g'ayri-* prefikslari, *-sa ham, yo... yo, na... na* bog'lovchilari, *lekin, ammo, biroq* kabi inkor bog'lovchilari, *emas, yo 'k, inkor, e'tiroz* kabi inkorni ifodalovchi so'zlar, *kam* ravishi va *hech* inkor olmoshi bilan ifodalanadi. Masalan. *bo'lmas, bo'lmasliqni, noqulay, noma'lum, beozor, "bir-biravingizdan kamligingiz yo'q"...*, *"Haqqingiz bormi dedi, - dedi Otabek, -ammo birinchilardan"...*, *Uylanganmisiz? – Yo'q.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. – B. 44)

Lingvistik inkor, birinchi navbatda, salbiy so'zlar (inkor olmoshlari, ravishlari va yuklamalaridan)dan iborat bo'lib, inkor og'zaki predikatsiyaning bir qismi sifatida (not va n't kabi to'liq yoki qisqa inkor shakllar bilan ifodalanadi), shuningdek, morfemik strukturaga ega leksik birliklar tarkibiga inkor affikslari ham kiradi. Ma'lumki, *absent, fail, lack* shakl jihatdan ijobiy bo'lishiga qaramay inkor ma'noni bildiradi. Huddi shunday leksik birliklar o'zbek tilida ham mavjud bo'lib, *ammo, e'tiroz, goh, kam* so'zlari orqali ifodalanadi.

Inkorning grammatik tuzilishi haqida V.V.Vinogradov, til va tafakkur munosabati, tilning obyektiv mavjudligi, til birliklarida leksik va grammatik elementlari, til va nutq munosabati kabi masalalarni A.I.Smirnitskiy, leksikologiya, frazeologiya, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistik tomonlarini O.S.Axmanova, fe'lning grammatik semantikasiga (aspekt va zamon), morfologik kategoriyalarini A.V.Bondarko, fe'l zamonlar tizimi, mayl shakllarining ma'nosi va nisbat kategoriyasini morfologik jihatdan D.A.Shteling ishlar olib borgan.

A.I.Smirnitskiy so'roq gaplarda inkor tasdiqlovchi va so'roq shakllarini ifodalashi mumkin deb ta'kidlaydi:<sup>11</sup> *(I) don't know - Don't (I) know?*

*Nobody* olmoshi turkumlash orqali otga aylanishi (affiksiz transpozitsiya) natijasida so'zda stilistik ma'no paydo qiladi, asl birlik esa "betaraflik va umumiy qo'llanish" bilan tavsiflanadi.<sup>12</sup>

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli "*Inkor kategoriyasining semantik mohiyati*" deb nomlanadi. Faslda ingliz tilidagi *no, no one, none, nothing, nobody, neither,*

<sup>10</sup> Ахманова О С Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд 3-е, стереотипное. – М., Комкнига, 2005. – С. 302-303.

<sup>11</sup> Смирницкий А.И. Морфология английского языка. - М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностр. яз., 1959. – С. 89-91.

<sup>12</sup> Уланова С.Б. Грамматическая семантика как объект грамматической стилистики (формо- и словообразование в современном английском языке): Автореф. дисс....канд.филол.наук. – М., 2006. – 28 с.

*nowhere, never* so‘zlari va o‘zbek tilidagi *yo‘q, hech, emas, yo‘q, -sa ham, yo... yo, kam, lekin, na... na, inkor, bad, g‘ayri, e‘tiroz* so‘zlari, olmosh va ravishlari shaxs, predmet va o‘rin-joyning mavjud emasligini ifodalashi, ularning semantikasi va etimologiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Inkor vositalar evolyutsiyasi qadimgi va o‘rta ingliz tili davriga borib taqalib, “nothing” dan “na-wiht” (no thing) va “nan” (no one) kabi shakllangan.<sup>13</sup>

Ingliz tilida *no one, none, no, not, nowhere, never, nonetheless, neither, nobody, nay* (archaic dialect of no), *nought, nonentity, nonesuch, nevermore, nevertheless, nonevent* kabi olmoshlar ham inkor vositalar sanaladi. O‘zbek tilida *yo‘q, hech, emas, yo‘q, - yo... yo, kam, na... na* so‘zlari va yuklamalar semantik jihatdan inkor manosini ifodalaydi. *Nobody* olmoshi turlanganda stilistik jihatdan “betaraflik va umumiy qo‘llanish” bilan tavsiflanadi.<sup>14</sup> Shunday vazifa *g‘ayri-* prefiksida ham mavjud. Etimologik jihatdan bu so‘z arab tilidan o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashgan (*g‘ayridin, g‘ayriqonuniy* kabi). A.N.Kononov “g‘ayri-”ni qo‘shma sifatning komponenti deb qaraydi.<sup>15</sup> A.N.Xolmurodov bu qo‘shimchani prefiks deb ataydi<sup>16</sup>. *G‘ayri-* qo‘shimchasining ma‘nosi haqida A.N.Kononov, Maqsuda Sodiqova va A.N.Xolmurodovlar tomonidan u “zid”, “qarama-qarshi”, “emas” degan ma‘nolarni ifodalashi aytilgan.

So‘zlarning bir turkumidan ikkinchi turkumga o‘tishi natijasida *anybody* so‘zi gumon ma‘no kasb etadi. (*You wouldn‘t know him. He’s a nobody, but I fell in love with him*) gaplarida inkor hissiy ifodani aks ettiradi. Masalan: *U hayotidan nafratlanmagan. He hated his life, he was a poor nobody. I’m tired of everyone treating me like a nobody!*

O‘zbek tilshunosligida suffikslar *-ma,- siz, -may, -mas*; prefikslar *no-, be-, bad-, ne-, bil-, bo-, g‘ayri-*; *ammo, lekin, biroq, yo‘q, emas, kam, inkor, hech* kabi inkor so‘z va bog‘lovchilar *-sa ham, yo... yo, na... na* shakllari nutqda qo‘llanilib voqeilikka nisbatan salbiy, yo‘qlik, voqiflik, gumon ma‘nolarni ifodalaydi.

Morfologik va sintaktik jihatdan bir turkumidan boshqasiga o‘zgarishi, otdan sifat yasovchi *-siz* suffiksi (*ko‘rimsiz, vaqtsiz*), shakl yasovchi *-ma, -siz, -may, -mas* suffikslari (*kutmagan, bilmadim*), otdan sifat yasovchi *no-, bad-, ne-, bo-, bil-, g‘ayri-, be-* prefikslari (*noqulay, badbaxtlikdir, g‘ayriinsoniy, bedarmon*) nutqda inkor ma‘noga so‘zlar sifatida qaraladi.

Ingliz tilidagi “non-” prefiksi yuridik terminologiyada keng qo‘llanilib *non-age, non-payment, non-suit* kabi so‘zlarini yasaydi. No- prefiksi harakatni bildiruvchi otlar (action-nouns) va ish-harakat bajaruvchini otlar (agent-nouns) bilan qo‘llaniladi: *non-combatant, non-belligerent, non-conductor*. Ushbu inkor prefikslar un- va in- prefikslarni ishlatib bo‘lmaganda qo‘llanib tilni zarur farqlash bilan ta‘minlaydi. Antonim so‘zlar ijobiy yoki kamsituvchi, etiborga loyiq bo‘lmagan ma‘nolarda, non- prefiksi (neytral) antonimlarni (*non-scientific* va *unscientific, noneffective* va *ineffective, non-human* va *inhuman, non-moral* va

<sup>13</sup> Смирницкий А.И. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка с VII по XVII в.-М., 1998. – С. 208-277.

<sup>14</sup> Уланова С.Б. Грамматическая семантика как объект грамматической стилистики (формо- и словообразование в современном английском языке): Автореф. дисс....канд.филол.наук. – М., 2006. – 28 с.

<sup>15</sup> Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.-Л. 1960. – 152 с.

<sup>16</sup> Холмуродов А.Н. Креализованные и некреализованные подсистемы современного узбекского словообразования. – Ташкент, 1989. – С. 47-48.

*immoral, non-natural* va *unnatural, non-professional* va *unprofessional*) hosil qiladi.<sup>17</sup>

Keng tarqalgan inkor prefikslar un- va in- bo‘lib, mi- prefiksi ingliz tilining asl shakli, in- esa lotin tilidan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, u ko‘plab fransuz va lotin tilidan o‘zlashgan so‘zlarda uchraydi. (ig- ignoble, il- illiterate, im- impossible, ir- (impossible)) Un- qisqaroq so‘zlardan oldin va in- prefiksi *unable - inability, unjust - injustice, unequal – inequality* so‘zlarida kitobiy uslubda ko‘p qo‘llaniladi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “*Inkorning lingvostilistik xususiyati*” haqida bo‘lib, inkorning stilistik-semantik tomoni o‘rganilgan. Inkorning lingvostilistik xususiyatlari tilshunoslikda inkorni ifodalashda qo‘llaniladigan lingvistik va stilistik vositalarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Shu o‘rinda inkor gaplar faqat lingvistik va stilistik vosita emas, balki kuchli pragmatik ta‘sir kuchiga ega nutqiy aktdir. U rad etish, kinoya, hissiy ma‘no va hatto muloyimlikni ifodalash uchun xizmat qilishi mumkin. Tillarda shaklan tasdiq, mazmunan inkorga ega bo‘lgan gaplar orqali ushbu kategoriya o‘z ifodasini topishi ko‘proq kinoya (ironiya)ga asoslanadi.

Hind-yevropa tillarida leksik va sintaktik usullar orqali inkorni ifoda etish ustun tursa, turkiy tillarda morfologik usul ustun turadi. Dunyo tillarida shaklan bo‘lishli, mazmunan bo‘lishsiz yoki inkor ma‘noga ega bo‘lgan gaplar orqali ham ushbu kategoriya ifodalanadi. Bunda ko‘proq kinoya (ironiya) ga asoslangan ma‘no ko‘chish holati kuzatiladi.<sup>18</sup>

Masalan: O‘zbekcha: *Qanday aqllisiz-a!...* (kesatish ma‘nosida); *Sizga havasim kelyapti, koshkiydi men ham borsam!..* (Ibrohim Rahim, 4).

Inglizcha: *How clever you are to understand this matter!...; Much you know what is harmless!... and what isn't.*

Kinoyadan tashqari inkor ma‘no ritorik so‘roq gaplar orqali ham ifodalanishi mumkin: *Xotin kishiga ona bo‘lishdan kattaroq baxt bormi?*

*It is good* va *It is not bad. He is a brave man* va *He is no coward.* Bunda litota mazmunni qarama-qarshi so‘zlar orqali kichraytirish, diologik nutqni yumshatish orqali nozikroq taassurot qoldirish vazifasini bajaradi. I.R.Galperin ifodalashning ushbu sinonimik vositalarini *no* yoki *not* bilan tushunarli bo‘lishi uchun atayin kamaytirma sifatida qaralishi ta‘kidlanadi.<sup>19</sup>

Litotani ingliz nutq odob-axloqida inglizcha o‘zini tutish, emotsionallikdan qochish, xotirjamlikni saqlashni ifodalaydi.<sup>20</sup>

O‘zbek tilida quyidagi parchada vaziyat litota orqali inkor ma‘noni kamaytirish maqsadida *uncha* va *unchalik* so‘zlari qo‘llanilgan: - *Iltifotingiz uchun rahmat, qushbegi, - dedi. - Men endi dunyodan o‘tayozg‘an bir kishi; endigi mansablarg‘a uncha qiziqqa olmayman. Agar manim qilg‘an xizmatim shunday*

<sup>17</sup> "Non-American is a neutral descriptive term, whereas un-American denotes behaviour that is judged not to conform to assumed American norms, non-scientific is neutral ('not connected with science') and unscientific is evaluative ('not conforming to scientific standards of investigation'). Qarang: Greenbaum S. The Oxford English grammar. Oxford University Press, New York, 1996. – P. 446.

<sup>18</sup> Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва мононегативлик муаммоси. Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 82.

<sup>19</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. - М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностранных языках, 1958. – С. 218;

<sup>20</sup> Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык: Учебник для вузов. - 7-е изд. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2005. – С. 236.

*iltifotlarga loyiq ko'riladigan bo'lsa, xon janobidan so'raydirgan bir necha tilaklarim bor.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. – B. 105)

Inkor bo'lishsizlikka qaraganda ko'proq emotsional-ekspressivlikni ifodalab, poetik asarlarda uning ko'p ishlatilishi umidsizlik hissini uyg'otadi.<sup>21</sup> Quyidagi misralarda inkor nimaningdir yo'qligi yoki nimadandir judolikni anglatadi:

*A shadow of man's ravage, save his own, When, for a moment, like a drop of rain, He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan, Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown.* (Byron).

Birinchi bobning to'rtinchi fasli "*Ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida birlamchi va ikkilamchi inkor muammosi*" deb nomlanib, inkorning qo'llanilishi va evolyutsiyasini o'rganadi. O'zbek tilida ikkilamchi inkorning tasdiq yoki inkor ma'nosini yaratishidagi murakkablik asosan kontekst, grammatik tizim va mantiqiy talqinga bog'liq. Ushbu muammoni yechish uchun lingvistik tahlil va qoidalarga asoslangan yondashuv zarur. Adabiy va stilistik foydalanishda aniqlik va izchillikni saqlash pragmatik muammolarni bartaraf etishda muhimdir. Misol uchun: 1. *Lingvistik misollar orqali ifodalanishi:*

Tasdiqqa yo'naltiruvchi ikkilamchi inkor: "Men hech qachon yolg'on gapirmasdim" → Tasdiq ma'nosi: men har doim rost gapirganman. "Bu yomon emas" → Ma'no: bu yaxshi.

Inkor holatini saqlovchi ikkilamchi inkor: "U hech narsani hech qachon unutmaydi" → Inkor ma'nosi: u har doim unutadi. "U bu ishni qilmaslik kerak emas deb o'ylaydi" → Hali ham inkor: bu ishni qilmaslik muhim.

## 2. *Badiiy asarlarda ikkilamchi inkorning pragmatik holatlari:*

A.Qodiriy va A.Cho'lpon asarlarida inkor ikki xil vazifani bajaradi:

Tasdiqni kuchaytirish (tasdiq bilan qarama-qarshi bo'lgan holatlarda).

Inkor holatini saqlash (hissiy ta'sirni oshirish uchun):

Masalan: "Ko'kcha qo'rg'onlari yo'q ham emas edi". Bu iborada yo'qlik to'liq rad etilmaydi, noaniqlik va hissiy ma'no saqlanadi.

Qadimgi va o'rta ingliz tilida nutqda qo'sh inkordan foydalanish odat sifatida qabul qilingan. D.Kristalning "When two wrongs make a wrong" asarida, u adabiy ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchi mantiq va matematika fanlari ma'ruzachilarini qoidalarga doimo amal qilishga intilishini tanqid qiladi. Ingliz tilidagi ikkilamchi inkor masalasida o'z pozitsiyasini aniqlashtirish uchun muallif lisoniy birliklardan foydalanishni taklif qiladi.<sup>22</sup> Adabiy tilga matematika va mantiqning ta'siri asta-sekin ikki tomonlama negativlarni ta'qiqlaydi. "*I ain't got no money*" gapi (ain't so'zi "is not", "are not", yoki "have not" shakllarining qisqartirilgan amerikancha jargon shakli) har doim to'g'ri talqin qilinmaydi, chunki ikkilamchi inkor vositasida mantiqqa zid narsa yo'qdir. D.Kristal inkor vositasidan noto'g'ri foydalanish mantiqning yo'qligi uchun emas, balki ijtimoiy nomaqbulligi uchun deb ta'kidlaydi va agar kimdir adabiy tilda gaplashmoqchi bo'lsa, ikkilamchi inkor vositalaridan qochishi kerakligini uqtiradi.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. – Ленинград: Просвещение, 1973. – С. 214.

<sup>22</sup> Crystal D. When two wrongs make a wrong // Хрестоматия по английской филологии / Сост. О.В. Александрова. – М. 1991. – P. 176.

<sup>23</sup> Crystal D. Ko'rsatilgan manba. – P. 177.; Kahrel P. Aspects of Negation. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: University of Amsterdam dissertation.1996. – Pp. 8-9.

