Article

Research of Means of Confirmation and Denial

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Abstract: Affirmation and negation are fundamental linguistic categories that reflect essential features of reality, serving as core concepts in philosophy, logic, and linguistics. Their accurate identification and application play a crucial role in communication, shaping meaning at both theoretical and applied levels. In the Uzbek language, these categories manifest through various verbal and nonverbal means, including morphological affixes, lexical forms, modal particles, gestures, emojis, and intonation, influencing sentence structure and pragmatic interpretation. While affirmation and negation have been extensively studied in Russian and English linguistics, comprehensive research on their full range of forms and pragmatic functions in Uzbek remains limited. This study aims to classify and analyze the diverse forms of expressing affirmation and negation in Uzbek, considering both linguistic and extralinguistic means, and to assess their role in determining the reliability and polarity of judgments. The analysis identified specific verbal indicators such as modal words, negative pronouns, and affixes, as well as nonverbal cues like gestures and emojis, which collectively convey affirmative or negative meanings. Comparative insights from Russian linguistic traditions, including Peshkovsky's classification and RG-80 typology, were adapted to the Uzbek context. The integration of nonverbal communicative means with traditional morphological and lexical forms offers a more holistic framework for understanding affirmation and negation in Uzbek. These findings enhance theoretical models in linguistics and have practical applications in fields such as NLP, machine learning, and language teaching, where accurate polarity detection is essential for semantic processing and effective communication.

1. Introduction

As a result of their life experience and observations, a person studies the phenomena and laws that occur in society and nature. Thoughts reflected in a person's consciousness are conclusions collected on the basis of life experience and are phenomena characteristic of a logical category of a negative nature. A negative (unrealized) thought is realized when it transitions to a positive state. In other words, a negative thought is known only to the speaker, but unknown to the listener, and when it transitions to a positive state, it becomes clear to the listener. Positive thought is realized in language through sentences. The affirmative-negative category (abbr. TIK) expresses the affirmation or negation of the thought conveyed by the predicate. The UGM of TIK, expressing affirmative and negative meanings, also participates in the formation of the predicate of the sentence, influencing its adverbial valency[1].

Figure 1 illustrates the composition of means used for expressing affirmation and negation in communication. The diagram categorizes these means into five primary groups: Emojis, Lexical forms, Morphological forms, Gestures (body movement), and Intonation. Lexical forms include modals, specific words and word combinations, loads, imperfective forms, and negative pronouns. Morphological forms involve affixes such as -ma, -masdan, -may, and the construction na...na/load. These linguistic and non-linguistic elements work together to convey affirmative or negative meanings, shaping how thoughts are expressed and understood within the structure of sentences[2].
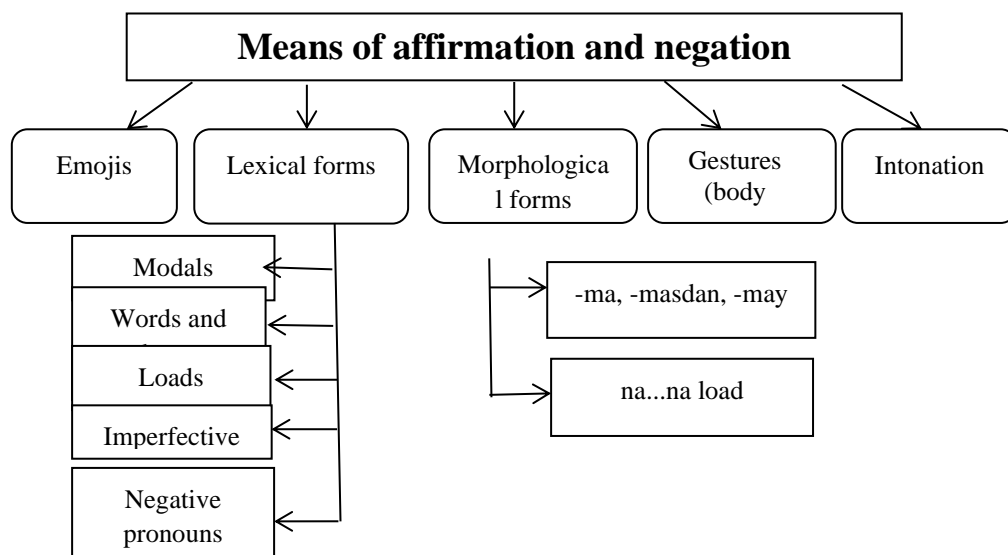
Figure 1. Composition of means of affirmation and negation.

