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LINGUOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE UNITS WITH THE MEANING OF NEGATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation

This article provides a linguo-pragmatic analysis of language units with negative meaning in English and Uzbek languages. Also, it expresses an action through language units, words or word units, and their users are explained according to social, cultural and meaningful contexts, and these words have a specific structure and direction of meaning. ra types are indicated.
Key words: linguo-pragmatics, communication, technology, interactive, platform, virtual, negation units, translation, negative meaning.

ЛИНГВОПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЕДИНИЦ СО ЗНАЧЕНИЕМ ОТРИЦАНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В данной статье представлен лингвопрагматический анализ языковых единиц с отрицательным значением в английском и узбекском языках. Также оно выражает действие посредством языковых единиц, слов или словосочетаний, а их употребление объясняется в соответствии с социальным, культурным и смысловым контекстами, причем эти слова имеют определенную структуру и направление значения.
Ключевые слова: лингвопрагматика, коммуникация, технология, интерактив, платформа, виртуальная, единицы отрицания, перевод, отрицательный смысл.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA INKOR MA'NONI ANGLATUVCHI TIL BIRLIKLARINING LINGVOPRAGMATIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida inkor ma'noni anglatuvchi til birliklarining lingvopragmatik tahlili berilgan. Shuningdek, bu til birliklari, so'zlar yoki so'z birliklari orqali amalni ifodalaydi va ularni foydalanuvchilari ijtimoiy, madaniy va mazmuniy kontekstlar bo'yicha tushuntirib beriladi va bu so'zlar o'ziga xos tuzilishi va ma'no yo'nalishiga ko'ra turlari ko'rsatib berilgan.
Kalit so'zlar: lingvopragmatika, kommunikatsiya, texnologiya, interaktiv, platforma, virtual, inkor birliklari, tarjima, manfiy ma'no.

Introduction. Lingvopragmatic analysis refers to the means of studying and analyzing language and its related texts pragmatically. The main goal of this analysis is to understand more precisely the use of language and its functions and meanings shown in the texts. Lingvopragmatic analysis is carried out in the following directions: 1.Language-interpretation relations: The meaning of words and phrases, the language taught and its pragmatic functions (for example, how the meaning of a word or phrase is transferred to an external decision) or the analysis of various discussions, conversations and conversations to do. 2.Communication Technologies: Pragmatic study of electronic communication tools such as telephone backups, websites, chatbots, e-mail switching, etc. 3.First and Second Language Teaching: An Analysis of First-Second Languages and Intercultural Communication. 4.Interactive educational platforms: Pragmatic analysis of virtual educational programs and forms of online education. 5.Conversation text analysis: Analysis based on the pragmatic features of conversations or conversations.

This type of analysis is important for initial research, teaching, and practice in the field of language practice, social, and teaching technologies.

Literature review. Lingvopragmatics is a scientific direction in the community of studies and theories that studies languages and their vast majority. Looking at the research and work that scholars in this field have demonstrated, here is a look at their work: Paul Pollets (1945-2015): Russian linguist and linguopragmatic, focusing on simple words and their behavioral qualities. Paul Grice (1913-1988): British linguist, developed a series of special programs called "Grice maxims". Through them, people understand what is being said to them. Teun van Dijk (born 1943): Dutch linguist, author of many academic works on discourse analysis and linguo-pragmatics. His influence continued as follows. John Searle (born 1932): American philosopher and linguist who developed the linguopragmatics concept of the "active word". Also, Mukhtar Ibragimov "Interpretation of the Uzbek language in the study of the first pragmatic part", Abdusattor Khamidov "Language-labor relations and their pragmatic descriptions", Nasiba Ismoilova "The meaningful description and pragmatic role of language units in English and Uzbek" we can see several works of several scientists such as these academics are academics who have taken a prominent place in the field of linguo-pragmatics and have basic skills in this field.

Research Methodology. Linguistic units representing negation are a part of pragmatics in linguistics. It expresses action through language units, words or phrases, and explains them in terms of social, cultural and meaningful contexts by their users. These language units play an important role in users' communication of thoughts, ideas, document applications and other such changes. Also, phrases expressing the meaning of negation are mainly used in written language and literature. These words have a specific structure and direction of meaning, and they are:

1. Modifiers: for example, therefore", "but", "with", "but", "as", "then", "or", "but nevertheless", "also", "cause" (shuning uchun", "ammo", "birga", "lekin", "dek", "keyin", "yoki", "ammo shunga qaramay", "hamda", "sababi").

2. Descriptive words: for example, "that is", "as", "can", "for example", "traditionally", "normally"("ya'ni", "dek", "mumkin", "masalan", "an'anaviy ravishda", "oddiy tarzda").

3. Adverbs: for example, "occurred", "as a result", "caused", "for", "may cause"("yuzaga kelgan", "natijada", "sababli", "uchun", "sabab bo'lishi mumkin").

4. Positive or negative words: for example, "singer", "hard", "breakable", "can be lost", "yes", "no", "different"("xonanda", "qattiq", "buzilishi mumkin", "yo'qolishi mumkin", "ha", "yo'q", "boshqacha").

