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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEGATIVE UNITS IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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Abstract: The article provides an analysis of the negative linguistic units in English and Uzbek. Based on scientific sources from the publication, the structure and function of the negative category of two languages, its cultural and cognitive aspects are studied. Within the framework of linguistic theories, the manifestation of negation in two languages and their role in the translation process are discussed. The results of the study are of scientific and practical value for language learners, translators and linguists.

Key words: comparative grammar, English language, Uzbek language, category of negation, language, speech, negation, analysis, communication, morphological form. semantics.

Recently, linguists' interest in comparative and typological research has increased. This is evidenced by the emergence of a number of fundamental scientific theoretical studies: monographs, books, manuals, articles, and the holding of scientific and theoretical conferences devoted to problems of comparative, typological, and general linguistics. The close attention of scholars to the study of comparative and typological problems is explained by the fact that comparative and typological linguistics have proven themselves to be reliable and competent sources for establishing both general and distinctive patterns of language development, formation, and functioning.

The importance of comparative research has been noted by the following researchers: V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Smirnitsky, V.N. Yartseva, A.V. Isachenko, and Sh. Bally. Sh. Bally believed that "thanks to comparative research, the native language is illuminated with unexpected light". Academician V.V. Vinogradov notes that "along with the comparative-historical study of related languages, a

comparative or contrastive study of languages with different systems is possible and even necessary”[11]. Comparative study of languages with different systems, along with common features, reveals discrepancies between them and enriches linguistics with new scientific facts. As V.N. Yartseva and A.V. Isachenko rightly note, the subject of comparative research should not be isolated, disparate facts, but rather important and typical categorical phenomena characteristic of the systems of both compared languages.

Our country’s independence has created favorable conditions for the development of all branches of science and technology, as well as the implementation of the National Program for Personnel Training. “Today, for our country, striving to take its rightful place in the global community, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of our people’s perfect knowledge of foreign languages. Our entire nation sees its great future in harmony and cooperation with foreign partners”[9]. In an era of developing international cooperation, the study of foreign languages is becoming especially important. This is why comparative analysis of native and foreign languages is becoming increasingly necessary in national republics. Recent decades have seen an increased interest among linguists in comparative and typological studies. At the current stage of the Republic of Uzbekistan's development, a well-thought-out state policy plays a crucial role in addressing a range of economic, social, and cultural issues, one of which is language.

All this, in general, determines the need to intensify research in the field of typological study of the fundamental problems of the English and Uzbek languages, the development and enrichment of the techniques of linguamethodology. This is extremely necessary because many issues of comparative-typological characteristics of the English and Uzbek languages remain unexplored, which fully applies to the comparative characteristics of the expression of negation and affirmation in the English and Uzbek languages. Comparative research of the facts of languages of different systems answers the current issues of general

linguistics, is determined by the need for theory and practice, translation theory and lingua-methodology, teaching native and foreign languages. Comparative study of two languages of different systems is of great importance in translation work. When comparing two or more languages, their uniqueness and patterns are especially clearly revealed. As for the study of issues of the theory and practice of translation, it cannot move forward successfully at all if it is not based on the data of comparative-typological research. The growing interest in typological research in modern linguistics is linked to the achievements of the structuralist approach, which strives to develop a universal theory of linguistic analysis and increasingly focuses on the study of the interaction of language systems. A distinctive feature of comparative typological research is its commitment to the consistent implementation of the principle of systemicity in the analysis and comparison of linguistic facts. This method is universal in that it extends beyond related languages and aims to systematically compare the similarities and differences of language structures. According to V.N. Yartseva, “contrastive studies help to penetrate the essence of linguistic processes and gain a deeper understanding of the laws governing these processes: therefore, contrastive linguistics is a field of research where theory and practice intersect”[4].

Typological studies of languages with different systems is a relatively new problem and is the brainchild of systemic-structural linguistics of the mid-20th century. Until this time, languages with different systems and their single-tier phenomena were considered only in a comparative sense and pursued, mainly, scientific and methodological goals - ways of transmitting information encoded by the lexical and grammatical system of one language through another. Systemic and typological studies of languages with different structures are a direct continuation of comparative and contrastive studies and pursue scientific and theoretical goals - a comparison of individual microsystems of languages with different structures in order to identify their structural, systemic commonalities and differences. Structural and typological studies, which have found wide application in the

interpretation of structural features, mainly of Western and Eastern European languages, have received great development in comparing the structure of Uzbek and Western European (primarily English and, partly, German) languages. In this area, certain successes have been achieved in identifying the typological features of the English and Uzbek languages. Much credit for this goes to V.D. Arakin, S.N. Ivanov, G.P. Melnikov, A.A. Abduazizova, Zh. Buranova, A.A. Yuldasheva, D.M. Nasilova, and others. In light of the above, the problem of studying the structural typology of English and Uzbek languages based on their lexical and grammatical systems is becoming increasingly relevant, as it anticipates new types of linguistic research in languages with different systems.

The comparative typological aspect of linguistics has always been the subject of careful and in-depth analysis by many researchers and scholars. Comparison as a research method has always been of scientific interest. Therefore, it is no coincidence that in recent years, many major works and collections have appeared on the comparative study of related and unrelated languages (Russian and Uzbek, German and Uzbek, etc.). Furthermore, scholarly research is being conducted on the comparative typological aspect of English and Uzbek, which is of great relevance in both theoretical and practical terms. A number of valuable studies have appeared on the comparative study of English and Uzbek languages.

In English and Uzbek, negative linguistic units are expressed in different grammatical and semantic forms. These differences are due to the structure, logical system, and cultural context of the languages. This article provides a comparative analysis of negative units in the two languages, identifying issues that appear in translation and language learning. The results of this study can be used in linguistics and translation practice.

Taking into account the above, it can be concluded that, despite a number of studies devoted to examining negation in both languages, this problem has yet to receive a comprehensive analysis. Therefore, it can be concluded that the issue of examining the expression of negation in English and Uzbek from a comparative

typological perspective has not been the subject of dedicated research and currently remains a pressing issue in this area of linguistics.

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