

The Relationship Between the Category of Affirmation and Denial with Modality

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Abstract: In this article, the category of affirmation-negation is considered as the main object of study of philosophy, logic, and linguistics. It is explained that these categories cannot stand on the same line with the categories of being and non-being, that is, affirmation and negation, and being/non-being are two separate categories. The relationship between the categories of affirmation and negation and the category of modality is studied, and scientific works in this area, as well as mutually exclusive studies in them, are discussed. In our research, we come to the conclusion that the categories of affirmation/negation and modality do not belong to the same category, that modality is a means of forming sentences with affirmative and negative content.

Keywords: The category of affirmation-negation, the category of modality, existence-non-existence, philosophy, logic, modal particles.

Introduction: The category of affirmation-negation is one of the main categories of philosophy, logic, and linguistics, reflecting the most important properties and aspects of reality and the laws of cognition. We believed that there are scientific studies devoted not only to the general problems of linguistic affirmation-negation, but also to individual problems related to its study and description, and we witnessed that many linguists tried to study these problems. Among them, the research of K.Dondua [1], E.V.Paducheva [2], I.M.Kobozeva [3] is quite significant. Among the studies of a monographic nature, the most important are the scientific works of N.G. Ozerova [4], A.I. Bakhareva [5]. They have morphological and derivational, lexico-phraseological, and syntactic approaches that reveal the essence of the affirmative-negative category and the means of its expression at different levels of the language system.

MAIN PART

To date, there are a number of works of an analytical nature that systematically present views on many issues of interest to us, and we have familiarized ourselves with them, taking into account the existence of 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, we witnessed that the forms representing them were studied separately. Linguist O. Yespersen was one of the first in linguistics to draw a boundary to points A and C, ranking the points between them, that is, which modal-persuasive particles are more precise and which modal-persuasive particles are more presumptive and suspicious [6]. At the intersection of these points, he identified a suspicious point B and gradually introduced loads in the interval from assumption to certainty. In this regard, following O. Yespersen, I. A. Nagorny studied the degree of accuracy and reliability of affirmative and negative sentences by categorizing them in one of his articles [7]. 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. 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.

Modal Loads (Trust):

- **Doubt-assumption:** go'yo, balki, axir, ehtimol, qani, nima bo'пти, nima endi (in Russian: kak bi, chay,

avos, nebos, nikak, podi, chto li);

- **Doubt:** barely, unlikely (in Russian: yedva li, vryad li);
- **Comparative particles:** göyoki, xuddi, chamasi, go'yo, o'xshashi (in Russian: budto, kak budto, tochno, slovno, slovno bi, vrobe, rovno);
- **Medium-estimated (overestimating):** was barely enough, almost, probably incomplete (in Russian: yedva li ne, vryad li ne, chut li ne);
- **Interrogative-approximate:** after all, is it true,

is it really (in Russian: really, unexpectedly);

- **Evidential (expressing indirect information) approximate:** supposedly, supposedly (in Russian: mol, deskat, yakobi, de).

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.



Drawing 1. 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. We can say that a separate group of modality in the formation of affirmation or negation is formed if the modalities in the Uzbek language are similarly graded and defined sequentially at the point of the thought from negation to affirmation.

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In the article "The meaning of affirmation/negation - as a means of expressing the modal meaning of reliability," the problem of subjective modality as a qualifying category is considered. The authors of the article were professors of the Belgrade State National Research University E.I. Ivnitky, I.A. Nagorny.

In this co-authored article, the categorical status of affirmation/negation is recognized, and in the aspect of modality representation, the means and methods of expressing affirmation/negation are linguistically analyzed as indicators of the subjective qualification of the communicator, values of reliability/probability: intonation, particles, syntactic repetition, affirmative and negative words.

The article examines the issues of subjective modality as a qualifying category. The authors of the article revealed that in a situation where a thought with an affirmative or negative meaning is presented, it is loaded with an enhanced meaning through modality. Such analyses are explained by the authors with examples.

In linguistics, the category of modality is studied as the most important feature of sentence semantics. According to V. G. Gak, "in linguistics, modality is usually understood as a grammatical-semantic category expressing the speaker's attitude towards the expressed thought or the speaker's attitude towards the content of the sentence" [8]. The speaker perceives this objective reality as an evaluation and, reflecting it in his consciousness, expresses his attitude to reality using various semantic categories. Modality is considered a philosophical logical category, and its theoretical justification is reflected in formal axiology. In recent years, attention to this issue has increased among philosophers and logicians. In philosophy, the issue of modality is studied from a socio-historical and economic point of view, and all types of human activity, social relations, and natural states that are part of it constitute the evaluative (modal) relationship, the subject of evaluation (modal), which represents one of the values such as good and evil, truth and mirage, beauty and hate, affirmation and negation, right and wrong, while logicians study the issue of modality in the form of logical thinking, result-conclusion [9].

