CLASSIFICATION OF THE DENIAL CATEGORY IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:
The purpose of this article is to collect all the negative words in the German and Uzbek languages, to study their methods of formation, use, general and different aspects of meaning. The grammatical classification of expressions of negation in the compared languages, the views of German and Uzbek linguists on the formation of negation are studied. The article uses methods of analysis, synthesis, comparison, description and generalization. As a result of the study, the common and different features of grammatical adverbs and means that form negative sentences in the German and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: German language, Uzbek language, negative words, negative sentences, grammatical category, prefix, suffix, conjunctions, particle, article.

The universe has been created that as a result of human life experience and observations, it studies the changes that are taking place in society and nature, the laws, and has its own personal views and conclusions. As a result, it monitors the events surrounding it and improves the ability to confirm or deny new information in response. It is well-known that it is no secret to all of us that the concept of authenticity in linguistics is derived from a variety of grammatical tools by influening the zero validity of an idea understood from the cutting edge of a word.

This term linguistics, especially the concept of denial, which is the topic of our article, is expressed differently from the grammatical requirements of different languages.

For example, in the English language, we express the meaning of denial in the following grammatical units in a way that has zero form of confirmation:

– -undivided form,

" *No, not his words,*

– *on...,on inkor bog'lovchisi,*

– *ohang,*

– *bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari,*

– *i n denial is a meaningful joint venture,*

– *you, no-, be-supplements*

The concept of denial is a common (universal) phenomenon unique to all languages. In German, which is being studied compared to the English language, there are also a number of tools that represent denial, including:

– " *not" Inkor Yuklamasi,*
– " *No, Nobody, Nothing" Inkor Olmoshlari,*
          Never, never, nowhere, never, nowhere, nowhere, nowhere ravishlari.

In German, denial also means not only using words but also prefixes, suffixes, and pairsof prefixes that mean so, including *: un-, ver-, miss- (prefixes), weder, noch (pairs of connectors).*

The denials listed in both languages compared to the above mean the tools, the place of use and the methodologically similar and different aspects.

In German, the means of denial do not grammatically enter the same category of words. When denial words are synthetically analyzed, we can see that they are unique to different grammatical categories (for example, categories of particle, ravish, or diamond words). Their common similarity, on the other hand, is the denialof speech, which can be understood to be one semantic unit.

Because the role of denying words in German in the vocabulary varies, they are included in different categories of words.

(1) ... comes.   (none, nobody, nothing)

(2) It runs...   (never, never, nowhere, nowhere, nowhere to go, nowhere to go, nowhere to go, no

(3) He reads... Book (none)

(4) Is he coming? ..., he doesn't come, (no)

(5) ... one student was sick.   (not)

(6) He is... stupid... lazy.   (neither)

In the first example, words of denial are substantive diamonds (they can be replaced by der freund, er, etc.). In the second example, words of denial consist of ravishes (they are *dort, heute,* etc.). can be replaced by larynks). In the third example, words of denial are artificial words (they can exchange seats with *ein*, *mein*, etc.). In the fourth example, words or denials are words (they can exchange seats with *ja, doch* words). In the fifth example, denial is the word partition (it can exchange seats with *auch*, *light* partitions). In the sixth example, words of denial are binders (they can exchange seats with *sowohl– als auch, entweder – oder* pairs of connectors).

Most words of denial do not change at all, including *nein, nicht, nichts, nie, nimals, nirgends, nirgendwo, nirgendwohin, nirgendwoher, weder-noch, and the words nimand* and *kein* denial are *flexibbl*, i.e. variable.

The word denial of "*kein*" stands in the same quantity as quality in the number of units, just like an indefinate artifact "*ein .*" For example:

Max has a big dog / Max <u>doesn't have a</u> big dog.

Max has a big cat, Max doesn't have a big cat.

Max has a lovely animal. Max doesn't have a lovely animal.

*Max has * love animals. Max doesn't have any lovely animals*

"*Nobody*" inkor olmoshi quydagicha turlanadi.

Nominative: none

Accusative: nobody(s)

Dative: no one

Genitive: nobody's

In linguistics, words (concepts) that mean denial are expressed in communicative (pragmatic), linguistic, morphological, and synthetic ways. The concept of denial is not expressed directly in all areas through language tools, but it can be concluded from context. Such an event is called *communicative denial* .

Masalan: Are you going to training tonight?

"Will you go to the gym this evening?

I have to study for a Pürufing.

I have to prepare for the test.

In the lexicon way, no specific means of denial are used in speech. Because it expresses denial through negative words. Heinemannng believes that such words include words that mean negative. For example,

omission – Tiyilmoq (Nimadir Qilmaslik),

Leer – empty (nothing in it) and hokozo…

But this includes not only individual words, but also pairs of connectors, such as "entweder, oder" (na, na). Linguistic denialcan also be summed up by the use of fraz e logical units. For example, *Tomaten auf den Augen haben – nicht sehen wollen oder können* (not wanting to see or not being able to see).