2. Materials and Methods

Forms expressing the meaning of affirmation:

a. Zero shape

Any sentence expresses the meaning of affirmation without any means of expressing affirmation, when conjugated in tense and person-number. Examples: The meeting lasted until midnight (O. Mukhtor). In this sentence, no affirmative means are used, but the predicate and tense suffixes in the sentence indicate that the sentence has an affirmative meaning[3].

b. Modals that convey the meaning of affirmation

The presence of such modalities in the sentence indicates that the thought has a direct affirmative meaning. Modals expressing affirmation: indeed, indeed, certainly, undoubtedly, undoubtedly, naturally, undoubtedly, truly. These modalities function as introductory words within a sentence, adding nuances such as confidence, clarity, and full correspondence to the meaning expressed in the sentence[4].

c. Sentences denoting affirmation

We can include the modes: yes, okay, fine, correct, true, what if not, fine, good . The words-sentences in this series can be either a separate sentence or an introductory word within a sentence. Often, it appears as a separate sentence within dialogues. For example, I'm not engaged, but let your son hear that we're engaged...Is that okay?

- Approved (A. Qodiriy, "Days Gone By")[5].

The above-mentioned words correct, true, acceptable, good perform the function of a modal word, and in the sentence perform the function of an introductory word and a word-sentence. At the same time, they express the meaning of affirmation even when used as predicates [6].

d. Edi, emish, ekan incomplete verbs

These words often serve to form the predicate of a sentence. It functions as a noun-predicate in a sentence. She was as delicate as a flower. Apparently, the whole village watched yesterday's film[7].

It is possible to create an affirmative meaning through the modal word-phrase bor . For example, I have beautiful photos of you. There's a meeting today.

e. Nonverbal forms expressing the meaning of affirmation

Earlier, we presented verbal forms expressing affirmation and agreement. We considered it appropriate to include nonverbal forms as a continuation of these tools[8].

a) Body movements (gestures)

b) Emojis

Through these two nonverbal means, we can fully express the meaning of affirmation or negation. Emojis, which have become the language of social networks today, can also emotionally express affirmation, agreement, and satisfaction[9].

Forms expressing negation:

1. Ma negative form. Any verb in our language has an affirmative or negative form. The affirmative form of the verb expresses the affirmation of the action, while the negative form expresses its negation: келди-келмади, борди-бормади. The affirmative form of the verb does not have special grammatical indicators. Because the main form of the verb is always affirmative. Negativity is described using special means such as: the affix -ma serves to express negation in almost all verb forms: like bormadi, bormagan, bormabdi . Until Navoiy appeared in the distance, he did not believe in the Amir's arrival (Oybek).

2. Not - is also called an auxiliary verb. The participle with the suffix -gan and the suffix -moqchi are used to form the negative form of many verbs in the intentional mood: not said, not intending to say . At the same time, the word "emas" is also used to describe the negation of two actions-phenomena being compared, such as participles, adverbs, or names of actions, as well as objects, signs, quantities: write, not read; laughs beautifully, not looks; apple, not quince; not large, small; not ten, nine.

3. Some semantic types of particles. The particles na... na, sira, aslo, hech impose negative and negative meanings on the content of the sentence. We can also call them negation loads. Examples: A poor, lonely young man who had neither wife nor children (Uyg'un)[10].

4. Negative pronouns - no one, no one, no kind, no one, never, no one express negation.

5. No often expresses a negative attitude towards the preceding sentence in dialogues. In addition, it serves as its predicate in the sentence and serves to express the same function, that is, the negation of the sentence. I have no children, no gardens. (S.Nur.)

6. Intonation (tone). In addition to the above, the meaning of negation can also be expressed only by intonation itself (You can't take it). For example, If only Ulmas could fall asleep! (E. Shukurov).

Philosophical and logical views on the categories of affirmation and negation have been widely covered by Russian and American linguists. And they were later approached from a philological point of view[11].

3.   Results and Discussion

There are a number of works of an analytical nature, which systematically present views on many issues of interest to us, and we have already familiarized ourselves with a number of dissertations devoted to the peculiarities of expressing affirmative and negative meanings based on materials from Russian and other languages. Since affirmation and negation essentially occupy two poles, the forms representing them were studied separately.

The Russian linguist Y. V. Chernichenko paid special attention to the study of the category of negation and studied various aspects of negation. He studied such issues as the main approaches to understanding and studying negation from a categorical point of view, the logical content of negation and its linguistic relations, the essence of linguistic negation and the pragmatic aspect of the expression of the category of negation. In addition to studying the means of expressing negation in English and Russian, the linguist managed to study morphological means of expressing negation, lexical means of expressing negation, and syntactic means of expressing negation. That is why this research work attracted our attention, and we also aimed to study these aspects of affirmative-negative forms in the Uzbek language[12].