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida inkor vositalari takrorlanishi kam tarqalgan. O.Jespersenning fikricha, fonetik jihatdan urg‘usiz *ne* va *en* bu tillardagi to‘liqroq *no* va *nicht* bilan almashtirilganligidan iborat bo‘lib, bunga lotin tilining ta’siri katta bo‘lgan. “Grammatika falsafasi” asari muallifining fikricha, bu turdagi inkorning Yelizaveta davrida nisbatan kam qo‘llanilishini o‘sha paytda to‘liq not qo‘llanilganligi, lekin *do+n’t* shaklda qisqartirilmaganligi bilan izohlaydi.<sup>24</sup>

Quyidagi o‘zbek tilidagi parchada ham gap tarkibida inkorni ifodalovchi vositalarning qo‘llanilishi natijasida ma’noning teskari tomonga o‘zgarishi ko‘rinadi: - *Ko‘kcha qo‘rg‘onlari qo‘rug‘ida anovi qo‘rg‘onlarnikidek mudofi‘lar ko‘p bo‘lmasa ham, yo‘q ham emas edilar.* (A.Qodiriy. O‘tkan kunlar. – B. 81); - *Soliq bermangiz demayman, chunki sizning itoatingiz menga bundog‘ to‘nlar berar! –dedi.* (A.Qodiriy. O‘tkan kunlar. – B. 82)

Ingliz tilining barcha dialektlarida so‘zlashuvchilar, afro-amerikaliklar bundan mustasno, bu jumlaning “*There isn't any cat that can't get into any coop*” deb talqin qilishadi, lekin aslida bu bayonot quyidagi ma’noga ega edi: “*There isn't any cat that can get into any coop*”.<sup>25</sup> Bunda inkor gumon olmoshi *any* va ravish *ever* kabilar bilan ifodalanadi.

Qo‘shma gapda inkor *but* orqali bog‘langan ikkita parallel gapda tasdiq modal *would* orqali kuchaytiriladi. Inkori shaklni ko‘proq yordamchi yoki modal fe‘l va infinitiv bilan kelish shakli uchraydi. Bunda birinchi jumlada ma’no inkor bo‘lib qoladi: 1. *I don't not eat bread because I'm afraid of getting fat...* (S. Maugham). 2. *We cannot not notice that it is inevitably part of listening to the work for us.* (Jan Robinson. The Survival of English). 3. *Yet said Sally, when I heard Clarissa was giving a party, I felt I couldn't not come - must see her again.* (V. Woolf. Mrs. Dalloway).

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “**Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida inkor kategoriyasini o‘rganishda kognitiv-lingvistik yondashuvlar**” mavzusida bo‘lib, bob to‘rt fasldan iborat. Bobning birinchi fasli “*Inkor kategoriyasining kognitiv belgilarini ko‘rib chiqish tendensiyalari*” deb nomlanadi. Bunda ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi inkorning kognitiv xususiyatlari va “dunyoning konseptual tasviri - dunyoning lingvistik aksi” muammosiga qaratilgan. Shu o‘rinda “kognitivlik” va “psixologik” tushunchalari mushtarak va farq qiluvchi tomonlari mavjuddir:

✓ Kognitivlik insonning bilish jarayonlarini, masalan, fikrlash, idrok, va eslashni tushunishga qaratilgan.

✓ Psixologiya esa insonning hissiyoti, motivatsiyasi va xulq-atvoriga diqqat qaratadi.

Ular o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lib, kognitiv jarayonlar psixologik holatlarni shakllantiradi, psixologik jarayonlar esa kognitiv faoliyatga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shunday qilib, har ikki tushuncha inson ongining murakkabligini o‘rganishda birbirini to‘ldiradi.

Bu faslda kognitivlik va psixologik tushunchalarning farqlari va o‘xshashliklari keltiriladi. Insonning bilish jarayonlarini o‘rganishdagi o‘xshash

<sup>24</sup> Jespersen O. Negation in English and other languages. In: Selected papers of Otto Jespersen. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1960. – P. 383-386.

<sup>25</sup> Labov W. Sociolinguistic patterns. Philadelphia Univ. of Pennsylvania press, 1972. – 234 p.

tomonlari: 1. Kognitivlik ong'dagi bilish jarayonlarini o'rganadi, ya'ni qanday qilib inson ma'lumotlarni qabul qiladi, qayta ishlaydi, xotirada saqlaydi yani kognitiv fanlar ko'proq insonning bilim olish jarayonlari bilan bog'liq. 2. Psixologik tushunchalar insonning idrok qilish, o'rganish va tushunish jarayonlari bilan shug'ullanadi, lekin ko'proq psixologiya ong, hissiyotlar va bilish jarayonlarini tahlil qiladi. Umumiy o'xshashlik tomoni shundaki har ikkala yo'nalish ham insonning bilish (kognitiv) faoliyatini, ya'ni idrok qilish, tushunish, qaror qabul qilish kabi jarayonlarni o'rganadi.

Ularning maqsad va tadqiqot sohasiga ko'ra farqli tomonlari: 1. Kognitivlik insonning ongida qanday qilib bilimlar hosil bo'lishini, o'zlashtirilishini va ishlatilishini tushunishdir. Kognitivlikda diqqat ko'proq bilish jarayonlariga va ularning mexanizmlariga qaratiladi; 2. Psixologiya kengroq soha bo'lib, insonning hissiyotlari, motivatsiyasi, psixikasi va xulq-atvorini ham o'rganadi. Bu yerda bilish jarayonlari, balki emotsional va ijtimoiy omillar ham hisobga olinadi. Ya'ni asosiy farq: kognitivlik faqat bilish jarayonlariga qaratilgan bo'lsa, psixologiya inson xulq-atvori, hissiyotlari va ijtimoiy munosabatlarni ham qamrab oladi.

Psixolingvistika ikki fan - tilshunoslik va psixologiya tutashgan joyda vujudga kelgan, uning predmeti til va nutqning psixologik tomonlarini: nutqni yaratish va idrok etish, tilni tushunish va tilni o'zlashtirishni o'rganishdir. Nutqni hosil qilish va tushunish jarayonlarida semantika va nutqni o'rganish, til va tafakkur o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik psixolingvistika fanining muhim jihatlari hisoblanadi.<sup>26</sup> L.Xorn bolaning ona tilini o'zlashtirishiga ma'lum darajada bog'liq bo'lgan inkor qilish psixologiyasi haqida ma'lumot beradi<sup>27</sup>. U bolalar 18-24 oylikdan boshlab inkor qilishni odatiy rad etish ifodasi sifatida inkorni birinchi navbatda og'zaki nutqda qo'llay boshlashini ta'kidlaydi. Shunday munosabat kattalar nutqida quyidagi misollarda ko'rsatilgan: a. *There's no beer in the fridge*; b. *There's no halvah in the fridge*; c. *There's no corpse in the fridge*. L.Xorn ta'kidlashicha "a" jumla "b" jumlagacha qaraganda tabiiyroq ko'rinadi, "c" esa mutlaqo g'ayritabiiy ko'rinadi.

Pragmatika va sotsiolingvistikaning barcha yuanslariga (nozik farq, sezilar-sezilmas farq) qaramay, leksik ma'no so'z yordamida yoki sintaktik tarzda yasaladi. Bunda bir xil fikrini ifodalashning uchta usuli taklif qilinadi: a) *It's nothing*; b) *It's trivial*; d) *It's unimportant*. Inkor qilishning kognitiv xususiyatlarini haqida «Negation, text worlds, and discourse: the pragmatics of fiction»<sup>28</sup> asarida hodisaning semantik, kognitiv va pragmatik xususiyatlari keltirilgan bo'lib, unda inkorning nutqda (diskurs)gi rolini tushunish imkonini bergan. J.Xelleraning "22-punkt" ("Catch-22") romanida nutqda inkorning kognitiv xossalari mavjud va "oldingi planda" ("foreground") asar matnida urush, o'lim, din haqidagi qabul qilingan tasavvurlar aks ettirilgan.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Современная американская лингвистика: фундаментальные направления. Editor, Andrej A. Kibrik. Edition, 2. Publisher, Едиториал УРСС, 2002. – С. 231, 256.

<sup>27</sup> Horn L.R. A natural history of negation. - Chicago; London: The Univ. of Chicago press, 2001. – P. 168.

<sup>28</sup> Dunyoning lingvistik tasviriga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan tushunchalar. Qarang: Hidalgo Downing L. Negation, text worlds, and discourse: the pragmatics of fiction, (in the series "Advances in discourse processes"; vol. 60 Ablex Publishing Corporation. Stamford, Connecticut. 2000. – P. 38.

<sup>29</sup> Heller J. Catch-22. – New York: Simona & Schuster, 1961. – 443 p.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Inkorning olam lisoniy manzarasida tutgan o‘rni*” haqida bo‘lib, dunyoni lingvistik jihatdan tasvirlashda inkorning rolini o‘rganib, dunyoning kontseptual ko‘rinishining diniy, mifologik, falsafiy, ilmiy, lingvistik va badiiy nuqtayi nazardan ta‘sirini inson idroki bilan qanday bog‘liqligi o‘rganiladi. S.G.Ter-Minasovanning “Til va madaniyatlararo muloqot” asarida dunyoning madaniy (konseptual) manzarasi “shaxsning g‘oyalari asosida shakllanadi deb ta‘riflanadi.”<sup>30</sup>

Til orqali dunyoni tasvirlashda inkor — muayyan bir fikr yoki hodisani rad etish, mavjud emasligini ifodalash vositasi sifatida ishlatiladi. Til va tafakkur bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lgani uchun, inkor ham turli tillarda va madaniyatlarda dunyoni qanday tushunishimizga ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Inkorning lisoniy tasviri o‘z ichiga quyidagilarni oladi. 1. Dunyoni tasvirlash usuli. Masalan, “Inson bolasi go‘yo bu yorug‘ dunyoga faqat azob chekish uchun yaralgan kabi edi... Uning borligi doimiy bir iztirobga aylanib qolgan, na dam olish, na tinchlik bor edi”. (Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon) Bunda inkor – dunyoning ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdagi inqirozini ko‘rsatish vositasi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Bunda Cho‘lpon millatning iztirobini, uning erksizlik va zulmat ichida qolganligini chuqur iztirob bilan ifodalaydi. 2. Madaniy farqlari: Inkor turli tillarda turlicha shakllarda ko‘rinadi. Ba‘zi tillarda qo‘sh inkor tushunchasi mavjud bo‘lib, bitta rad etish bilan bir nechta elementlarni inkor qilish mumkin. Masalan, “*Sharqcha kiyingan ayolning hayoti o‘tmishning qorong‘u sahifalari kabi ko‘rinardi, go‘yo zamonning o‘zgarishlaridan yiroqda edi, ammo yangi kun o‘ziga xos qiyinchiliklar bilan kelardi.*” (Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon) Parcha o‘zbek xalqining Sharq va G‘arb o‘rtasida qolganligini, qadimiy an‘analar va zamonaviylik o‘rtasidagi to‘qnashuvlarni aks ettiradi. 3. Til tafakkurga ta‘siri: Inkor shakllari ham inson tafakkuriga va voqelikni qanday anglashiga ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, “*Uning nutqi oddiy, lekin unda bir dard bor edi. Bu dard shunchalik chuqur ediki, hatto so‘zlarning o‘zi yetarli emasdek tuyulardi.*” (Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon) Til orqali his-tuyg‘ularni ifoda etish Cho‘lpon asarida katta o‘rin egallaydi. Bu yerda nutq va so‘zlar insonning ichki kechinmalariga va tafakkuriga bevosita ta‘sir qiladi. 4. Pragmatik aspektlar: Lisoniy manzarada inkor pragmatik vaziyatlarga ham bog‘liq. Insonlar kontekstga qarab rad etish, inkor qilinayotgan narsani yumshatish kabi tuzilmalardan foydalanadilar. Masalan, “*Hamma jim bo‘lib, go‘yo bu so‘zlarning ortida katta bir sir yashiringanday, bir-biriga qarashardi.*” (Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon) Pragmatik jihatdan sukunat so‘zi orqali katta iztirob va umidsizlik aks ettiriladi. 5. Lisoniy inkor va falsafiy nuqtai nazar: Quyidagi parchada inson hayoti va uning ma‘nosini inkor etuvchi falsafiy qarashlar mavjud. Masalan. “*Bu dunyo go‘yo bekor qilingan bir o‘yindan boshqa narsa emasdi... Odamlar o‘z hayotlarining ma‘nosizligidan bexabar yashashardi.*” (Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon) Bunda inson hayotining bekorchi ekanligini tushuntirish orqali u dunyoning iztiroblarga asoslanganligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu esa lisoniy inkorning falsafiy nuqtai nazari bilan uyg‘unlashadi.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “*Inkor kategoriyasining konseptual semantik maydoni*” deb nomlanib, unda inkorning kontseptual semantik tomoni tahlil

<sup>30</sup> Тер-Минасова С.Г. Язык и межкультурная коммуникация. – М.: МГУ, 2004. – С. 47,54.

qilinib, turli xil pragmatik va lingvistik elementlarni qamrab oladi. Inkori kategoriyasining konseptual tarkibi: rad etish, haqiqatga ziddlik, yoʻqlik kabi birliklarni oʻz ichiga oladi.

Inkori kategoriyasining konseptual-semantik maydoni turli lingvistik vositalarni oʻz ichiga oladi: 1. Grammatik vositasi – inkori yuklamalari (“emas”, “yoʻq”, “-ma” va boshqalar). Masalan: “Men kelmayman”. 2. Leksik elementlar orqali ifodalash mumkin. Masalan, “mavjud emas”, “hech kim”, “hech narsa” soʻzlari. 3. Pragmatik nuqtai nazardan inkori ifodalanadi, yaʼni kontekstga qarab inkorning semantik yuklamasi oʻzgaradi. Masalan: “Sizning aytganingizga ishonmayman”.

“Longman Language Activator” va “Macmillan English dictionary for advanced learners” va “Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary” lugʻatlarida inkori birliklar, ularning taxminiy paydo boʻlish vaqti haqidagi maʼlumotlar keltirildi.<sup>31</sup> Inkorni aks ettiruvchi: *no, none, not, nothing, neither, never, nowhere, nobody* soʻzlari olamni anglash va konseptual jihatdan nutqda idrok etish jarayonlarini aks ettiradi.

Grammatik jihatdan inkori vosita odamlarning aqliy va kognitiv faolligini aks ettiruvchi feʼllar bilan oʻzaro birikadi, ular (do smth, have, know, move) shaxsning borligini belgilovchi feʼllardir. Ikkinchi variantga kelsak, *don't care, don't like, don't think so (doubt it ma'nosida)* birikmalar koʻproq fikr predikatlari boʻlib, odamning atrofdagi hodisalar va narsalarga munosabatini ifodalaydi. Bu birikmalar soʻzlashuv nutqida qoʻllanilganda voqeylikni tom maʼnoda rad etmaydi, aksincha, qiymat mulohazasini ifodalashga intiladi.

Ikkilamchi inkori vaqt oʻtishi bilan ikkita qarama-qarshi funksiyani bajaradi: neytrallash (“*uning tashrifi kam emas*”, “*muhim emas*”) va kuchaytirish (*U hech qachon hech narsa demadi, Agar kelolmasam boʻlsa kerak*).