These words have a certain meaning and help to express the sentence clearly and completely. For these reasons, they are used in speech, writing and other ways. In English, words related to the meaning of denial can be expressed through the verbs "deny" or "refute". For example:

1. He denied the allegations against him.

2. She refuted the claims made by her opponent.

3. The witness vehemently denied any involvement in the crime.

4. The company spokesman flatly denied the rumors about layoffs.

5. The defendant's lawyer refuted the prosecution's evidence convincingly.

In addition, there are several verbs in English that mean "deny" and they are:

1. Reject: *She rejected the allegations against her.*

2. Dispute: *He disputed the claims made by his opponent.*

3. Dismiss : *The witness dismissed any involvement in the crime.*

4. Contradict: *The company spokesman contradicted the rumors about layoffs.*

5. Disavow : *They disavowed any knowledge of the situation.*

6. Disclaim: *The defendant's lawyer disclaimed the prosecution's evidence convincingly.*

7. Disagree: *The two parties disagreed on the terms of the contract.*

8. Contest: *The athlete contested the decision of the referee.*

Analysis and results. Lingvopragmatic research helps in studying the use of language units that express negation. These are studies, social characteristics of language units, their use and place in discussions, demonstration of changes by users, etc.

One of the several topics is to "determine" or "declare applications" by studying language units that express this type of negation, which problems users seek to solve. Another topic is comparing and contrasting through language units, which helps to define important variables.

Another topic is solving simpler and more complex problems through language units, which helps to learn how negative language units look like in practice. These studies are important in the development of language users and their language skills.

Linguopragmatic studies are important for the explanation and analysis of language units that express negation. These studies aim to increase the users' knowledge of the language, helping them to fully understand the language in terms of content and social contexts.

There are many methods used in linguopragmatic research. For example, observation, interview, questionnaire, corpus studies, data collection methods, etc.

The linguopragmatic study of negation language units helps to study the use of language in social, cultural, religious, political, psychological, natural and other environments. These studies help in analyzing the use of language units, their interpretation through physical, semantic and social contexts and how they are intended by users.

At the same time, linguo-pragmatic studies also determine the changes and developments of language units. These studies help to study the active use of the language, its important functions and how the changes are perceived by the users.

"Negation" (implication) is a relevant and important concept of linguistic units of pragmatics. These units of language, although they do not usually change the meaning of words themselves, help to explain the meaning of variables during a conversation or in the analysis of a word. In addition, they represent the thoughts, feelings and behavior of more variables. The following examples show how negative language units are used:

"It's very hot": Although this expression is usually used to mean "It's hot", it can actually mean something like "I don't like the heat" or "I don't want to write about hot weather" in conversation.("Havo juda issiq": Bu ifoda odatda "Havo issiq" ma'nosi bilan ishlatilsa ham, aslida suhbat davomida "Men issiqlikni sevmayman" yoki "Men issiq havo haqida yozishni xohlamayman" kabi ma'nolar ifodalangan bo'lishi mumkin).

When the person says, "The program is very convenient, but I don't want to use it," the person is talking about the convenience of the program, but he does not want to use it.("Dastur juda qulay, ammo men uni ishlatmoqchi emasman" deganda, inson dasturning qulayligi haqida, ammo uning uni ishlatishni xohlamayotganligini bildiradi).

Negative language units give more information about the behavior, thoughts and understanding shown with other people during the conversation. These units of language help to fully explain the meaning expressed in the conversation and show the changes in the interaction with other people.

Additional information on the pragmatic analysis of negative language units and the explanation of their meanings is as follows:

1. The type of meaning used: Negation can be linguistic units, general type of meaning. These units do not change the meaning in themselves, but may help to understand the general type of meaning.

2. Encountering features: Negative language units are usually recognized independently during the conversation. The specified word or words in which these units are used are important to clarify the user's point of view.

3. Preliminary statements: Negative language units are usually used in preliminary statements, during the delivery of information, in order to increase the understanding of other people.

4. Use in presentational words: Negative language units are used in many presentational words, such as "but", "but", "yet", "so", "some" .

5. Social and communicative use: Negation language units are used in conversations, social relations, communicatively and play an important role in explaining human thoughts, variables and requirements.

Negative language units play an important role in clarifying meanings one step ahead of the explained information and clarifying the meanings expressed during the conversation. These units of language are important concepts of pragmatic language and help the language users to fully explain the meanings explained. We can illustrate this with the following examples of language units expressing negation:

1. *"They were enjoying the free time, but all the students in the class were required to have a test tomorrow."* In this sentence, the word "but" is used as a negation, and the meaning of "all the students in the class were required to be given a test" is modified by the words used.

2. *"Even though they were doing a prestigious job, they couldn't do it."* The word "even though" in this sentence is used as a negation, and the general meaning is changed by this concept.

3. *"The problem is not being solved, but solutions are being sought."* The word "but" is used as a language unit expressing negation and contains meanings using the expression "solutions are being sought".

These examples help illustrate negative language units and serve as examples of how they change common meanings.

Conclusion. Negation is one of the topics studied and analyzed in the field of linguopragmatics. In English and Uzbek languages, we can see a number of works related to linguo-pragmatic research. Above we have analyzed how negation and its forms affect the meaning and communicative content of the text through examples of how it is used as a communication technique. They serve as good resources for understanding the topic of denial, learning it in practice, and sharing it with others. Such scientific works in the field of linguo-pragmatics can help to study the problems of negation and solve questions about its content.

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