Another Russian scientist who conducted special research in this direction was Y. Sh. It's Shternina. He studied a number of works on affirmation/negation and its semantic features, and also published an article devoted to the analysis of these issues. The article is devoted to the problem of the category of negation in the Russian language and a review of works in the field of linguistics that covered this issue. In this research work, the definitions of the concepts of negation and affirmation given by various domestic and foreign scholars are presented, the main meanings of this category are considered and discussed, the ways of its expression in the sentence structure are proposed, and the possibilities of classifying negative sentences in the Russian language according to various approaches to the study of the category of negation are proposed[13].

At that time, the issue of classifying negative sentences in the Russian language seems relevant. The first steps in this direction and an attempt to present a clear classification of negation were proposed by A. M. Peshkovsky. He speaks about two types of negative sentences, clearly defining the criteria for their differentiation. This linguist states that "Only the negation before the predicate negates the entire judgment, and the negation before any other part does not change the general affirmative meaning of the sentence. Sentences with an affirmative predicate but without another part of the sentence can be called partially negative sentences; and sentences with an affirmative predicate can be called "pure negation." Peshkovsky's classification served as the basis for some subsequent studies.

In our opinion, Peshkovsky's ideas about negation are also an appropriate definition for modern linguistics. If we divide negation into pure and relative, this very idea absolutely corresponds to this.

In O.S. Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms," the negation is explained as follows: "negation - says that there really is no connection established between the elements of expression using lexical, phraseological, syntactic, and other means of language" .

The authors of "Russian Grammar-80" (RG-80) distinguish two types of negative sentences: original negative and optional negative sentences. In the first, negation is a formally necessary element of the structure, for example, in the following sentences: No time; There's nowhere to go. The second type includes sentences in which the negation is determined not by the structure of the sentence, but by the nature of the information[14].

For example: The dish is not ready. My friend is not a student. Facultative negative sentences are divided into general negative and specific negative sentences. General negative sentences include sentences expressing negation "with a main clause expressing a predicate or predicative feature." Sentences that refer to the bearer of the negative sign are called partially negative sentences or exist in time and space, but the action itself is not negated. In these sentences, not the entire situation is denied, but only a part of the situation .

Sternina concludes that the classification given in RG-80 is close to the classification of A. M. Peshkovsky. In our opinion, this conclusion is also valid. The authors of grammar also emphasize that "a part of a sentence with a particular negative element is usually a rheme." Negation before the predicate can also have a special character, in which "not the

whole situation, but the nature of the action performed is negated." For example: He doesn't speak, he hears. In this case, the verb acts as a predicate. A similar opinion was expressed at one time by K. D. Dolinin [15].

We continue our thoughts on affirmation and negation with the commentary of another Russian linguist, S. B. Grigoryeva, in her article "A Affirmation in Simple Sentences in Modern Russian." This article presents the main approaches to the study of the category of affirmation in the philosophical, linguistic, logical, and psycholinguistic spheres of modern Russian . The importance of this category for theoretical and applied linguistics is shown. Its expression is expressed in the structure of words and sentences of the modern Russian language, as well as in the morphological forms of words, for example, nouns, adjectives, verbs, and various other types of words. We can say that the problem of affirmation is important for theoretical and applied linguistics and is at the forefront of the processes occurring in any language. According to the linguist, the problem of affirmation and negation, as well as the methods of their expression, is quite complex and relevant, and has recently become important from a philosophical, logical, linguistic, and psycholinguistic point of view. In this article, we witnessed an analysis of the ways in which affirmation can be expressed in modern Russian odes. The distinctive feature of this research from other works in this area is that the scholar paid special attention to the expression of affirmation and negation by phraseological units, along with morphological and lexical methods. The linguist considered affirmation-negation as a single nuclear center. He specifically studied and separately distinguished phraseological units denoting affirmation and negation. This takes into account that stable units can express affirmation and negation, and explains them. In our opinion, it is also appropriate to include phraseological units among the units expressing affirmation and negation.

Nagorny also published his article on the forms of affirmation and negation. This article analyzes the function of modal particles as a means of expressing the speaker's point of view in relation to the degree of reliability of the reported information. In his article, he studied the degree of accuracy and reliability of statements with affirmative and negative meanings by categorizing them . The linguist drew a boundary to points A and C, ranked the points between them, that is, he studied which modal particles are more precise, and which modal particles are more presumptive and suspicious.