Qadimgi va oʻrta ingliz davrida ham gapda inkorning qoʻsh qoʻllanilishi keng tarqalgan, lekin vaqt oʻtishi bilan u ikkita qarama-qarshi vositalar ham neytrallash (“*Her visits to him are not infrequent*”, “*The matter is not unimportant*”) va mustahkamlash (“*He never said nothing*”, “*I felt I couldn't not come*”) vazifasini bajaradi. Rad etish, birinchi navbatda, kognitiv va fikrlash jarayonlari bilan bogʻliq boʻlib, insonning jamiyat aʼzosi sifatidagi faoliyatini aks ettiruvchi komponent sifatida qaraladi. Xulq-atvor”, “nutq xulq-atvori”, “shaxs” kabi tushunchalar bu bosqichda fanlararo oʻrganiladi. Falsafiy lugʻatlarda inkori maʼlum bir holatni, bogʻlanishni tan olmaslik, rad etish, nazariy nuqtayi nazardan, inkori - mavjud emaslik, yoʻqlik haqidagi fikrdir. Inkori hukmda inkori uning butun mazmuniga yoki predmet va predikat oʻrtasidagi bogʻlanishga qaratiladi va inkori kategoriyasi oʻzbek tilida “emas”, ingliz tilida esa “not” inkori soʻzi orqali ifodalanadi.<sup>32</sup>

B.Rasselning gnoseologik masalalarga bagʻishlangan asarlarida inkori mutlaqo qarama-qarshi nuqtayi nazarni ifodalaydi. “... *the world can be described without the use of the word "not"*”.<sup>33</sup> “The sun is shining” jumlasini sodir boʻladigan haqiqatni

<sup>31</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary lugʻatida berilgan sanalar har doim ham soʻzning ingliz tilida birinchi marta paydo boʻlishiga emas, balki tilda eng qadimgi qayd etilgan (yozma yoki bosma) manbalarga ishora qiladi.

<sup>32</sup> Философский словарь: Основан Г. Шмидтом. - 22-е, новое, переработ, изд. под ред. Г. Шишкоффа /Пер с нем./ Общ. ред. В.А. Малинина. – М.: Республика, 2003. – С. 325-326.

<sup>33</sup> Russell B. Human knowledge. Its Scope and Limits. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1948. – P. 500.

tasvirlaydi. Ammo quyosh porlamasa, quyosh porlamaydi degan obyektiv fakt yo‘q, bu haqiqiy jumla bilan tasdiqlanadi, deydi: "The sun is not shining".

Ikkinchi bobning to‘rtinchi fasli "*Inkor nutq xulq-atvor kategoriyasi sifatida*" sifatida nomlanib, unda inkor nutqiy xulq-atvor kategoriyasi sifatida o‘rganilib, tildagi inkor birliklarni tahlil qilishdan tortib, nutqda inkordan foydalanadigan shaxslarning xatti-harakatlarini shaxsiy fikrlarda aks etishiga e‘tibor qaratilgan.

Biz nutqda "inkor" tushunchasini qo‘llashdan oldin ingliz tilining qaysi leksik birliklarda "inkor qilish" funksiyasi borligini aniqlaymiz. "Lingvistik" va "konseptual" dunyo tasvirlari bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq: tilning semiologik tizimida turli elementlarning mavjudligi, tushuncha va g‘oyalarning mavjudligi yoki yo‘qligiga bildiradi. Inkorni psixologik tomondan ko‘rib chiqib, "nonkonformist" atamasiga e‘tibor qaratamiz. "Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary" (1993) lug‘atida, bu konsepsiya 17-asr boshlarida paydo bo‘lgan. Ingliz tilida nonkonformist so‘zi cherkovlarga bo‘ysunmaydigan shaxsga ishora qiladi: "a person who does not conform to an established church; esp. - one who does not conform to the Church of England" dan ajralib chiqqan va Angliya cherkovi tomonidan "sektantlar" deb hisoblangan protestantizm izdoshlarini nazarda tutgan. Bu so‘z umum e‘tirof etilgan munosabatlarga rioya qilishdan bosh tortgan odamni anglatishi mumkin: "someone who does not follow ways of living, thinking, or behaving accepted by most people".<sup>34</sup>

Izohli lug‘atlar, tezauruslar va sinonimlar lug‘atlarida<sup>35</sup> inkorni ifodalovchi so‘zlar bir necha turlarga ajratiladi. Manbalarni tizimlashtirish ma‘lum bir sohaning gipotetik tasvirini aniqlashga imkon beradigan *agnostic, dissenter, nihilist, nonconformist, unbeliever, nonbeliever* so‘zlarida semantik jihatdan inkor komponenti mavjud. Ushbu leksik birliklar e‘tiqod va xatti-harakatni umume‘tirof etilgan stereotiplarga mos kelmaydigan, ma‘lum turdagi shaxsni ifodalaydi. *Agnostic, unbeliever* so‘zlari diniy dogmalarni shubha ostiga qo‘yadigan yoki rad etadigan insonni ifodalaydi.

Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda inlokatsion harakatlarda inkor uchta asosiy turga ajratiladi: ta‘qiqlash, rad etish, salbiy javob. Zero, I.M.Romanenko ta‘kidlaganidek, inkor qilish harakati haqida gapirish juda mavhumdir.<sup>36</sup> Bu turdagi inkor asoslangan nutqiy harakatlar ro‘yxati bilan chegaralanmaydi, kuch va bosim bilan ifodalangan "rad etish" yoki aksincha, tortinchoqlik bilan birinchi holatda "norozilik", ikkinchisida - "shubha" deb talqin qilinadi. Adekvat talqinda yetakchi rolni keng ma‘noda prosodiya va kontekst egallaydi.

Inkor o‘zining ijtimoiy mohiyatini aynan ta‘qiqlovchi nutq aktida to‘la namoyon qiladi. Bunda ta‘qiqlar insonning jamiyatdagi xatti-harakatlarini tartibga soladi: "Salbiy deb baholanadigan hamma narsani ta‘qiqlaydi yoki rad etadi".<sup>37</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Longman dictionary of contemporary English. Longman, Harlow, 2000. – P. 962.

<sup>35</sup> Casell's Modern Guide to Synonyms and related words, 1971, Webster's New dictionary of synonyms, 1978, Crabb's English synonyms, 1979, Rodale, J The synonym Finder, 1979, Roget's Thesaurus of English words and phrases, 1986, Longman language activator, 1999, The New Penguin Thesaurus, 2004.

<sup>36</sup> Романенко И.М. Прагматическое значение предложений, содержащих отрицание: Автореф. дисс....канд. филол. наук. – М., 1998. – С. 10.

<sup>37</sup> Человеческий фактор в языке: Коммуникация, модальность, дейксис / Н.Д. Арутюнова, Т.В. Булыгина, А.А. Кибрик и др.; Рос. акад. наук. Ин-т языкознания - М.: Наука, 1992. – С. 15.

Inkor qilishning bu jihatlari ko‘proq shaxsning harakatlari ijtimoiy psixologiya sohasiga taalluqlidir.

Uchinchi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek badiiy diskursida voqelashgan inkor ifoda birliklarining semantik va funksional-stilistik tadqiqi”** nomli bobning birinchi fasli *“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ritorik argumentativ nutqda inkorning semantik va funksional jihatlari”* deb nomlanadi va qiyoslanayotgan tillarda inkorning semantik va funksional jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Bobning obykti sifatida 20-asr publitsistik va badiiy matnlari olingan. Dialog va monologlarda inkorning turli funksional vazifalari tahlil etiladi. Semantik tomonlari: 1. *Haqiqiy holatni rad etish va yashirish*: Otabekning sevgisi haqida to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ochiq gapirilmaslighi inkorning muhim semantik jihatidir. Otabek o‘zining ahvolini “Marg‘ilon havosi mizojimga to‘g‘ri kelmadi” deb izohlashi, lekin aslida bu muhabbat tufayli yuzaga kelgan ruhiy holat aks ettiriladi. Bu yerda inkor sevgini yashirishga xizmat qiladi. 2. *Zohiran o‘zini rad etish*: Otabekning muhabbatini tan olmay, uni boshqa narsalar bilan bog‘lab izohlashida inkor yordamida muloqotga noaniqlik kiritiladi. Shu orqali Otabekning ichki iztiroblari va ziddiyatlari oshkor qilinadi. Bu semantik inkor orqali Otabek o‘zining asl his-tuyg‘ularini tan olishdan qochadi. Funksional jihatlari: 1. *Ziddiyatni yaratish*: Inkor yordamida nutqda ziddiyatlar yaratiladi va bu personajlar o‘rtasidagi muloqotni murakkablashtiradi. Otabekning sevgi iztiroblarini yashirishga urinishi uning atrofidagilar bilan o‘zaro munosabatlarini yanada murakkablashtiradi. Bu, Husanali bilan Ziyo shohichi o‘rtasidagi suhbatda aniq ko‘rinadi. (Ziyo aka ajablangan edi: — Qanday dardmandlik, Otabek sog‘-ku? — To‘g‘ri aytasiz, — dedi Hasanali, — ammo men ham uning dardiga bir necha kunlab tushunmay yurgan edim. — Xo‘sh, dardi? — Muhabbat.) 2. *Vaqtinchalik kechiktirish va ehtiyotkorlik*: Inkor yordamida personajlar orasidagi qarorlar kechiktiriladi, muayyan masalalar bo‘yicha ehtiyotkorlik kuchaytiriladi. Masalan, Husanali Otabekning tushunsa ham, bu borada birinchi bosqichda ehtiyotkorlik bilan harakat qiladi. U, to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri Otabekdan sevgi haqida so‘ramay, uning holatini kuzatadi va keyinroq Ziyo shohichidan yordam so‘raydi. Bu yerda inkor personajlar o‘rtasidagi vaziyatni to‘liq ochmaslikka va vaqtinchalik noaniqlik yaratishga xizmat qiladi.

A.Linkolnning “Farewell Address at Springfield” asarining birinchi qismi inkor gap bilan boshlanadi: “No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting”. Ta’kidlanishicha, ushbu nutqning birinchi qismi uning shaxsiy kechinmalari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib nutqda, bolaligi va yoshligi o‘tgan ona shahrini tark etish nega bunchalik qiyinligi juda ta’sirli tushuntiradi.

Keyingi nutqda shunday inkor shakldan foydalanish qayd etilgan: *“United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do”*. Gap semantik va funksional jihatdan tahlil qilinganda unda birlik va bo‘linish tushunchalari insonlarning umumiy maqsadlar yo‘lida qanday yutuqlarga erishishlari yoki bo‘linish natijasida qanday cheklovlarga duch kelishlari ko‘rsatib beriladi. *Semantik jihati*: 1. “United, there is little we cannot do” — Bu jumlada inkor orqali birlik holatida insonlarning deyarli hamma narsani amalga oshira olishi ko‘rsatilgan. Ya’ni, birlashgan holda ular uchun imkonsiz ishlar juda ozdir. Inkor yordamida ijobiy imkoniyatlar chegarasizligi ifodalanmoqda. 2. “Divided,

there is little we can do" — Bu jumlada esa inkor orqali bo‘linishning salbiy oqibatlari ko‘rsatiladi. Inkor yordamida bo‘linish holatida deyarli hech qanday yutuq yoki muvaffaqiyatga erishib bo‘lmasligi tasvirlanadi. Bu yerda bo‘linishning ma‘nosizligi va imkoniyatlarning yo‘qligi ta’kidlanadi. *Funksional jihati* inkor ikki qarama-qarshi holat o‘rtasidagi farqni kuchaytirish uchun xizmat qiladi: 1. Jamoaviylikning ahamiyatini kuchaytirish. 2. Bo‘linishning zaifligini ta’kidlanadi yani bo‘linishning salbiy oqibatlari aniq ko‘rsatiladi.

Ushbu nutqda, quyidagi bayonotlarda juda keng qo‘llaniladi: “*Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate*” yoki “*Ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country*”. Bunda keltirilgan inkor konstruksiyalar matn mazmuniga “singib ketgani”, mazmun-niyatni yetkazish uchun xizmat qilishi aniqlandi.

Nutqdagi "argumentatsiya" atamasi, mantiqiy va matematik isbotlash protsedurasini (tartibini) anglatadi, uning maqsadi tabiiy fan bilimlari doirasida rasmiy haqiqat aniqlanadi.<sup>38</sup> Biroq, L.V.Pravikova mantiqiy dalillar bilan bir qatorda, odamlarning bir-biriga bo‘lgan munosabatini ularning pragmatik, informatsion, axloqiy, estetikasi bilan bog‘liq holda bahslashishning bir shakli deb biladi. Rasmiy mantiqda inkor belgilangan ma’noga ega va salbiy hukmni ifodalaydi. Quyidagi parchaga mantiqiy fikrlash shakllari berilgan:

*Perhaps it would be as well, first of all, to try to make out what one means by the word Christian.... Some people mean no more by it than a person who attempts to live a good life.... but I do not think that bo‘lgan asosiy shakllar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Qahramonning rejasi... that is the proper sense of the word, if only because it would imply that all the people who are not Christians - all the Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, and so on - are not trying to live a good life.*

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Inkorning psixologik kategoriya sifatidagi diskursiv xususiyatlari*” deb nomlanadi va unda zamonaviy adabiyotdagi psixologik inkorning diskursiv xususiyatlari, lingvistik va psixologik jihatlari tahlil qilingan.

Modernizm adabiyoti e‘tiqod va ma‘naviy qadriyatlarning yemirilishi bilan kechadigan, tarixiy o‘zgarishlar davri sifatida tavsiflanadi. Konsepsiya doirasida dunyoga ilgari tayanch bo‘lib xizmat qilgan axloq, madaniyat va din bugungi kunda shubha ostiga qo‘yiladi, o‘zining avvalgi ahamiyatini yo‘qotdi. Bunda modernizm adabiyotiga psixologiya, psixoanaliz sohasidagi yutuqlar va modernistik qarashlar sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Romanlarda qahramonlarining ichki holati, ularning fikr va his-tuyg‘ulari ichki nutqda tilning muhim vazifasi fikrni ifodalaydi. Ichki nutq tilshunoslikning emas, balki psixologiyaning kategoriyasidir, shuning uchun tilshunoslikda uni taqdim etish mumkin va fikr g‘oyalari semantik jihatdan leksik birliklar hamda tilning sintaktik vositalari: inversiya, so‘roq va undov tuzilmalari, qisqartirilgan gaplar orqali amalga oshiriladi.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Правикова Л.В. Современная теория дискурса: когнитивно-фреймовый и аргументативный подходы. Монография. – Пятигорск: ПГЛУ, 2004. – С. 169-185.

<sup>39</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностранных языках, 1958. – 458 с.

*But often now the body she wore..., this body with all its capacities, seemed nothing - nothing at all. She had the oddest sense of being herself invisible; unseen; unknown; there being no more marrying, no more having of children now, but only this astonishing and rather solemn progress with the rest of them, up Bond Street, this being Mrs. Dalloway; not even Clarissa; this being Mrs. Richard Dalloway.* (V.Woolf. – P. 8)

Asar qahramoni pessimizmga berilib ketgan, hayotidan norozi (*I would have been... dark like Lady Bexborough... I would have been, like Lady Bexborough, slow and stately; rather large; interested in politics like a man...*); u nafaqat tashqi ko‘rinishidan noroziligini bildiradi, bu esa begonalashuv bilan ta’kidlanadi (my body) > *this body seemed nothing - nothing at all*, balki shaxs sifatida *I would have been very dignified, very sincere* tarzida ifodalanadi.

Shu o‘rinda *nothing* olmoshning takrorlanishi keyingi *at all* bilan birgalikda qo‘shimcha ekspressivlikning paydo qiladi, bu inkor birligining kategoriyaliligini kuchaytirishga yordam beradi.