We witnessed that our linguists came to different

conclusions when distinguishing affirmation and negation. In this regard, M. Askarova and A. Gulomov distinguished between affirmative and negative content according to the modality in the sentence [10], while K. Muminov focused on the reality of the judgment in the sentence [11]. A. Akhmedov writes that "affirmation and negation are distinguished not on the basis of mutual modality, but on the basis of the relationships in the objective reality expressed in them, on the basis of the content of these relationships" [12]. In addition to these ideas, in foreign linguistics, in the article "Affirmation modality in Bulgarian, Macedonian and Serbian" by Grygiel, Martin, affirmation and negation are recognized as a type of modality, and syntactic and lexical units are listed as its means of expression [13]. In the article, the authors categorically group the units representing affirmation or negation. For example, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic forms expressing strong affirmation. It is divided into groups such as units expressing weak affirmation or negation, and it is shown by which characteristics they are graded in these same groups. D. E. Lutfullayeva concluded that "considering affirmative-negative sentences as separate types of modality indicates the integration of the affirmative-negative category into the category of modality, whereas affirmative-negative is an independent category" [14]. We also cannot agree that affirmation and negation are part of the category of modality or form a whole together with modality. Because modality is another category. And affirmation-negation is a separate category, that is, modality is important in determining whether the judgment is affirmative or negative, but we believe that they are not categories of the same function. Although affirmation-negation and modality have similarities, this similarity is primarily seen in the simultaneous presence of affirmation or negation alongside modality in any sentence [15]. It is known that modality is important in the formation of judgments. Modality also plays a special role in the affirmative or negative content of sentences. But this does not mean that the categories of affirmation and negation and the category of modality belong to the same type, in our opinion. A. Gulyamov, M. Askarova distinguish affirmative-negative sentences on the basis of the objective side of modality, that is, they divide sentences into two - affirmative and negative - in terms of showing the attitude of thought to reality, the nature of this attitude - modality. Some linguists distinguish affirmative-negative sentences based on subjective attitudes. Linguist Sh. According to Bally, negation reflects the speaker's subjective attitude towards the content of the sentence [16].

We can say that the division of affirmative-negative

sentences into types in terms of sentence content is also due to the distinction of such sentences from the point of view of modality. D. Lutfullayeva also confirmed this idea that the division of sentences into affirmative and negative is a phenomenon that differs from the point of view of modality. After all, the evaluation of a thought from the point of view of reality and non-reality is a sign of modality. Linguists Kh. Kh. Ismatullayev and S. Rakhimov, showing that the categories of modality and affirmation-negation are independent categories, substantiate that affirmative-negative sentences cannot be types of sentences according to modality [17]. S. Rakhimov states that affirmation and negation differ from modality in terms of expressing the relationships between objects and phenomena of reality [18]. Scholar S. A. Vasileva, who studied the nature of grammatical negation, also emphasizes that the basis for distinguishing affirmative and negative sentences is not the speaker's subjective assessment, but the nature of objective connections [19]. Linguist A. A. Akhmedov also opposes the differentiation of affirmation and negation on the basis of modality. In his opinion, affirmative and negative sentences differ based on the relationships in the objective reality expressed in the sentence [20]. In our opinion, such a conclusion to the problem leads to some ambiguity in this regard. For example, on the basis of what specific relationships in the objective reality expressed in the sentence, on the basis of what relationships are affirmative-negative sentences distinguished? In our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to determine which side of reality affirmative-negative sentences reflect.

RESULT

From the studied sources, it is known that affirmative sentences indicate the existence of a real connection between objects and phenomena of reality, while negative sentences indicate the absence of such a connection. On this basis, affirmative and negative sentences form mutual opposition. It becomes clear that neither the reflection of the attitude of the thought to reality, nor the speaker's subjective assessment of the content of the sentence, can serve as a basis for distinguishing affirmative-negative sentences from each other. Even the use of certain means of affirmation and negation to express modality in a sentence cannot be the basis for considering the sentences formed with their help as types of modal sentences.

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