And when it comes to morphological denial, you can understand the process of adding affixes of denial to language units. In German, this is done with *flour, nicht-* or *in-* prefixes, as well as supplements such as *-los* and *-frei*. In such cases, negative meaning affects only the word, and this process can be incorporated into "Wortbildung," that is, a kind of making a new word.

Units with a denial function in the form of independent morphine are called free means of denial, denial words or phrases, and are part of the synthetic denial area. They can be attributed to different categories of words with different functions. These include ravishes such as "*nicht*" particles , *nie*, *nirgenwohin*, undivided diamonds such as *niemand*, *nichts*, artisanal words such as *kein*, *keinerlei*, and *nein*. Due to their belonging to different classes, these elements can synthetically perform different tasks. Many of them act as words. And the word denial "Kein" is also represented as an artifact. " *Nein*, on the other hand, acts as a vocabulary. " *Nicht*"particles can be described as a central tool of the category of pure denial words.

I n English, the above-mentioned denial is also unique to various categories of words, meaning grammatical tools. Among them *is the incompetence supplement* that can be used to express denial in almost all forms of the verb: *not writing, not writing, not writing, not writing, not writing*. Only in the form of a name of action is added to this additional form (**reading** or not*),* and to the quality form is added to the form *of a mask* (*bald-come***example**).

The *word* denial *(*historically unspeakable) is actually a form of denial of an incompletion verb. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses *would be pleased to* discuss these answers with you. Therefore*, the verb, not* the verb , is considered an incompletion word that represents denial.

No, the word comes from the following places and represents the content of denial:

    1)   a

    helper word that comes after the verb of the past and represents the form of denial

*My brother **did not come** today;*

    2)   i

    n the function of an independent cross-section of speech: I ***don't have a*** book;

3) Denial comes in the role of speech:

-Today sayohatga chiqasanmi?

-**I'q**.

No, when it comes after past and modern-day quality forms, it is added not to the word "person and number" of the acting person and number, but rather to the verb that came before it. In the form of a denial that is made using the absence of verbs, the individual indicators will look the same as the ownership affixes:

    I.   n

    o +im ..... + we don't

    II.

    ... + ing no ..... + ingiz no

    III.

    ... no ..... + (s) no .....

    No +im going .....+ we don't

        ... +ing no ..... + ingiz no

        .... no ..... + (s) no .....

When denial is generated by *the word* not meaning, the opposite happens. In addition to the number and personality of the acting person, the word does not add to the previously incoming verb, but it contains the word:

For example, *it's not here, it's not coming, it's not coming, it's not coming, it's not like***you**.

In addition to the grammatical units listed above, the mystery of the words of denial includes *no words* or *some interrogation diamonds*, as well as *the incompetence* of a combination of words such as *one, something*. They have two types, depending on their structure: (a) the abysmal vocabulary of the vocabulary.

This **condition is** produced by means of a single word.

Masalan, *Hech g'am yolk.*

b) the form of a joint vocabulary. And joint vocabulary is derived from the addition of interrogation diamonds or ***one, thing*** words like ***who, what, when***: ***no one, nothing, nothing***. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these proclamies.

For example, ***no one*** *attended***the** meeting.

Denial statements can also be expressed through the combined ravishes produced by no words or times, place-to-time words. These words reinforce the meaning of the existing denial in the statement: Will it *ever leave the gate open?*

Neither..., nor the linker of denial, is used repeatedly before the unified pieces< serves to mean denial. The cutting edge of such a statement is always used in a validated (shared) form, but the content understood from the statement means denial. For example, *a strange envelope came out in my name: neither has an address nor a family, nor a postal seal?*

From the process of speech, you can also express the content of denial using tone. In such cases, the form is authentic, but the content represents denial. For example, *where can you take it? . . .* Although the word "take" in this statement is formed, it is used to describe the content of denial.

In addition, quality-making supplements can be used to express the meaning of denial in English. The resulting *embryo* was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

We can conclude that the means of denial in German and Uzbek are so diverse and abundant that they do not remain in quantity or in terms of width of use. But although they are grammatically and content-identical or identical, the ways in which they are applied are quite different from each other. For example, If we take a load of "***nicht***" denial that can be equivalent to it in German with the most widely used affix in our speech, the English-ma affix only makes the form of incompetence with the verb and means denial, but the German "nicht" party not only denies movement but can also deny any other word in speech. Unlike authentic words that mean permission, permission, and positive attitudes in both languages, words of denial serve to describe resistance, dissatisfaction, firm denial, failure to perform work, and the opposite of any event.

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