Bosh qahramonning ichki dunyosini, uning psixologik holatini tasvirlashda inkor vositalar orqali uning hayotidagi hamma narsani takrorlash yoki o‘zgartirish mumkin emas degan qarash (*no more marrying, no more having of children*) yotadi. Uning boshdan kechirgan, bu dunyodagi yo‘qlik hissi inkor prefiksli sifatlar (*invisible; unseen; unknown*) orqali ifodalanadi: *Millicent Bruton, whose lunch parties were said to be extraordinarily amusing, had not asked her. No vulgar jealousy could separate her from Richard. But she feared time itself, and read on Lady Bruton's face, as if it had been a dial cut in impassive stone, the dwindling of life....* (V.Woolf. – Pp. 22-23)

Uchinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “*Polemik nutqda inkorning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari*” deb nomlanib, faslda publitsistik uslub kontekstiga qaratilgan va polemik nutqdagi inkorning funksional-stilistik xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Publitsistik uslubning vazifasi tinglovchiga ilgari surilgan qoidalarning to‘g‘riligiga ishonirish yoki unga mantiqiy asos bilan emas, balki aytilgan narsaga kerakli munosabatni uyg‘otish uchun qo‘llanadi. V.Vulfning “Mrs. Dalloway” romanidan keltirilgan parcha birinchi shaxsda yozilgan bo‘lib, bu muallifga taqdim etilgan faktlarni subyektiv baholashga yordam beradi. Subyektiv jihatdan kirish va keyingi qismlarda inkor asosan “**Think**” fe’li bilan kelib, u aqliy faoliyat fe’llari turkumiga kirib, birinchi shaxs birlik olmoshi bilan ifodalanadi: *I do not think that that is the proper sense of the word; I do not mean by a Christian any person who tries to live decently; I do not think that you can properly call yourself a Christian; I do not think you have any right to call yourself a Christian; why I do not think that Christ was the best and wisest of men.*

O‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda inkor ko‘pincha bosh gapdan ergash gapga o‘tadi, bu gapni yanada ta’sirli qiladi:

*I do not think that it is the proper sense of the word - " Menimcha, bu so‘zning noto‘g‘ri ma’nosidir"; I do not think that you can properly call yourself a Christian - " Menimcha, siz nasroniy deb atalishga haqqingiz yo‘q".*

Muallif tomonidan "It is...that" so‘zini inkor bilan qo‘llanib maxsus sintaktik shaklga ega bo‘lib, bu orqali argument uchun muhim bo‘lgan xulosa qat’iy

ta'kidlanadi. Paragraf oxirida kuchli pozitsiyada joylashgan qisqa inkor jumla (*There is no evidence of design about it*) ko'pchilik uchun umumiy noto'g'ri tushunchalarni ifodalovchi oldingi murakkab jumla fonida muallifning fikrini ta'kidlaydi. Oddiy va murakkab jumalarni almashtirish ritmik jihatdan muvozanat va rang-baranglikni ta'minlaydi, bu esa matnni tushunishni osonlashtiradi. Inkor gapda *really* so'zidan foydalanish orqali uning ifodaliligi yanada ortadi: *I really cannot believe it.*

B.Rasselning keyingi misollarida ham lingvistik inkorning kontrastiv-emfatik funksiyasiga asoslangan antitezaning ishlatilishi keltirilgan bo'lib, unda asosan argument ko'rib chiqiladi va inkor qilinadi: *That text (the Gospels) has caused an unspeakable amount of misery in the world, for all sorts of people have imagined that they have committed the sin against the Holy Ghost, and thought that it would not be forgiven them either in this world or in the world to come.*

Muallif bu o'rinda o'z qarashlarini mantiqiy jihatdan hissiy komponentlarga qaratadi va kontekstda inkor emas, kuchaytirish vositasi bo'lgan "unspeakable" sifatini qo'llaydi.

Uchinchi bobning to'rtinchi fasli "*Polemik badiiy matnlarda inkor va modallik ifodasining funksional xususiyatlari*" deb ataladi hamda unda polemik adabiy matnlarda inkor va modallikni qo'llanilishi o'rganiladi.

Polemikaning maqsadi muhokama qilingan, muallif nazarda tutgan ishonchsizlik sabablarini tushuntirish emas, balki uning ijobiy e'tiqodini tasdiqlashdir. B.Rasselning «Nega men nasroniy emasman» («Why I am not a Christian») asaridan keltirilgan parchalarda muallifning barcha bilimlari nisbiy, mutlaq haqiqatlar mavjud emasligi aniq ifodalangan. Tadqiqotimiz shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'rganilayotgan asarda inkorni ifodalovchi *not* so'zi *ought, can, should* kabi modal fe'llar bilan birikkan. Bunda asar sarlavhasida kiritilgan "*Rationalist*" tushunchasi ajralib turadi. Asarda *rational, rationality, reason, irrational, irrationality, rationalist, rationalism* kabi so'zlardan keng foydalaniladi. "Ratsionalist" ingliz tilida *someone who believes that ideas and actions should be based on practical reasons and knowledge, rather than on emotions or religious beliefs* kabi izohlanadi. Zamonaviy leksikografik manbalarda qayd etilgan rationalizm tushunchasi bir nechta ma'nolarga ega: 1. Reliance on reason as the basis for establishment of religious truth; 2a. A theory that reason is in itself a source of knowledge superior to and independent of sense perceptions. 2b. A view that reason and experience rather than the nonrational are the fundamental criteria in the solutions of problems; 3. Functionalism. Taqdim etilgan ta'riflardagi kalit so'z - aql-idrok va his-tuyg'ularga qarshi – "nonrational" noratsional tushunchalardir. Ana shu qarama-qarshilik kontekstida B. Rasselning polemik nutqi rivojlanadi:

*I am, in this age when there are a great many appeals to unreason, an unrepentant Rationalist. I have been a Rationalist ever since I can remember, and I do not propose to cease to be so whatever appeals to unreason may be made.*

Misollarda insonlar orasidagi bahs-munozara kontekstda oksimorik xususiyatga ega bo'lgan *unrepentant Rationalist* birikmasi orqali berilib, bu

*unrepentant* sifati lugʻatda “*showing no regret for something bad one has done*” maʼnosida taʼriflanadi: *an unrepentant murderer, He died unrepentant.*

Romanda *ought* felining bir necha semantik maʼnolari keltirilib *good* va *reasonable* deb taʼriflanadi. *Undeserved* va *unnecessary* sifatlarining lugʻat taʼriflari “*unreasonable*” yoki “*not reasonable*” deb taʼriflanadi va muallif tomonidan tasvirlangan voqealarni shaxsiy va umumeʼtirof etilgan gʻoyalar asosida baholaydi. Yaxshilik, oqilonalik va toʻgʻrilik tushunchalari: *kind, reasonable and right* soʻzlari bilan ifodalanadi. Shu munosabat bilan D.Lichning “An A-Z of English Grammar and usage” (1996) kitobida “*ought to*” modal feʼli kontekstdagi *right-wrong, good-bad* tushunchalarini ifodalash uchun qoʻllaniladi va aniq bir shaxsga ishora qiladi.<sup>40</sup>

Leksik takroning (“bizga kerak emas” (*we ought not to*)) parallel konstruksiyalarda qoʻllanishi keyingi tasdiqlovchi gapni (*we ought merely to say that...*) taʼkidlash va unga eʼtibor qaratish uchun xizmat qiladi, unda modal feʼl (**ought**) va *merely* yordamida muallif fikri ifodalanadi. Kategorik mulohazalardan qochish uchun nima yaxshiroq va toʻgʻriligini B.Rassel sifatlarining (*certain feel pretty certain - have no right to feel certain - are not certain*) kontekstda qoʻllanilishi bilan ifodalaydi va dogmatik hukmlardan qochish kerakligi haqidagi fikrlarni yoqlaydi.

*Ought* feʼli oʻrniga, *should* feʼlining qoʻllanishi, axloqiy burch va maslahatni ifodalab lesikografik manbalarda berilganidek, *ought* feʼli yordamida inkor harakatni tanqid qilish uchun ishlatiladi: *Such things ought not to be allowed.*

## XULOSA

1. Inkor tushunchasini ifodalovchi til hodisalarining tadqiqi lugʻatshunoslik, grammatika va frazeologiya, shuningdek bir qancha yondosh mantiq, falsafa, psixologiya va tilshunoslik kabi fanlar bilan uzviy bogʻliq.

2. Lingvistik jihatdan inkor kategoriyasi turli darajadagi birliklar: leksema va morfemalar orqali ifodalanadi. Inkor orqali tilshunoslikda til hodisalari va kognitiv-diskursiv paradigmani oʻrganishda funksional yondashishning ahamiyati muhimdir.

3. “Inkor kategoriyasini oʻrganish natijasida: 1. Feʼl inkorining lingvistik shakllari; 1. Feʼl inkorining lingvistik shakllari; 2. Inkorni ifodalovchi boshqa soʻz turkumlari; 3. Lisoniy vositalar; Inkor grammatik shakllar bilan bir qatorda stilistik vositalar orqali ham ifodalanishi mumkinligi; 4. Feʼl inkorining boshqa lingvistik darajalar bilan bogʻliqligi; 5. Kontrastiv tahlil natijalari aniqlandi.”

4. Shu kungacha boʻlgan davrda tadqiqotchilar tomonidan inkor vositalarining grammatik va ularni nutqda ifodalanishiga eʼtibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqotimizda inkor vositalarning frazeologik birliklar, ideomalar orqali ham ifodalanishidagi oʻziga xos tomonlar ochib berildi.

5. Semantik jihatdan inkor kategoriyasi soʻz turkumlari, gaplar, frazeologik birliklar orqali ifodalanib shaxs va predmet yoki oʻrin joyning yoʻqligini ifodalash uchun qoʻllanilishi va etimologik jihatdan barcha inkor mazmundagi leksik

<sup>40</sup> Leech, G. An A-Z of English Grammar and Usage. – London: Longman, 1996. – B. 266.

birliklar asosan olmoshlar bilan ko‘proq ishlatilishi uning rivojlanishi tarixida inkor semantik so‘zlarning kognitiv asoslarini ochib beradi. Semantik jihatdan ingliz tilida no, nothing, none, not, nobody, neither, nowhere va never olmoshlari vaqt o‘tishi bilan o‘zgarishlarga uchrashi natijasida baholovchi ma’no kasb etadi. Bundan tashqari nobody olmoshi boshqa leksik-grammatik sinfga, ya’ni otga aylanishi natijasida stilistik mano kasb etishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bunda so‘zlarning bir turkumdan boshqa turkumga o‘tishi natijasida ma’noning o‘sishi va o‘zgarishi kuzatiladi.

6. Qadimgi va o‘rta ingliz tili davrida nutqda inkorning ko‘p miqdorda qo‘llanishi me’yor hisoblangan, lekin ingliz tilning rivojlanishi natijasida bir gap tarkibida qo‘llaniluvchi ko‘p inkordan foydalanish til oshiqchaligi hisoblana boshlandi va ingliz tilida 15-16-asrlardan boshlab birlamchi inkor qo‘llash tartibiga o‘tildi.

7. Inkor uslubiy stilistik jihatdan litota va kinoya stilistik vositalarini ifoda etishi mumkin. Inglizlar nutq odob-ahloqida litotaning qo‘llanilishi ingliz milliy характери bilan tushuntiriladi. Britaniyaliklar o‘z nutqiga ko‘proq nafislik berishga bo‘lgan istagi natijasida kinoyadan unumli ko‘p foydalanadi.

8. Tilshunoslikda konseptual sohani o‘rganish shuni ko‘rsatdiki, badiiy diskursda inkor tushunchasini ifodalovchi inkor affiksi dinamik kategoriya bo‘lib, yangi so‘z hosil qilishda samaradorligi bilan nutqda yorqin namoyon bo‘ldi.

9. Strukturaviy va kognitiv jihatdan inkor qilish orqali murakkab va tez-tez uchraydigan, yani tasdiqlash yoki inkor etish oppozitsiyasini ko‘rsatuvchi belgilar bilan ifodalanganda urg‘u va ohang o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik o‘rganildi.

Bunda biror bir voqelikka e’tiroz qilish ijtimoiylashtirilgan tushunchadir, chunki u shaxsning jamiyatdagi vazifasi va faoliyati bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir. Inkorni ifodalovchi vositalarining ikki tomonlama tabiati tadqiqotning ushbu bosqichida ham namoyon bo‘ladi: nutqiy rad etish, shubha, kelishmovchilik, norozilik tushunchalari inkorga asoslanadi va insonning ichki munosabatlariga tashqaridan ta’qiq va bosim odatda zid ravishda yuz beradi.

10. Inkor kategoriyasi nutqimizda pragmatik, informatsion, ahloqiy, estetik va boshqa munosabatlar bilan bog‘liq. Inkor tushunchasini ifodalashda inkor vositalardan foydalanish psixologik jihatdan muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ayniqsa, modernizm davri badiiy adabiyot namunalarida e’tiqod va ma’naviy qadriyatlardagi o‘zgarishlar yaqqol namoyon bo‘lganligi va ilgari tayanch bo‘lib hizmat qilgan ahloq, madaniyat va diniy qarashlarga nisbatan tushunchalarning o‘zgarishiga, modernistik qarashlarni shakllanishi bilan zamonaviy insonning ichki dunyosida ifodalanishi aks etadi.

11. Badiiy asarda qahramonlarning ichki holati, ularning fikr va his-tuyg‘ulari, har bir personajning ichki nutqida o‘ziga-o‘zi murojaat qilishi orqali voqelikka nisbatan inkor qilishi tilning muhim vazifasi sifatida fikrni ifodalaydi.

12. Lingvistik jihatdan inkor vositalarining matn to‘qimasida qo‘llanilishi kognitiv jarayonning o‘ziga xos belgisi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi va personajning fikrlash jarayonini ko‘rishga yordam beradi.

13. Inkor kategoriyasi va modallik tushunchalari polemik asarlarda ought, can, should kabi modal fe’llarga not (n’t) inkor yuklamasini qo‘shish orqali

ifodalanib, muallif insonlar orasidagi bahs-munozarali vaziyatlarda qahramonlarning o'z qarashlarini turli leksik va grammatik vositalar bilan ifodalaganligiga e'tibor qaratadi. Bundandan tashqari polemik asarlarda unreason va an unrepentant Rationalist so'zlaridagi un- inkor prefiksining takrorlanishi kontekstda unrepentant Rationalist iborasining oksimorik xususiyatga egaligini ko'rsatadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES  
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OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES NAMED AFTER IS'KHOQKHON IBRAT**

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**NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**TOSHXONOV LOCHINBEK TURSUNBOYEVICH**

**COGNITIVE-LINGUISTIC STUDY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE CATEGORY OF NEGATION IN LITERARY DISCOURSE (BASED  
ON THE MATERIALS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

**10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, contrastive linguistics  
and translation studies**

**ABSTRACT**  
**of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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## **INTRODUCTION (abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of Philosophy (PhD))**

**The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In world linguistics, analyzing how language units are formed and used through cognitive processes in human thinking is one of the pressing tasks. There are various ways of expressing the category of negation in world languages, and each language, based on the rules of its grammatical structure, has developed a specific system of expressive means. While Indo-European languages predominantly express negation through lexical and syntactic means, Turkic languages tend to prioritize morphological methods. Additionally, this category can also be conveyed through affirmative in form but negative in meaning sentences, or through statements carrying a negational meaning.

From a linguistic point of view, considering the significant stylistic potential of negation, it should be noted that its expressive features have not yet been fully explored and remain a central topic of interest in the field of linguistic stylistics. This underscores the necessity and relevance of studying the linguo-cognitive aspects of how the category of negation is realized in linguistics. In global linguistics, the category of negation has been effectively studied across various disciplines such as logic, philosophy, psychology, and linguistics. Works dedicated to the diverse aspects of negation frequently highlight the interrelation between linguistic negation and its conceptual foundations, which are characteristic of human cognition. When defining the category of negation, scholars have taken both logical and psychological perspectives into account. Recently, the idea has been proposed that the category of negation in language, in terms of its essential nature and range of meanings, is broader and more detailed than logical negation. As a result, there arises a need to identify the grammatical semantic essence of linguistic negation in order to distinguish it from logical and psychological negation.

In our country, tasks such as "fully mobilizing scientific, intellectual, and financial resources to broadly utilize scientific and innovative potential, and determining priority directions for continuous reform in science" are being systematically addressed.<sup>1</sup> These objectives call for the study of the metasemiotic features of the category of negation in English and Uzbek from a functional approach and a cognitive-discursive paradigm. Indeed, it is essential to investigate not only the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of languages but also phenomena that reflect national-mental characteristics shaped by the culture, spirituality, customs, traditions, and values of a people—particularly the category of negation from a linguo-cognitive perspective.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2017, No. PQ-2789 on Measures to Further Improve the Activities of the Academy of Sciences, Organization, Management, and Financing of Scientific Research; Decree dated April 20, 2017, No. PQ-2909 on Further Development of the Higher

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<sup>1</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020, "On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030".// <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5073449> (Accessed: 15 January 2021).