Figure 2 illustrates the gradation of modal particles in the process from expressing assumption to confirmation. The diagram presents a progression between points A and C, indicating varying degrees of certainty in the conveyed information. Starting from "Taxmin" (assumption), the sequence advances through "ehtimol" (possibility), "deyarli" (almost), "haqiqatdan" (indeed), and culminates with "ishonch" (certainty or confidence). This visual representation reflects the linguistic continuum from low to high reliability in modal expression, highlighting how modal particles function to indicate the speaker's perceived accuracy and credibility of a statement. The figure effectively captures the hierarchical arrangement of these particles, offering a structured view of their semantic roles in affirming or qualifying information.

Figure 2. The use of modal particles in the process from the meaning of assumption to confirmation.

This research is important not only for that period but also for the present. Because here the role and importance of modality in the formation of affirmative and negative sentences are determined.

Modal-persuasive particles are considered as means of determining the position of a judgment on the modal scale of degrees of reliability between the affirmative and negative poles.

Figure 3 presents the Modal Presuasive Load Group, categorizing modal-persuasion particles based on their role in expressing the degree of reliability in modality, situated between the semantic poles of affirmation and negation. The diagram organizes these particles into several subgroups: Shubha-gumon (doubt-suspicion) with examples such as zo'rga, ehtimol; Evidensial taxmin (evidential assumption) including emish, deyishlaricha, go'yoki; O'rtacha taxminiy (moderate assumption) such as deyarli, chamasi; Gumon-taxmin (suspicion-assumption) with terms like go'yo, balki, ehtimol, qani; Qiyoslash yuklamalari (comparative particles) including go'yo, xuddi, chamasi; and So'roq-taxminiy (interrogative-assumptive) such as haqiqatdan, rostdanmi. These categories demonstrate the nuanced linguistic mechanisms for conveying accuracy, assumption, uncertainty, and the proximity of a judgment to reality, thereby illustrating how modal particles function to refine meaning within communication.
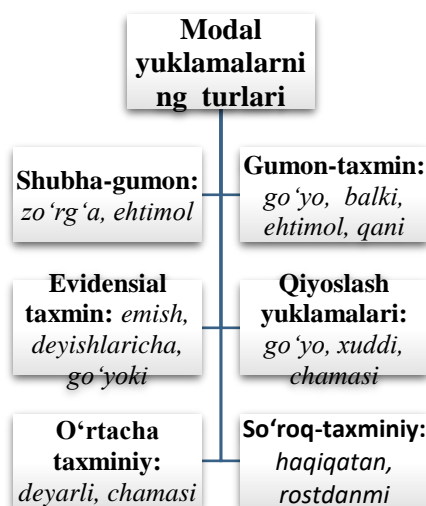
Modal yuklamalarning turlari

Shubha-gumon: *zo'rg'a, ehtimol*

Gumon-taxmin: *go'yo, balki, ehtimol, qani*

Evidensial taxmin: *emish, deyishlaricha, go'yoki*

Qiyoslash yuklamalari: *go'yo, xuddi, chamasi*

O'rtacha taxminiy: *deyarli, chamasi*

So'roq-taxminiy: *haqiqatan, rostdanmi*

Figure 3. Modal Presuasive Load Group.

These particles serve to express the degree of accuracy of the sentence on the scale of degrees of reliability of modality, that is, between the semantic poles of affirmative and negative meanings. They express the degrees of accuracy, assumption, uncertainty, or other uncertainty of speech and determine the degree of proximity of the judgment to reality.

4. Conclusion

It can be said that affirmation is traditionally perceived among language users as a positive attitude towards something, permission to something, permission, while negation means a negative attitude towards something, and these categories are one of the main categories of philosophy, logic, and linguistics, which is the reflection of the most important features and aspects of reality. Each of the philological forms of affirmation and negation that we have studied is a unit of special importance in determining the content of affirmation or negation of a judgment in a sentence. Determining whether they impose an affirmative or negative connotation on the content of the sentence is also important for theoretical and applied linguistics.

The research systematically examined various philological forms—both verbal and nonverbal—that convey these meanings, revealing their pivotal role in determining the

content of judgments within sentences. Affirmation, traditionally linked with approval, permission, or agreement, and negation, associated with rejection or denial, were analyzed through their lexical, morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic manifestations, alongside nonverbal indicators such as gestures and emojis. The investigation incorporated perspectives from prominent linguistic theories, including classifications of negation in Russian linguistics, and extended the analysis to modal particles that express varying degrees of certainty, assumption, and doubt, bridging the spectrum from presumption to confirmation. By integrating insights from Russian and Uzbek linguistic traditions, the work underscores the importance of accurately identifying and classifying affirmative and negative elements, not only for theoretical linguistic frameworks but also for practical applications in communication, language teaching, and computational linguistics.

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