Education System; Decree dated October 4, 2019, No. PQ-4479 on the Celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Law on the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Decree dated October 8, 2019, No. PF-5847 on the Approval of the Concept for the Development of Higher Education in Uzbekistan until 2030; Decree dated October 20, 2020, No. PF-6084 on Measures to Further Develop the Uzbek Language and Improve Language Policy in Our Country; Decree dated November 6, 2020, No. PF-6108 on Measures for the Development of Education, Training, and Science in Uzbekistan's New Development Era; Decree dated May 19, 2021, No. PQ-5117 on Measures to Elevate the Learning of Foreign Languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a New Quality Stage; and Decree dated January 28, 2022, No. PF-60 on the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. The mechanisms for implementing the tasks outlined in these decrees and other relevant legal and regulatory documents will be significantly supported by this dissertation.

### **Relevance of the research on the advancing branches of the development of science and technology of the Republic.**

The dissertation has been carried out in accordance with the priority direction of forming a system of innovative ideas and their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of an information society and a democratic state.

**Level of study of the problem.** There are several methods to study the expression of the category of negation in artistic discourse. The expression of the category of negation depends on the purpose and subject of artistic discourse. To understand this category, analyses and studies are conducted on artistic works, poems, stories, and other artistic methods. Through these methods, the expression of the category of negation and its distinctive characteristics are identified.

The study of the category of negation has been a constant focus of attention among scholars in world linguistics. In linguistics, numerous research works have been conducted by both international and domestic linguists on issues such as secondary negation, the role of negation in the language system, mononegative and polonegative structured languages, implicitly and explicitly expressed negation, and the stylistic characteristics of negation, with significant scientific-theoretical perspectives being proposed. Among them are linguists from Europe and the USA such as C.L.Baker, W.A.Ladusaw, G.Tottie, J.R.Payne, I.Laka, L.R.Horn, J.Hoeksema, J.M.Saury, S.T.Muntana; Russian scholars N.A.Bulax, P.A.Afanasev, V.N.Bondarenko, T.M.Shomaxova, Yu.V.Golovneva, V.N.Pilatova, O.A.Prokofeva, S.V.Parakhovskaya, I.V.Milyaeva, Z.S.Khabekirova, Ye.S.Kubryakova, I.A.Demidova, M.V.Basina, F.Sh.Aliguseynova, Yu.N.Petrova, Yu.N.Kondrakova, A.A.Musaev, O.A.Stroganova, A.B.Djalilova, P.N.Islamova, Ye.V.Senko, T.G.Sikalidi, P.O.Rosyaykin; and Uzbek linguists such as S.R.Rahimov<sup>2</sup>, A.Nurmonov, E.Qilichev, D.Lutfullayeva, and V.A.Vositov have also conducted research.

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<sup>2</sup> Рахимов С. Вопросы структурно-типологической характеристики предложения. – Ташкент: Фан, 1978. – 118 с.; Nurmonov A. Tasdiq va inkorning paralingvistik vositalar yordamida ifodalanishi // O‘zbek tili adabiyoti. – Toshkent. Fan. 1979. №1. – B. 31-34.; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг амалий стилистикаси. – Тошкент:

In this context, linguists N.A.Bulax has studied the expression of negation in the German literary language<sup>3</sup>, P.A.Afanasev has explored the specific characteristics of affirmation and negation in conversational speech, D.Lutfullaeva has examined the semantic-syntactic structure of contradictory sentences based on the affirmative-existence markers<sup>4</sup>, and S.R.Rahimov has classified elements expressing negation from a general linguistic perspective, analyzing the negation category at the lexical level across various language systems<sup>5</sup>. V.A.Vositov has also analyzed negation in a general context, studying the typological relationship between expression and meaning in polynegativity and mononegativity phenomena in his candidate dissertation<sup>6</sup>.

The use of various negation means in language is an extremely complex concept expressed lexically, morphologically, and syntactically<sup>7</sup>. S.V.Parakhovskaya has researched the role of predicates and predicative sentences in communication, while O.V.Stafeyeva has examined the relationships and mutual influences between language and culture from a linguoculturological perspective.

**The relevance of the research with the study plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation research has been carried out in accordance with the scientific research plan of Namangan State University under the topic "Problems of Modern Linguistics".

**The aim of the research is** to investigate the units that conduct the category of negation in the artistic discourse of English and Uzbek languages from a linguocognitive perspective.

**Tasks of the research:**

to illuminate the role of the category of negation within the system of related humanitarian disciplines in linguistics;

to examine the functional-semantic and linguo-cognitive characteristics of the category of negation in literary discourse;

to identify the distinctive features of the stylistic realization of negation in speech, as well as its figurative use, in both English and Uzbek languages;

to demonstrate the functional-stylistic aspects of negation in polemical discourse in English and Uzbek languages.

**The object of the research:** The units expressing the category of negation used in artistic discourse in English and Uzbek languages have been selected.

**Research Subject:**

The conceptual features, semantics, and linguistic-cultural characteristics of units expressing negation in artistic discourse in Uzbek and English languages constitute the subject of the research.

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Ўқитувчи, 1992. – 159 б.; Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Гапнинг семантик – синтактик қурилиш қолипи ва пропозитив структураси ўртасидаги муносабат (ўзбек тилидаги йўқлик-мавжудлик белгилари асосида зидланувчи гаплар мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 47 б.; Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва монологативлик муаммоси: Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 141 б.

<sup>3</sup> Булах Н.А. Средства отрицания в немецком литературном языке. Ярославл, 1962.-91.

<sup>4</sup> Лутфуллаева Д.Э. Гапнинг семантик – синтактик қурилиш қолипи ва пропозитив структураси ўртасидаги муносабат (ўзбек тилидаги йўқлик-мавжудлик белгилари асосида зидланувчи гаплар мисолида): Филол. фан. д-ри...дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 2006. – 47 б.

<sup>5</sup> Рахимов С. Ко'rsatilgan manba. - 118 с.

<sup>6</sup> Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва монологативлик муаммоси: Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – 141 б.

<sup>7</sup> Параховская С.В. Слово как объект категоризации и концептуализации (На материале междометий современного английского языка): Дисс....канд. филол. Наук. – Москва, 2003. – 196 с.

### **Research Methods:**

In exploring the research topic, comparative analysis, componential analysis, contextual interpretation, and analysis of dictionary definitions have been employed.

#### **The scientific novelty of the study:**

in the artistic discourse of English and Uzbek languages, the category of negation serves as a specific indicator of cognitive processes and manifests through such linguistic phenomena as the characters' denial of reality via internal experiences, emotions, and self-addressed inner speech have been revealed;

in English and Uzbek, the use of double negation in literary works can lead to the phenomenon of logical bifurcation of the predicate (i.e., dual interpretation) has been substantiated;

in literary discourse, stylistic devices such as irony and litotes are the most productive in expressing the character's processes of denying, emphasizing, affirming reality, and engaging in self-discovery and perception through the category of negation have been identified;

in English and Uzbek, the category of negation conveys emotional evaluations such as regret, condemnation, anger, and dissatisfaction toward the events depicted, and also helps to reveal the character's personality traits or intellectual abilities have been justified.

#### **Practical results of the research:**

**Data Analysis:** The category of negation allows for the analysis of large amounts of data, enabling an understanding of their meanings in context.

**Questions and Answers:** The application of the category of negation facilitates responses to users' questions and allows for interaction with them.

**Advice and Guidelines:** Utilizing means of negation provides users with advice and guidelines, assisting them based on their requests and inquiries.

**Translation and Elaboration:** Understanding the functions of the category of negation enables the translation of texts into other languages and their elaboration.

**Learning and Education:** The application of the category of negation aids users in learning, educational processes, answering questions, and editing information.

#### **Reliability of research results:**

The reliability of the research results is substantiated by materials from scientific conferences at national and international levels, publications in journals listed by the Higher Attestation Commission (HAC), as well as articles published in foreign scientific journals, conclusions, proposals, and recommendations that have been implemented in practice, along with validation by competent organizations.

#### **Scientific and practical significance of research results.**

The scientific significance of the research results lies in the fact that the study of the category of negation in artistic discourse, as it relates to cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, pragmalinguistics, and sociopragmatics, provides a foundation for further in-depth exploration of the subject. This will serve as direct material for future scientific investigations related to speech culture, rhetoric, stylistics, and sociology.

The practical significance of the research results is marked by the ideas, theoretical perspectives, and practical recommendations put forward, which can be utilized in the creation of textbooks and educational materials. Additionally, these results can be applied in preparing lecture notes, developing special courses on stylistics in philology departments of higher education institutions, and in practical exercises concerning text interpretation issues.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the cognitive-linguistic study of the manifestation of the category of negation in artistic discourse:

in the artistic discourse of English and Uzbek languages, the fact that the category of negation serves as a specific indicator of cognitive processes and is manifested through such linguistic phenomena as characters' denial of reality via internal experiences, emotions, and self-addressed inner speech, was utilized within the framework of the practical project "Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers" (Project No. S-UZ800-20-IN-0106) conducted at Namangan State University in 2020–2021 under the leadership of Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD) D.M. Sarimsaqova, Head of the Department of Practical English at Namangan State University, as part of the Alumni Outreach Grants Program of the U.S. Embassy in Uzbekistan (according to reference No. 1121-04 dated October 25, 2024, issued by Namangan State University). As a result, the proposals and scientific innovations put forward in the research contributed to the creation of programs and manuals, and to organizing theoretical and practical efforts aimed at the development of education and culture more effectively;

in English and Uzbek scientific findings regarding the category of negation, such as its expression of emotional evaluation of depicted events (e.g., regret, condemnation, anger, dissatisfaction), and its role in identifying a character's personality traits or intellectual abilities, were applied in the framework of the "FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program" (Project No. S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067, PO20002335) under the leadership of A. Najmeddinov, a lecturer at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (according to reference No. 122 dated October 3, 2024, from Kokand State Pedagogical Institute). As a result, these findings served to enhance the development of programs and manuals and contributed to the more effective organization of theoretical and practical work in the fields of education and culture;

the information that in English and Uzbek, the use of double negation in literary works can give rise to the phenomenon of logical bifurcation of the predicate (i.e., dual interpretation), and that stylistic devices such as irony and litotes are the most productive means in expressing a character's denial, emphasis, affirmation of reality, and processes of self-discovery and self-perception in artistic discourse, was used by the editorial board of the "Cultural-Educational and Literary Broadcasts" division of the "Uzbekistan" TV and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan in the preparation of radio program scripts for "Education and Development," "Literary Process," and "World Literature" (according to reference No. 04-36-1062 dated September 26, 2024,

from the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). As a result, these programs have been enriched both scientifically and practically, and their social significance has increased.

**Validation of research results.** In instances where research results have been utilized, they have been effectively applied in the creation of textbooks titled "Foreign Language (English) for Lawyers" (Certificate No. 68-256) and "Foreign Language (English) for Economists" (Certificate No. 68-576), based on the order No. 68 issued by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 27, 2023. Furthermore, the main content and findings of the research have been discussed at eight scientific-practical conferences, including four international and four national and regional scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** A total of 25 scientific works have been published on the research topic. Among them, four articles have been published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovations of Uzbekistan, including one article in foreign journals.

**Structure and volume of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. Its total volume is 162 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**In the introduction part,** the relevance and necessity of the dissertation are substantiated, and the research's objectives, tasks, object, and subject are presented. The alignment of the research with the priority areas of the Committee for Science and Technology of the Republic is demonstrated, highlighting the scientific novelty and practical results of the study. Additionally, the scientific and practical significance of the findings is explained, along with a statement on the reliability of the results. Information is provided on the practical application of the research outcomes, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation called "**Theoretical foundations of the study of the category of negation in linguistics,**" is divided into four sections.

The first section, "*The Category of negation as a subject of general linguistics,*" explores the concept of negation in linguistics, encompassing its connections to logic, philosophy, and psychology. To differentiate linguistic negation from logical and psychological negation, linguists have focused their attention on determining the essence of the grammatical meaning of negation.<sup>8</sup> I. Brodsky's (1940-1996) collections of poems, plays, and journalistic works depict conflicts between an isolated individual and a world with limitations through ironic and elevated language.<sup>9</sup>

The following passage from A. Qodiriy's novel "O'tkan kunlar" (*Bygone Days*) exemplifies the concept of negation:

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<sup>8</sup> Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва мононегативлик муаммоси. Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 14.

<sup>9</sup> <https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-sheriyati/rus-sheriyati/iosif-brodskiy/>

“- *Sizmi? - deb kulimsiradi. - Otam bo ‘lmasangiz ham meni otalik muhabbati bilan suygan sodiq va mehribon bir kishimsiz - ya ‘ni ma ‘naviy otam*” - negation, in the sense of emphasizing and affirming the absence of reality, linguistically encompasses a wide range of meanings, including: astonishment, non-existence, absence, deprivation, incompatibility, rejection, disagreement, objection, refusal, and prohibition.

The existence and development of language through speech, and human influence on it, as presented in the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, indicate that negation denotes the actual non-existence of a relationship between elements within a sentence, whether lexically, phraseologically, or syntactically<sup>10</sup>. In other words, negation is expressed through linguistic units: lexemes and morphemes.

In English, negation is expressed through pronouns like "no," "no one," "none," "nothing," "nobody," and "neither," adverbs like "never," "nowhere," the negation word "not," prefixes like "a-," "dis-," "in-," "il-," "im-," "ir-," "non-," and "un-," and the negation suffix "-less": amoral, dishonest, injustice, illiterate, impolite, irrelevant, non-scientific, unlucky, useless.

In Uzbek, the category of negation is expressed through suffixes such as "-ma," "-siz," "-may," "-mas," prefixes like "no-," "be-," "bad-," "ne-," "bil-," "bo-," "gayri-," conjunctions like "-sa ham," "yo...yo," and "na...na," conjunctions of negation like "lekin," "ammo," and "biroq," words expressing negation like "emas," "yok," "inkor," and "etiroz," the adverb "kam," and the negation pronoun "hech". For example: *bo ‘lmas, bo ‘lmasliqni, noqulay, noma ‘lum, beozor, “bir-biravingizdan kamligingiz yo ‘q”...*, “*Haqqingiz bormi dedi, - dedi Otabek, -ammo birinchilardan*”..., *Uylanganmisiz? – Yo ‘q.* (A.Qodiriy. O‘tkan kunlar. – B. 44)

Linguistic negation consists of negative semantic words (negation pronouns, adverbs, and particles), where negation is expressed as part of an oral predication (with full or short negative forms like "not" and "n't"), as well as negation affixes within the structure of lexical units that have a morphemic structure. It is known that words like "absent," "fail," and "lack," despite appearing grammatically positive, convey a negative meaning (a kind of inherent negative meaning). Similar lexical units exist in Uzbek, expressed through words like "ammo" (but), "etiroz" (objection), "goh" (sometimes), and "kam" (less).

Regarding the grammatical structure of negation, V.V.Vinogradov explored the relationship between language and thought, the objective existence of language, the lexical and grammatical elements within linguistic units, and the relationship between language and speech. A.I.Smirnitskiy delved into the areas of lexicology, phraseology, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. A.V.Bondarko focused on the grammatical semantics of verbs (aspect and tense) and morphological categories, while D.A. Shteling illuminated the system of verb tenses, the meaning of modal forms, and the category of relations from a morphological perspective.

A.I. Smirnitskiy asserts that in interrogative sentences, negation can express both affirmative and interrogative forms<sup>11</sup>. For example, "(I) don't know" - "Don't (I) know?"

<sup>10</sup> Ахманова О С Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд 3-е, стереотипное. – М., Комкнига, 2005. – С. 302-303.

<sup>11</sup> Смирницкий А.И. Морфология английского языка. - М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностр. яз., 1959. – С. 89-91.

The conversion of "nobody" to a noun through categorization (affixless transposition) creates a stylistic nuance in the word, while the original form is characterized by neutrality and general usage.<sup>12</sup>

The second section of the first chapter is titled "*Semantic essence of the category of negation*," analyzing words like "no," "no one," "none," "nothing," "nobody," "neither," "nowhere," and "never" in English, and "yoq," "hech," "emas," "yoq," "-sa ham," "yo...yo," "kam," "lekin," "na...na," "inkor," "bad," "g'ayri," and "etiroz" in Uzbek. These pronouns, adverbs, and particles express the non-existence of persons, objects, and locations, and their semantics and etymology are examined. The evolution of negation tools can be traced back to Old and Middle English. For instance, "nothing" developed from "na-wiht" (no thing) and "nan" (no one). During the development of Middle and Modern English, "ne + an" transformed into "none," which subsequently led to the formation of "nan" (Pin3> no-thyng)<sup>13</sup>.

In speech, there exist negative pronouns like "no one," "none," "no," "not," "nowhere," "never," "nonetheless," "neither," "nobody," "nay" (archaic dialect of "no"), "nought," "nonentity," "nonesuch," "nevermore," "nevertheless," and "nonevent". In Uzbek, words like "yoq," "hech," "emas," "yoq," "-yo...yo," "kam," and "na...na," along with particles, express the semantic meaning of negation. When "nobody" is categorized, it is characterized by stylistic neutrality and general usage<sup>14</sup>. The prefix "g'ayri-" carries a specific function. Etymologically, it originated from Arabic and was adopted into Uzbek (like "g'ayridin" and "g'ayriqonuniy"). A.N. Kononov considers "g'ayri-" as a component of compound adjectives<sup>15</sup>. A.N. Xolmurodov categorizes it as a prefix<sup>16</sup>. Regarding the meaning of "g'ayri-", A.N. Kononov, Maqsuda Sodiqova, and A.N. Xolmurodov all suggest it signifies "opposite," "contrary," or "not".

The shift of a word from one category to another can lead to the acquisition of an approximate meaning. For example, the word "anybody" takes on a suggestive meaning in phrases like, "You wouldn't know him. He's a nobody, but I fell in love with him". In such instances, negation reflects an emotional expression. For example: "He hated his life, he was a poor nobody". "I'm tired of everyone treating me like a nobody!"

In Uzbek linguistics, negation is expressed through suffixes: "-ma," "-siz," "-may," "-mas"; prefixes "no-," "be," "bad-," "ne-," "bil," "bo-," "gayri-"; negative words and conjunctions like "ammo," "lekin," "biroq," "yoq," "emas," "kam," "inkor," "hech," and forms like "sa ham," "yo...yo," and "na...na". These linguistic elements convey negative, lacking, unawareness, or doubt in relation to reality.

From a morphological and syntactic perspective, the transition of words from one category to another involves the use of affixes that indicate negation. The

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<sup>12</sup> Уланова С.Б. Грамматическая семантика как объект грамматической стилистики (формо- и словообразование в современном английском языке): Автореф. дисс....канд.филол.наук. – М., 2006. – 28 с.

<sup>13</sup> Смирницкий А.И. Хрестоматия по истории английского языка с VII по XVII в.-М., 1998. – С. 208-277.

<sup>14</sup> Уланова С.Б. Грамматическая семантика как объект грамматической стилистики (формо- и словообразование в современном английском языке): Автореф. дисс....канд.филол.наук. – М., 2006. – 28 с.

<sup>15</sup> Кононов А.Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. – М.-Л. 1960. – 152 с.

<sup>16</sup> Холмуродов А.Н. Креализованные и некреализованные подсистемы современного узбекского словообразования. – Ташкент, 1989. – С. 47-48.

suffix *-siz* forms adjectives from nouns (e.g., *ko'rimsiz* "unattractive," *vaqtsiz* "untimely," *tanishsizlik* "unfamiliarity," *xabarsiz* "uninformed"), while the suffixes *-ma*, *-siz*, *-may*, *-mas* are used to form verb negations (e.g., *kutmagan* "didn't expect," *bo'lmasin* "let it not be," *kelmasa* "if he doesn't come," *bermadi* "did not give," *ko'rmadingiz* "you did not see," *qilolmasa* "if he cannot do it," *bilmadim* "I did not know," *chiqmagan* "did not come out," *bo'lmasa* "if it is not").

Additionally, prefixes such as *no-*, *bad-*, *ne-*, *bo-*, *bil-*, *g'ayri-*, *be-* that form adjectives from nouns (e.g., *noqulay* "inconvenient," *noma'lum* "unknown," *badbaxtlikdir* "unfortunate," *g'ayriinsoniy* "inhumane," *g'ayriqonuniy* "illegal," *benihoyat* "endless," *behuzurlik* "discomfort," *bedarmon* "incurable") are considered markers of negation in speech.

The prefix "non-" is commonly used in legal terminology, forming words like "nonage" (minority), "non-payment" (failure to pay), and "non-suit" (dismissal of a case). The prefix "no-" is used with action nouns and agent nouns: "non-combatant," "non-belligerent," "non-conductor". This negative prefix is used when "un-" and "in-" cannot be used, ensuring necessary differentiation in the language. Antonymous words, either positive or derogatory, often use the prefix "non-" (neutral) to create antonyms (non-scientific and unscientific, noneffective and ineffective, non-human and inhuman, non-moral and immoral, non-natural and unnatural, non-professional and unprofessional)<sup>17</sup>.

The widely used common negative prefixes are "un-" and "in-," with "mi-" being the original form in English, while "in-" originates from Latin. It is found in many words adopted from French and Latin (ig- ignoble, il- illiterate, im-impossible, ir- (impossible)). "Un-" is used before shorter words, while "in-" is commonly used in formal writing (unable - inability, unjust - injustice, unequal inequality).

The third section of the first chapter, titled "*The conceptual semantic field of the category of negation*," focuses on exploring the conceptual semantic aspect of negation. The linguistic and stylistic features of negation in linguistics encompass the linguistic and stylistic tools used to express negation. In this context, negative sentences are not merely linguistic and stylistic devices but also speech acts with strong pragmatic impact. They can serve to convey denial, irony, emotional meaning, and even politeness. In languages, this category often finds its expression through sentences that are formally affirmative but convey negation in meaning, a technique that is frequently based on irony.

While Indo-European languages primarily employ lexical and syntactic methods to express negation, Turkic languages rely heavily on morphological means. In languages worldwide, negation can also be conveyed through sentences that appear grammatically affirmative but semantically negative. This often involves a shift in meaning, often relying on irony.

In Uzbek: "Qanday aqlsiz-a!" (meaning "How foolish you are!" in a sarcastic tone). "Sizga havasim kelyapti, koshkiydi men ham borsam!.." (meaning "I envy you, I wish I could be there too!").

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<sup>17</sup> "*Non-American* is a neutral descriptive term, whereas *un-American* denotes behaviour that is judged not to conform to assumed American norms, *non-scientific* is neutral ('not connected with science') and *unscientific* is evaluative ('not conforming to scientific standards of investigation'). Qarang: Greenbaum S. The Oxford English grammar. Oxford University Press, New York, 1996. – P. 446.

In English: "How clever you are to understand this matter!..." "Much you know what is harmless!... and what isn't".

Besides irony, negation can also be expressed through rhetorical questions<sup>18</sup>:

In Uzbek: "Xotin kishiga ona bolishdan kattaroq baxt bormi?" (meaning "Is there any greater happiness for a woman than being a mother?")

The phrases "It is good" and "It is not bad" demonstrate the difference between negation and litotes. "He is a brave man" and "He is no coward" also illustrate this distinction. I.R. Galperin argues that these synonymous means of expression should be seen as deliberate understatement with "no" or "not" for clarity<sup>19</sup>.

In English speech etiquette, litotes reflects the practice of English politeness, avoiding emotionalism, and maintaining composure.<sup>20</sup>

In this passage, the situation uses litotes to minimize the meaning of negation through the words "uncha" (not very) and "unchalik" (not very much):

- *Itifotingiz uchun rahmat, qushbegi, - dedi. - Men endi dunyodan o'tayozg'an bir kishi; endigi mansablarg'a uncha qiziq olmayman. Agar manim qilg'an xizmatim shunday itifotlarga loyiq ko'riladigan bo'lsa, xon janobidan so'raydirg'an bir necha tilaklarim bor.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. – B. 105)

Negation often expresses more emotional and expressive qualities than mere lack of something.<sup>21</sup> Its frequent use in poetic works evokes feelings of despair. In these lines, negation signifies the absence of something or separation from it:

A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,  
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,  
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,  
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown". (Byron)

The fourth section of the first chapter, titled "*The Problem of primary and secondary negation in English and Uzbek Linguistics*," examines the usage and evolution of negation. In the Uzbek language, the complexity of how secondary negation creates affirmation or negation primarily depends on context, the grammatical system, and logical interpretation. Addressing this issue requires an approach based on linguistic analysis and rules. Maintaining clarity and consistency in literary and stylistic usage is crucial for resolving pragmatic challenges. For example:

1. Expression through linguistic examples:

• Secondary negation leading to affirmation:

"*Men hech qachon yolg'on gapirmasdim*" → Affirmation: *I have always spoken the truth.*

"*Bu yomon emas*" → Meaning: *This is good.*

• Secondary negation maintaining negation:

"*U hech narsani hech qachon unutmaydi*" → Negation: *He always forgets.*

<sup>18</sup> Воситов В.А. Жаҳон тилларида полинегативлик ва монологнегативлик муаммоси. Филол.фан.номз...дисс. – Тошкент, 2008.

<sup>19</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. - М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностранных языках, 1958. – С. 218;

<sup>20</sup> Арнольд И.В. Стилистика. Современный английский язык: Учебник для вузов. - 7-е изд. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2005. – С. 236.

<sup>21</sup> Арнольд И.В. Стилистика современного английского языка. – Ленинград: Просвещение, 1973. – С. 214.

"U bu ishni qilmaslik kerak emas deb o'ylaydi" → Still a negation: *He thinks it is important not to do this.*

2. Pragmatic instances of secondary negation in literary works:

• In the works of A. Qodiriy and A. Cho'lpon, secondary negation serves two functions:

Reinforcing affirmation (in situations contrasting with denial).

Maintaining negation (to enhance emotional impact).

For instance: "*Ko'kcha qo'rg'onlari yo'q ham emas edi*".

In this phrase, absence is not entirely denied, preserving ambiguity and emotional nuance.

In Old and Middle English, the use of double negation in speech was considered customary. D. Crystal, in his work "When two wrongs make a wrong," criticizes speakers of literary English, along with lecturers in logic and mathematics, for their constant pursuit of adherence to rules. To clarify his position on secondary negation in English, the author proposes the use of linguistic units<sup>22</sup>. The influence of mathematics and logic on literary language gradually discourages the use of double negatives. The phrase "*I ain't got no money*" (where "*ain't*" is a colloquial American contraction for "*is not,*" "*are not,*" or "*have not*") is not always interpreted correctly, as there is nothing inherently illogical about using a double negative as an intensifying device. D. Crystal emphasizes that the improper use of negation is not a matter of lacking logic but rather one of social unacceptability. He advises that anyone wishing to speak in literary or formal language should avoid double negatives.<sup>23</sup>

In contemporary English, the repetition of negation tools is less common. According to O. Jespersen, this stems from the fact that unstressed "ne" and "en" in these languages have been replaced by the more complete "no" and "nicht," largely influenced by Latin. The author of the work "Philosophy of Grammar" attributes the relatively infrequent use of this type of negation in the Elizabethan era to the widespread use of "not" at that time, but it was not abbreviated as "do+nt".<sup>24</sup>

The following passage in Uzbek also demonstrates how the use of negation elements within the sentence structure results in a reversal of meaning:

- *Ko'kcha qo'rg'onlari qo'rug'ida anovi qo'rg'onlarni-kidek mudofi'lar ko'p bo'lmasa ham, yo'q ham emas edilar.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar.– P. 81)

- *Soliq bermangiz demayman, chunki sizning itoatingiz menga bundog' to'nlar berar!* –dedi. (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. – P. 82)

In all dialects of English, except for African American Vernacular English, speakers interpret the sentence "There isn't any cat that can't get into any coop" as meaning "There isn't any cat that can get into any coop".<sup>25</sup> Negation here is expressed using words like the indefinite pronoun "any" and the adverb "ever".

<sup>22</sup> Crystal D. When two wrongs make a wrong // Хрестоматия по английской филологии / Сост. О.В. Александрова. - М. 1991. – P. 176.

<sup>23</sup> Crystal D. Ko'rsatilgan manba. – P. 177.; Kahrel P. Aspects of Negation. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: University of Amsterdam dissertation.1996. – Pp. 8-9.

<sup>24</sup> Jespersen O. Negation in English and other languages. In: Selected papers of Otto Jespersen. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1960. – P. 383-386.

<sup>25</sup> Labov W. Sociolinguistic patterns. Philadelphia Univ. of Pennsylvania press, 1972. – 234 p.

In a compound sentence, negation can be intensified through a positive modal "would" in two parallel clauses connected by "but". Negation often takes the form of an auxiliary or modal verb followed by an infinitive. In these examples, the first clause maintains a negative meaning: 1. "I don't not eat bread because I'm afraid of getting fat..." (S.Maugham). 2. "We cannot not notice that it is inevitably part of listening to the work for us". (Jan Robinson. *The Survival of English*). 3. "Yet said Sally, when I heard Clarissa was giving a party, I felt I couldn't not come - must see her again". (V.Woolf. *Mrs. Dalloway*).

The second chapter of the dissertation focuses on "**Cognitive-linguistic approaches to the study of negation in English and Uzbek**". It consists of four sections. The first section of the chapter is titled "*Tendencies in Examining the Cognitive Features of the Category of Negation*". It focuses on the cognitive characteristics of negation in English and Uzbek, with special attention given to the problem of "the conceptual representation of the world - the linguistic reflection of the world". In this context, the concepts of "cognition" and "psychology" have both overlapping and distinguishing aspects:

✓ Cognition focuses on understanding human cognitive processes such as thinking, perception, and memory.

✓ Psychology, on the other hand, centers on human emotions, motivation, and behavior.

These two domains are interconnected, as cognitive processes shape psychological states, and psychological processes influence cognitive activity. Thus, both concepts complement each other in studying the complexity of the human mind.

This section presents the differences and similarities between cognitive and psychological concepts. The common aspects in studying human cognitive processes are: 1. Cognition studies the mental processes involved in knowledge, focusing on how humans receive, process, and store information, with cognitive sciences primarily concerned with the processes of acquiring knowledge. 2. Psychological concepts focus on processes of perception, learning, and understanding, but psychology delves more deeply into the mind, emotions, and cognitive functions. The main similarity between these approaches is that both explore human cognitive activity, examining processes such as perception, understanding, and decision-making.

Differences in purpose and research scope: 1. Cognition seeks to understand how knowledge is formed, assimilated, and utilized in the mind. It focuses on cognitive processes and their mechanisms. 2. Psychology, being a broader field, studies human emotions, motivation, mental states, and behavior, incorporating not only cognitive processes but also emotional and social factors. In essence, the primary distinction is that cognition focuses solely on processes of knowledge, while psychology encompasses human behavior, emotions, and social interactions as well.

Psycholinguistics emerged at the intersection of two disciplines—linguistics and psychology. Its subject matter involves studying the psychological aspects of language and speech, including speech production and perception, language

comprehension, and language acquisition. In the processes of speech production and understanding, semantics, speech processing, and the connection between language and thought are considered key aspects of psycholinguistics.<sup>26</sup> L.Horn provides insights into the psychology of negation, particularly relevant to a child's language acquisition.<sup>27</sup> He argues that children begin using negation in their early speech as a typical expression of rejection, starting around 18-24 months. This type of negation is initially used in oral language. This tendency is reflected in adult speech in the following examples: a) "There's no beer in the fridge". b) "There's no halvah in the fridge". c) "There's no corpse in the fridge". L.Horn notes that sentence "a" seems more natural than "b," while "c" appears utterly unnatural.

Despite all the nuances (subtle differences, hardly noticeable differences) in pragmatics and sociolinguistics, lexical meaning is created through words or syntax. The text proposes three ways to express the same idea: a) "It's nothing". b) "It's trivial". c) "It's unimportant".

The cognitive features of negation are discussed in "Negation, text worlds, and discourse: the pragmatics of fiction"<sup>28</sup> where the semantic, cognitive, and pragmatic aspects of negation are presented, providing an understanding of its role in discourse. In J. Heller's novel "*Catch-22*," the cognitive properties of negation are present in the dialogue, bringing these elements into the "foreground" of the text. Through this, the novel reflects conventional perceptions of war, death, and religion.<sup>29</sup>

The second section of the second chapter, titled "*The role of negation in the linguistic picture of the world*," examines the role of negation in the linguistic representation of the world. It explores how the conceptual view of the world, from religious, mythological, philosophical, scientific, linguistic, and artistic perspectives, is connected to human cognition. In this context, conceptual views, ideas, concepts, relationships, and evaluation systems are thoroughly analyzed. In S.G. Ter-Minasova's work "Language and Intercultural Communication," the cultural (conceptual) view of the world is defined as being "formed on the basis of an person's ideas".<sup>30</sup>

In language, negation serves as a means of denying a particular idea or event, essentially indicating its non-existence. Because language and thought are closely intertwined, negation also affects how we understand the world across different languages and cultures. The linguistic depiction of negation encompasses the following aspects: 1. Method of describing the world: For example, "*Inson bolasi go 'yo bu yorug' dunyoga faqat azob chekish uchun yaralgan kabi edi... Uning borligi doimiy bir iztirobga aylanib qolgan, na dam olish, na tinchlik bor edi*". (*Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho 'lpon*) Here, negation serves as a means of highlighting the social and cultural crises of the world. Through this, Cho 'lpon conveys the

<sup>26</sup> Современная американская лингвистика: фундаментальные направления. Editor, Andrej A. Kibrik. Edition, 2. Publisher, Едиториал УРСС, 2002. – С. 231, 256.

<sup>27</sup> Horn L.R. A natural history of negation. - Chicago; London: The Univ. of Chicago press, 2001. – P. 168.

<sup>28</sup> Dunyoning lingvistik tasviriga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan tushunchalar. Qarang: Hidalgo Downing L. Negation, text worlds, and discourse: the pragmatics of fiction, (in the series "Advances in discourse processes"; vol. 60 Ablex Publishing Corporation. Stamford, Connecticut. 2000. – P. 38.

<sup>29</sup> Heller J. Catch-22. – New York: Simona & Schuster, 1961. – 443 p.

<sup>30</sup> Тер-Минасова С.Г. Язык и межкультурная коммуникация. – М.: МГУ, 2004. – С. 47,54.

suffering of the nation, expressing a deep sorrow for the people's experience of oppression and darkness. 2. Cultural differences: Negation appears in various forms across languages. In some languages, the concept of double negation exists, allowing multiple elements to be negated through a single instance of denial. For example, “*Sharqcha kiyingan ayolning hayoti o‘tmishning qorong‘u sahifalari kabi ko‘rinardi, go‘yo zamonning o‘zgarishlaridan yiroqda edi, ammo yangi kun o‘ziga xos qiyinchiliklar bilan kelardi.*” (*Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon*) This passage reflects how the Uzbek people are caught between East and West, symbolizing the conflict between ancient traditions and modernity. 3. Impact on thought: Forms of negation also influence human thought and perception of reality. For instance, “*Uning nutqi oddiy, lekin unda bir dard bor edi. Bu dard shunchalik chuqur ediki, hatto so‘zlarning o‘zi yetarli emasdek tuyulardi.*” (*Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon*) In Cholpon's work, expressing emotions through language holds significant importance. Here, speech and words directly impact a person's inner experiences and thought processes. “*Hamma jim bo‘lib, go‘yo bu so‘zlarning ortida katta bir sir yashiringanday, bir-biriga qarashardi.*” (*Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon*) Pragmatically, the word *silence* conveys deep sorrow and despair, indicating unspoken emotions and hopelessness. 5. Linguistic negation and philosophical perspective: The following passage includes philosophical perspectives that negate the meaning of human life. For example, “*Bu dunyo go‘yo bekor qilingan bir o‘yindan boshqa narsa emasdi... Odamlar o‘z hayotlarining ma‘nosizligidan bexabar yashashardi.*” (*Kecha va kunduz. A.Cho‘lpon*) Here, by explaining the futility of human life, it reveals a world fundamentally based on suffering. This aligns linguistic negation with a philosophical viewpoint, highlighting the existential perspective that life itself may lack inherent purpose and is filled with inherent sorrow.

The third section of the second chapter, titled “*The Conceptual Semantic Field of the Category of Negation,*” analyzes the conceptual semantic aspect of negation, encompassing various pragmatic and linguistic elements. The conceptual structure of the category of negation includes elements such as rejection, contradiction to reality, and absence.

The conceptual-semantic field of negation includes various linguistic tools:

1. Grammatical means – negation particles such as “*emas*” (not), “*yo‘q*” (no), “*-ma*” (negative suffix), etc. For example: “*Men kelmayman*” (“I don’t come”).
2. Lexical elements – expressions like “*mavjud emas*” (does not exist), “*hech kim*” (nobody), and “*hech narsa*” (nothing).
3. Pragmatic perspective – negation is expressed based on context, which affects its semantic implications. For instance: “*Sizning aytganingizga ishonmayman*” (“I don’t believe what you are saying”).

The dictionaries “Longman Language Activator,” “Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners,” and “Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary” provide information on negation terms and their approximate dates of origin.<sup>31</sup> Negation words such as *no*, *none*, *not*, *nothing*, *neither*, *never*, *nowhere*, and *nobody* reflect processes of understanding the world and conceptually perceiving it in speech. These terms are essential in capturing the nuances of denial

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<sup>31</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary lug‘atida berilgan sanalar har doim ham so‘zning ingliz tilida birinchi marta paydo bo‘lishiga emas, balki tilda eng qadimgi qayd etilgan (yozma yoki bosma) manbalarga ishora qiladi.

and absence, shaping how individuals interpret and convey negation in language and thought.

Grammatically, negation combines with verbs that reflect people's mental and cognitive activities—such as: *do smth*, *have*, *know*, *move* - which are verbs that determine a person's existence. As for the second variant, combinations like *don't care*, *don't like*, *don't think so* (in the sense of “doubt it”) are more predicative thoughts, expressing a person's attitude toward surrounding events and objects. When these combinations are used in spoken language, they do not completely deny reality; rather, they aim to express evaluative judgments.

Over time, secondary negation diverges from the primary form and takes on two opposing functions: neutralization (e.g., "*uning tashrifi kam emas*", "*muhim emas*") and intensification (e.g., *U hech qachon hech narsa demadi, agar kelolmasam bo'lsa kerak*).

In both Old and Middle English, the double use of negation in sentences was widespread, but over time, it evolved to serve two opposite functions: neutralization (e.g., "Her visits to him are not infrequent," "The matter is not unimportant") and intensification (e.g., "He never said nothing," "I felt I couldn't not come"). Rejection is primarily related to cognitive and thinking processes, and is considered a component that reflects a person's activity as a member of society. Concepts such as behavior, speech behavior, and personality are studied interdisciplinary at this stage. In philosophical dictionaries, negation refers to not acknowledging a certain state or relationship. Theoretically, negation is the idea of non-existence or absence. In a negative judgment, negation is directed either at the entire content or at the connection between subject and predicate, and the category of negation in language is expressed through the word “*emas*”.<sup>32</sup>

In B. Russell's works dedicated to epistemological issues, negation expresses an entirely opposing viewpoint. He argues that "*... the world can be described without the use of the word 'not'*".<sup>33</sup> For example, the statement “The sun is shining” describes the occurring reality. However, if the sun is not shining, there is no objective fact that “the sun is not shining”; rather, this is confirmed by a true sentence: “The sun is not shining”.

The fourth section of the second chapter, "*Negation as a category of speech behavior*," studies negation as a category of speech behavior. This section focuses on analyzing negative units in language and how individuals who use negation in speech reflect these actions in their personal thoughts.

Before applying the concept of negation in speech, we identify the lexical units in English that contain the function of negation. The "linguistic" and "conceptual" pictures of the world are closely connected: in the semiological system of language, the presence of different elements indicates the existence or non-existence of concepts and ideas. From a psychological perspective, the term "nonconformist" is considered. According to “Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary” (1993), this concept appeared in the early 17th century. The word

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<sup>32</sup> Философский словарь: Основан Г. Шмидтом. - 22-е, новое, переработ, изд. под ред. Г. Шишкоффа /Пер с нем./ Общ. ред. В.А. Малинина. – М.: Республика, 2003. – С. 325-326.

<sup>33</sup> Russell B. Human knowledge. Its Scope and Limits. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1948. – P. 500.

"nonconformist" exists in English and refers to a person who does not conform to established churches: "a person who does not conform to an established church; esp. one who does not conform to the Church of England," referring to followers of Protestantism who separated from the Church of England and were considered "sectarians" by the Church. This word can also refer to a person who refuses to follow generally accepted ways of living, thinking, or behaving: "someone who does not follow ways of living, thinking, or behaving accepted by most people".<sup>34</sup>

In explanatory dictionaries<sup>35</sup>, thesauri, and synonym dictionaries, words expressing negation are divided into several types. Systematizing the sources allows for determining a hypothetical representation of a certain domain in words like agnostic, atheist, dissenter, nihilist, nonconformist, unbeliever, nonbeliever, all of which semantically contain a component of negation. These lexical units represent a type of person whose beliefs and actions do not conform to commonly accepted stereotypes. The words "agnostic, atheist, and unbeliever" denote a person who questions or rejects religious dogmas.

In modern linguistics, negation in illocutionary acts is divided into four main types: prohibition, rejection, and negative response. As I.M. Romanenko pointed out, speaking about the act of negation is quite abstract.<sup>36</sup> This type of negation is not limited to a list of speech acts; it can be interpreted as "rejection" expressed with force and pressure, or conversely, as "reluctance" or "doubt" in the first case and "disagreement" in the second. In an adequate interpretation, prosody and context play a leading role in the broader sense.

Negation fully manifests its social essence precisely in the prohibitive speech act. In this case, prohibitions regulate a person's actions in society: "It prohibits or rejects everything that is assessed as negative."<sup>37</sup> These aspects of denial are more related to the individual's actions in the field of social psychology.

The third chapter is titled "**Semantic and functional-stylistic study of negation units in English and Uzbek artistic discourse**," with the first section of the chapter named "*Semantic and functional aspects of negation in rhetorical and argumentative speech in English and Uzbek*". This section examines the semantic and functional aspects of negation in the compared languages. As the object of study, 20th-century journalistic and literary texts were selected.

The various functional roles of negation in dialogues and monologues are analyzed. Semantic aspects: 1. *Negation and concealment of reality*: A key semantic aspect of negation is the lack of direct and open discussion about Otabek's love. The fact that Otabek explains his condition by saying, "Marg'ilon havosi mizojimga to'g'ri kelmadi", while in reality, it reflects a psychological state caused by love, illustrates this point. Here, negation serves to conceal the feeling of love. 2. *Apparent self-denial*: By not admitting his love and explaining it in connection with other things, Otabek introduces ambiguity into the conversation

<sup>34</sup> Longman dictionary of contemporary English. Longman, Harlow, 2000. – P. 962.

<sup>35</sup> Casell's Modern Guide to Synonyms and related words, 1971, Webster's New dictionary of synonyms, 1978, Crabb's English synonyms, 1979, Rodale, J The synonym Finder, 1979, Roget's Thesaurus of English words and phrases, 1986, Longman language activator, 1999, The New Penguin Thesaurus, 2004.

<sup>36</sup> Романенко И.М. Прагматическое значение предложений, содержащих отрицание: Автореф. дисс....канд. филол. наук. – М., 1998. – С. 10.

<sup>37</sup> Человеческий фактор в языке: Коммуникация, модальность, дейксис / Н.Д. Арутюнова, Т.В. Булыгина, А.А. Кибрик и др.; Рос. акад. наук. Ин-т языкознания - М.: Наука, 1992. – С. 15.

through negation. This reveals Otabek's inner turmoil and conflicts. Through this semantic negation, Otabek avoids acknowledging his true emotions. Functional aspects: 1. *Creating conflict:* Negation creates conflicts in speech, complicating interactions between characters. Otabek's attempt to hide his love-related suffering further complicates his relationships with those around him. This is clearly seen in the conversation between Husanali and Ziyu Shahichi. (Ziyu aka ajablangan edi: — Qanday dardmandlik, Otabek sog‘-ku? — To‘g‘ri aytasiz, — dedi Hasanali, — ammo men ham uning dardiga bir necha kunlab tushunmay yurgan edim. — Xo‘sh, dardi? — Muhabbat.) 2. *Temporary negation and caution:* Through negation, decisions among characters are delayed, and caution regarding certain matters is heightened. For instance, although Husanali understands Otabek's situation, he acts cautiously at first. Instead of directly asking Otabek about his love, he observes his condition and later seeks assistance from Ziyu Shahichi. Here, negation serves to partially conceal the situation between the characters and create temporary ambiguity.

The first part of A. Lincoln's "Farewell Address at Springfield" begins with a negation: "No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting." It is noted that the first part of this speech is connected to Lincoln's personal emotions, with the speech powerfully explaining why it is so difficult to leave the town where he spent his childhood and youth.

In president Kennedy's speech, the use of a similar negation structure is noted: "United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do." When a sentence is analyzed from a semantic and functional perspective, the concepts of unity and division illustrate how people achieve success in pursuit of common goals or face limitations due to division. Semantic aspect: 1. "*United, there is little we cannot do*" — In this sentence, negation is used to show that in a state of unity, people can accomplish almost anything. In other words, when united, there are very few things that are impossible for them. Negation is used to express the boundlessness of positive possibilities. 2. "*Divided, there is little we can do*" — In this sentence, negation is used to highlight the negative consequences of division. It portrays that in a state of division, achieving success or accomplishments is nearly impossible. Here, the meaninglessness of division and the lack of opportunities are emphasized.

Functional Aspect: Negation serves to emphasize the difference between two opposing states: 1. Emphasizing the importance of collectivity. 2. The weakness of division is highlighted, showing the negative consequences of disunity clearly.

Negation is also widely used in Kennedy's later speeches, such as in the statements: "Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate", or "Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country." The provided negation constructions blend seamlessly into the content of the speech, serving to convey the intended message effectively.

The term "argumentation" in speech refers to the procedure of logical and mathematical proof, whose goal is to establish formal truth within the realm of natural sciences.<sup>38</sup> However, L.V. Pravikova views argumentation not only as a

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<sup>38</sup> Правикова Л.В. Современная теория дискурса: когнитивно-фреймовый и аргументативный подходы. Монография. – Пятигорск: ПГЛУ, 2004. – С. 169-185.

process based on logical reasoning but also as a form of debate tied to people's relationships with each other, incorporating pragmatic, informational, moral, and aesthetic aspects. In formal logic, negation has a specific meaning and expresses a negative judgment. The following excerpt provides examples of logical forms of thinking:

Perhaps it would be as well, first of all, to try to make out what one means by the word Christian.... Some people mean no more by it than a person who attempts to live a good life.... but I do not think that the main forms presented in the example are considered. The hero's plan is expressed as, "that is the proper sense of the word, if only because it would imply that all the people who are not Christians - all the Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, and so on - are not trying to live a good life".

The second section of the third chapter is titled "*Discursive features of negation as a psychological category*", analyzing the discursive characteristics, linguistic, and psychological aspects of psychological negation in modern literature.

Modernist literature is characterized by an era of historical changes, during which faith and moral values are eroded. Within this concept, ethics, culture, and religion, which previously served as pillars for the world, are now called into question, losing their former significance. The achievements in psychology and psychoanalysis, as well as modernist perspectives, greatly influence modernist literature. In novels, the internal state of the characters, their thoughts, and emotions are expressed through internal speech, where language serves the important function of articulating thought. Internal speech belongs to the category of psychology, not linguistics, and while it can be represented in linguistics, ideas are expressed semantically through lexical units and syntactic tools such as inversion, interrogative and exclamatory structures, and elliptical sentences.<sup>39</sup>

*But often now the body she wore..., this body with all its capacities, seemed nothing -nothing at all. She had the oddest sense of being herself invisible; unseen; unknown; there being no more marrying, no more having of children now, but only this astonishing and rather solemn progress with the rest of them, up Bond Street, this being Mrs. Dalloway; not even Clarissa; this being Mrs. Richard Dalloway. (V.Woolf. – P. 8)*

The character of the work has succumbed to pessimism and is dissatisfied with life (I would have been... dark like Lady Bexborough... I would have been, like Lady Bexborough, slow and stately; rather large; interested in politics like a man...), he not only expresses dissatisfaction with her appearance, which is emphasized by a sense of alienation (my body) > this body seemed nothing - nothing at all, but also as a person: "I would have been very dignified, very sincere".

The repetition of the pronoun *nothing* alongside *at all* adds an extra layer of expressiveness, amplifying the categorical nature of this negation.

In depicting the character's inner world and psychological state, negation is used to express the view that everything in her life cannot be repeated or changed

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<sup>39</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит-ры на иностранных языках, 1958. – 458 с.

(no more marrying, no more having of children). The sense of absence in her experience of life is conveyed through adjectives with negation prefixes (*invisible; unseen; unknown*).

*Millicent Bruton, whose lunch parties were said to be extraordinarily amusing, had not asked her. No vulgar jealousy could separate her from Richard. But she feared time itself, and read on Lady Bruton's face, as if it had been a dial cut in impassive stone, the dwindling of life....* (V.Woolf. – Pp. 22-23)

The third section of the third chapter is titled "*Functional-stylistic features of negation in polemical speech*" and focuses on the context of the journalistic style, examining the functional-stylistic features of negation in polemical speech. The purpose of the journalistic style is to persuade the audience of the correctness of the proposed principles, not through logical reasoning, but by evoking the desired reaction to what is being said. The excerpt from V.Woolf's "*Mrs. Dalloway*", written in the first person, allows the author to subjectively evaluate the facts presented. Negation, mainly expressed through the verb "*think*", belongs to the category of mental activity verbs, often accompanied by the first-person singular pronoun. This subjective element introduces a personal perspective into the discourse, which is reflected in the repeated use of negation to explore internal reflections. *I do not think that that is the proper sense of the word; I do not mean by a Christian any person who tries to live decently; I do not think that you can properly call yourself a Christian; I do not think you have any right to call yourself a Christian; why I do not think that Christ was the best and wisest of men; As I said before, I do not think that the real reason why people accept religion has anything to do with argumentation.*

In Uzbek translation, negation often shifts from the main clause to the subordinate clause, making the sentence more impactful: "*I do not think that that is the proper sense of the word*" - "Menimcha, bu so'zning noto'g'ri ma'nosidir"; "*I do not think that you can properly call yourself a Christian*" - "Menimcha, siz nasroniy deb atalishga haqqingiz yo'q"; "*I do not think you have any right to call yourself a Christian*" - "Menimcha, siz nasroniy deb atalishga haqqingiz yo'q".

As the discourse develops, negation becomes a means of strongly conveying the author's stance in simple sentences, and its brevity emphasizes the categorical nature of the judgment. When the author uses "*It is...that*" with negation, it forms a specific syntactic structure that strongly asserts a conclusion important for the argument. The short negative sentence placed in a strong position at the end of a paragraph (*There is no evidence of design about it*) emphasizes the author's point, contrasting with the preceding complex sentence that expresses a common misunderstanding. Alternating between simple and complex sentences ensures rhythmic balance and variety, making the text easier to understand. The use of "*really*" in a negative sentence further enhances its expressiveness: *I really cannot believe it.*

In the following examples by B. Russell, the use of antithesis based on the contrastive-emphatic function of linguistic negation is presented, mainly involving an argument that is considered and denied: "*That text (the Gospels) has caused an unspeakable amount of misery in the world, for all sorts of people have imagined that they have committed the sin against the Holy Ghost, and thought that it would not be forgiven them either in this world or in the world to come*".

In this case, the author focuses his views on the emotional components rather than logical aspects and uses the adjective “unspeakable” as a means of intensification rather than negation in the context.

The fourth chapter of the third section is titled “*Functional characteristics of negation and modality expression in polemical literary texts*,” and it explores the use of negation and modality in polemical literary texts.

The purpose of the polemic is not to discuss or explain the reasons for the doubt that the author refers to, but rather to affirm his positive beliefs. In the excerpts from B. Russell's work “*Why I Am Not a Christian*,” it is clearly stated that all knowledge is relative and that absolute truths do not exist. Our research shows that in the work being studied, the word not, which expresses negation, is combined with modal verbs such as *ought*, *can*, and *should*.

In this context, the concept of the “Rationalist,” as introduced in the title of the work, stands out. The work extensively uses words such as *rational*, *rationality*, *reason*, *irrational*, *irrationality*, *rationalist*, and *rationalism*. In English, “rationalist” is defined as “someone who believes that ideas and actions should be based on practical reasons and knowledge, rather than on emotions or religious beliefs”. The concept of rationalism, as recorded in modern lexicographic sources, has several meanings: 1. Reliance on reason as the basis for the establishment of religious truth. 2a. A theory that reason is in itself a source of knowledge superior to and independent of sense perceptions. 2b. A view that reason and experience, rather than the nonrational, are the fundamental criteria in the solutions of problems. 3. Functionalism. The key words in the provided definitions are *reason* (aq̣l-idrok) and its opposition to emotions – the concept of “nonrational” (noratsional). It is within this context of contrast that B. Russell’s polemic discourse develops.

*I am, in this age when there are a great many appeals to unreason, an unrepentant Rationalist. I have been a Rationalist ever since I can remember, and I do not propose to cease to be so whatever appeals to unreason may be made.... We are not yet, and I suppose men and women never will be, completely rational.*

In the examples, the phrase *unrepentant Rationalist*, which has oxymoronic qualities in the context of debates between people, is used. The adjective *unrepentant* is defined in the dictionary as “showing no regret for something bad one has done,” such as in the expressions *an unrepentant murderer* or *He died unrepentant*.

In the novel, several semantic meanings of the verb *ought* are presented, and it is defined as *good* and *reasonable*. The dictionary definitions of the adjectives *undeserved* and *unnecessary* are given as “unreasonable” or “not reasonable,” and the events described by the author are evaluated based on personal and universally accepted ideas. The concepts of goodness, rationality, and correctness are expressed through the words *kind*, *reasonable*, and *right*. In this regard, in D. Leech's book *An A-Z of English Grammar and Usage* (1996), the modal verb *ought to* is used to express the concepts of *right-wrong* and *good-bad* in context and refers to a specific individual.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Leech, G. (1996). *An A-Z of English Grammar and Usage*. Longman. p. 266.

The use of lexical repetition in “we ought not to” within parallel constructions serves to emphasize and draw attention to the following affirmative statement (we ought merely to say that...), in which the author's thought is expressed through the modal verb *ought* and the adverb *merely*. To avoid categorical judgments, B. Russell employs adjectives (certain, feel pretty certain, have no right to feel certain, are not certain) in context, thus steering clear of dogmatic conclusions.

Instead of using the verb *ought*, the verb *should* is employed to express moral obligation and advice, as noted in lexicographic sources. However, the verb *ought* is used to critique negative actions, emphasizing what should not be done: *Such things ought not to be allowed*.

## CONCLUSION

1. The study of linguistic phenomena expressing the concept of negation is closely related to lexicology, grammar, and phraseology, as well as adjacent fields such as logic, philosophy, psychology, and linguistics.

2. Linguistically, the category of negation is expressed through different levels of units: lexemes and morphemes. Negation plays an essential role in functional approaches to studying linguistic phenomena and the cognitive-discursive paradigm.

3. As a result of studying the category of negation, the following findings were identified: 1. The linguistic forms of verbal negation. 2. Other parts of speech that express negation. 3. Linguistic tools: Negation can be expressed not only through grammatical forms but also through stylistic devices. 4. The relationship of verbal negation with other linguistic levels. 5. Findings from contrastive analysis.

4. Researchers have so far focused on the grammatical tools of negation and their expression in speech. Our study reveals unique aspects of how negation is expressed through phraseological units and idioms.

5. Semantically, the category of negation is expressed through parts of speech, sentences, and phraseological units, and is used to indicate the absence of a person, object, or location. From an etymological standpoint, most negation-related lexical units, especially in English, often involve pronouns. This points to the cognitive foundations of negation words. In English, pronouns like *no*, *nothing*, *none*, *not*, *nobody*, *neither*, *nowhere*, and *never* have undergone semantic changes over time, taking on evaluative meanings. Additionally, *nobody* has shifted to the noun class, gaining stylistic significance. This transformation illustrates semantic growth and change.

6. In Old and Middle English, the frequent use of negation in speech was normal. However, with the development of the English language, the use of multiple negations in a single sentence became considered redundant. Since the 15th–16th centuries, English has transitioned to a single primary negation rule.

7. Stylistically, negation can express litotes and irony. In English speech, the use of litotes is linked to the English national character, while irony is employed to add refinement to speech.

8. The study of conceptual fields in linguistics shows that the negation affix in literary discourse is a dynamic category, effectively manifesting itself in word formation.

9. Structurally and cognitively, negation often reflects oppositions such as affirmation or denial, especially when expressed with emphasis and intonation.

10. Disagreement with a particular reality is a socialized concept, directly related to an individual's role and activity in society. The dual nature of negation is evident in expressions of refusal, doubt, disagreement, and dissatisfaction, reflecting external pressures on internal responses.

11. The category of negation in speech is pragmatically linked to informational, ethical, aesthetic, and other relationships. The use of negation tools plays a significant psychological role, especially in modernist literature, where changes in beliefs and moral values reflect the inner world of modern individuals.

12. In a literary work, negation is an important linguistic function for expressing thoughts, often seen in characters' internal monologues and their personal reflections on reality.

13. The use of negation tools in the fabric of a text serves as a marker of cognitive processes, helping to reveal the characters' thinking patterns. Negation and modality are expressed in polemical works by combining modal verbs like *ought*, *can*, *should* with the negation particle *not* (*n't*), highlighting how characters express their views through various lexical and grammatical tools. Additionally, the repetition of the *un-* prefix in words like *unreason* and *an unrepentant Rationalist* reveals an oxymoronic characteristic in the phrase *unrepentant Rationalist*.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ  
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ PhD.03.05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 ПРИ  
НАМАНАГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ  
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ ИМЕНИ ИСХАКХАНА ИБРАТА**

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**НАМАНАГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ТОШХОНОВ ЛОЧИНБЕК ТУРСУНБОЕВИЧ**

**КОГНИТИВНО-ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ  
РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ КАТЕГОРИИ ОТРИЦАНИЯ В  
ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ДИСКУРСЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание  
и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2024.4.PhD/Fil1168.**

Диссертация подготовлена в Наманганском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском и русском (Резюме)) размещен на сайте ([www.namsifl.uz](http://www.namsifl.uz)) Научного совета и на сайте информационно-образовательного портала «Ziyonet» ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

**Научный руководитель:**

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**Ведущая организация:**

**Ташкентский государственный педагогический университет имени Низами**

Защита диссертации состоится «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 года в \_\_\_\_\_ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/05.05.2023.Fil.163.01 при Наманганском государственном институте иностранных языков имени Исхакхана Ибрат (Адрес: 160700, Наманганская область, город Туракурбан, улица Саодат, дом 28. Тел.: (+99869) 442-11-67, e-mail: [info@namsifl.uz](mailto:info@namsifl.uz) / [namchi-1@exat.uz](mailto:namchi-1@exat.uz) / [namdchti@edu.uz](mailto:namdchti@edu.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного института иностранных языков имени Исхакхана Ибрат (регистрационный номер \_\_\_\_\_). (Адрес: 160700, Наманганская область, город Туракурбан, улица Саодат, дом 28. Тел.: +998(69) 442-11-67, e-mail: [info@namsifl.uz](mailto:info@namsifl.uz) / [namchi-1@exat.uz](mailto:namchi-1@exat.uz) / [namdchti@edu.uz](mailto:namdchti@edu.uz)).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 года  
(Протокол реестра № \_\_\_\_\_ от «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2024 года).

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** — изучить единицы, которые выражают категорию отрицания в художественном дискурсе английского и узбекского языков с лингвокогнитивной точки зрения.

### **Задачи исследования:**

осветить роль категории отрицания в системе гуманитарных наук, связанных с лингвистикой;

исследовать функционально-семантические и лингвокогнитивные характеристики категории отрицания, проявляющиеся в контексте, с использованием примеров из художественного дискурса;

выявить стилистические аспекты проявления отрицания в речи и его уникальные характеристики в метафорическом употреблении;

продемонстрировать лингвистические и культурные аспекты средств выражения отрицания.

### **Объект исследования.**

Единицы, выражающие категорию отрицания, используемые в художественном дискурсе английского и узбекского языков, были выбраны в качестве объекта исследования.

### **Предмет исследования.**

Предметом исследования являются концептуальные особенности, семантика и лингвокультурные характеристики единиц, выражающих отрицание в художественном дискурсе узбекского и английского языков.

### **Научная новизна исследования заключается:**

в художественном дискурсе английского и узбекского языков категория отрицания служит специфическим показателем когнитивных процессов и проявляется через такие лингвистические явления, как отрицание реальности персонажами посредством внутренних переживаний, эмоций и внутренней речи, обращённой к самому себе — данный факт был выявлен;

в английском и узбекском языках обосновано, что использование двойного отрицания в литературных произведениях может привести к феномену логической бифуркации предиката (то есть двойственного толкования);

установлено, что в литературном дискурсе такими стилистическими средствами, как ирония и литота, наиболее продуктивно выражаются процессы отрицания, акцентирования, утверждения реальности, а также самопознания и самовосприятия персонажа через категорию отрицания;

обосновано, что в английском и узбекском языках категория отрицания передаёт эмоциональные оценки описываемых событий, такие как сожаление, осуждение, гнев и недовольство, а также помогает раскрыть характерные черты личности персонажа или его интеллектуальные способности.

### **Внедрение результатов исследования.**

На основе когнитивно-лингвистического исследования проявления категории отрицания в художественном дискурсе:

в художественном дискурсе английского и узбекского языков тот факт, что категория отрицания служит специфическим индикатором когнитивных процессов и проявляется через такие лингвистические явления, как отрицание реальности персонажами посредством их внутренних переживаний, эмоций и внутренней речи, обращённой к себе, был использован в рамках практического проекта «Virtual Workshop on Collaborative Action Research for English Teachers» (проект № S-UZ800-20-IN-0106), реализованного в 2020–2021 годах в Наманганском государственном университете под руководством доктора философии по филологии (PhD) Д.М. Саримсаковой, заведующей кафедрой практического английского языка Наманганского государственного университета, в рамках программы Alumni Outreach Grants Посольства США в Узбекистане (согласно справке № 1121-04 от 25 октября 2024 года, выданной Наманганским государственным университетом). В результате предложения и научные новшества, выдвинутые в исследовании, способствовали созданию программ и методических пособий, а также более эффективной организации теоретической и практической деятельности, направленной на развитие образования и культуры;

научные выводы о категории отрицания в английском и узбекском языках, в частности, о её выражении эмоциональной оценки изображаемых событий (например, сожаления, осуждения, гнева, недовольства), а также её роли в выявлении черт характера или интеллектуальных способностей персонажа, были использованы в рамках практического проекта «FY 2018 English Access Microscholarship Program» (проект № S-ECAGD-18-CA-0067, PO20002335), реализованного преподавателем Кокандского государственного педагогического института А. Наджмеддиновым в сотрудничестве с Бюро по образовательным и культурным делам Государственного департамента США (согласно справке № 122 от 3 октября 2024 года, выданной Кокандским государственным педагогическим институтом). В результате данные научные находки способствовали разработке новых учебных программ и методических материалов, а также более эффективной организации теоретической и практической деятельности в сферах образования и культуры;

информация о том, что в английском и узбекском языках использование двойного отрицания в художественных произведениях может привести к явлению логической бифуркации предиката (т.е. двойному толкованию), а также о том, что такие стилистические средства, как ирония и литота, являются наиболее продуктивными в выражении отрицания, акцентирования, утверждения реальности и процесса самопознания и самовосприятия персонажей в художественном дискурсе, была использована редакцией отдела «Культурно-просветительских и художественных радиопередач» телеканала «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана при подготовке сценариев радиопередач «Образование и развитие», «Литературный процесс», «Мировая литература» (согласно справке № 04-36-1062 от 26 сентября 2024 года, выданной Национальной

телерадиокомпанией Узбекистана). В результате эти передачи были обогащены как с научной, так и с практической точки зрения, а также приобрели большую общественную значимость.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка литературы. Ее общий объем составляет 162 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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