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NOT-OPERATOR'S FUNCTIONS IN G. CHAUCER'S DISCOURSE

Стаття присвячена дослідженню функцій заперечної частки NOT та їх аналізу у дискурсі "Кентерберійських оповідань" Дж. Чосера.

Ключові слова: заперечення, функції, заперечна частка, заперечне речення, парадигма, дискурс.

Статья посвящена исследованию функций отрицательной частицы NOT и их анализа в дискурсе "Кентерберийских рассказов" Дж. Чосера.

Ключевые слова: отрицание, функции, отрицательная частица, отрицательное предложение, парадигма, дискурс.

An elaborate description of the category of negation and its expression paradigm was provided in different years by linguists. Their works are mainly concerned with negation and the strength of presuppositions, negation in language: pragmatics, function, ontology, natural history of negation, negative and positive polarity, standard negation: the negation of declarative verbal main clauses in a typological perspective. But outlining negative means in the diachronic perspective has not been undertaken on various levels of the language structure: syntax, semantics, text, and discourse yet. Compared to historical English phonology and morphology, historical English syntax is still a relatively underresearched field. The objective of the present paper is to reveal the functions of the NOT-marker on the sentence level and the text level in "The Canterbury Tales" to further characterize the negative modes in G. Chaucer's discourse. The negation paradigm in the Middle English language system is modeled. The Early Middle English negation paradigm mainly developed a variety and diversity of Old English negative forms, for example: Old English NE in Early Middle English NAT / NOT / NOGHT / NO / NE into Modern English NOT. We have revealed the negation paradigm in the "Canterbury Tales" and described the functions of the NOT-marker in G. Chaucer's discourse. The article concludes by highlighting the importance of negative means of expression and the necessity to explore a complex and multi-faceted

phenomenon of English negation in its evolution. The results prove that the author's modes are frequently represented by NOT in combination with the verb transforming affirmative utterances into the negative ones.

Key words: *negation, functions, negative particle, negative sentence, paradigm, discourse.*

Discussion. The elaborate description of negation as a category and its negative means of expression was provided in different years by linguists including Poldauf, Ivan (1964) "Some Points on Negation in Colloquial English"; Allwood, Jens (1977) "Negation and the strength of presuppositions"; Givón, T. (1978) "Negation in language: pragmatics, function, ontology"; Horn, Laurence R. (1989) "Natural History of Negation"; Progovac, Ljiljana (1994) "Negative and Positive Polarity"; Haegeman, Liliane (1995) "The syntax of negation"; Miestamo, Matti (2005) "Standard negation: the negation of declarative verbal main clauses in a typological perspective"; Bond, Oliver (2007) "Towards a canon for negation" and others. Ans van Kemenade (2000, 2004) investigated the structure of negated clauses. The works are mainly concerned with differential positioning of pronoun and full Noun Phrase (NP) subjects.

Introduction. But outlining negative means which function in diachrony isn't undertaken on various levels of the language structure: syntax, semantics, text, and discourse. Compared to historical English phonology and morphology, historical English syntax is still a relatively underresearched field. The actuality of present study lies in the necessity to research the complex and multi-faceted phenomenon of English negation in its diachronic evolution.

The objective of the present article is to reveal the functions of the NOT-marker in the sentence and the text "The Canterbury Tales" to further characterize the negative modes in G. Chaucer's discourse.

To achieve the aim the following tasks are to be solved:

- 1) to define the negation paradigm in the Middle English language system;
- 2) to reveal the negation paradigm in the Canterbury Tales;
- 3) to describe the functions of the NOT-negative marker in G. Chaucer's discourse.

In the Middle English period, the reinforcing negator is some spelling variant of NOT (noht, noȝt, nauht, nawht, no, na, ne, noght) [7], the descendant of Old English *nawiht*/*nowiht*, which in Old English was used as a negated noun or an emphatic negative adverb. NOT is clearly a semantically bleached version of its Old English precursor and is now (the Middle English period) used as a negative adverb with rapidly increasing frequency, as described in detail in Jack (1978a, b, c). However NOT is deployed in exactly the same syntactic environment as *na/no* in Old English in its use as a sentence negator. This is evident from the fact that its distribution continues the pattern attested in Old English: the subject pronoun precedes NOT, the nominal subject follows it [5, p. 314-315]:

Old English: *purh holdne hyge, herran minum, drihtne selfum; ne eom ic deofle gelic* (Genesis A, B) [2].

Middle English: *Ne studieth noght; ley hond to, every man* (G. Chaucer) [7].

One of the most common statements about Middle English negation is that Neg-Concord, which was optional in Old English, becomes obligatory, so that multiple negation becomes 'the norm' till the Early Modern English period, at least in G. Chaucer's works [6, p. 55]:

Middle English: *No neer Atthenes wolde he go ne ride, ne take his ese fully half a day* (G. Chaucer) [7].

Traditionally negation is defined as a process or construction in grammatical and semantic analysis which typically expresses the contradiction of some or all of a sentence's meaning. In Modern English grammar, it is expressed by the negative particle (neg, NEG) *not* or *n't* (the contracted negative); in lexis, there are several possible means, e.g. prefixes such as *un-*, *non-*, or words such as *deny* [4, p. 323]. Let's compare the Modern English negation paradigm constituents with the corresponding means in Middle English.

1) NOT is used to make a negative statement, question, or phrase. It is generally used after an auxiliary or modal verb; if there is no auxiliary or modal verb in the corresponding positive clause, the auxiliary 'do' is used.

It is nat honeste, it may nat avaunce, for to deelen with no swich poraille [3].

NAT is employed by the author to express a negative mode with the help of an auxiliary verb 'is' and modal verb 'may'.

2) NOT is used with verbs such as 'want', 'think' and 'seem', which express intentions, opinions, or appearances, the negative effect of NOT belongs to the following clause or infinitive.

But for tassaye in thee thy wommanheede, and not to sleen my children, God forbeede [3].

NOT is used as an intentional marker.

3) NOT is used, usually in the form n't, in question tags after a positive statement.

In Middle English the tag questions aren't registered.

4) NOT is used to make questions: expressing surprise about something; as a polite way of making a suggestion.

Why should I not as well eke tell you all the portraiture, that was upon the wall [3].

NOT is used to express an interrogative function.

5) NOT is used to represent the negative of a word, group, or clause that has just been used without repeating it.

And of a myrthe I am right now bythoght to doon yow ese, and it shal coste noght [3].

NOGHT is a marker of the compressed clause.

6) NOT is used in the initial position of 'all' or 'every' to say something that applies not only to some members of the group you are talking about.

For wel ye knowe, a lord in his houshold, he nath nat every vessel al of gold [3].

The sentence denotes relation of expression to some members of the group. Here is an example of the inclusive "NAT".

7) NOT or the combination NOT + even used in front of the indefinite 'a' or 'one' to express the author's emphatic mode of saying that there is none at all of what is being mentioned.

We must admit that the combination NOT + even isn't registered in the Middle English text "The Canterbury Tales".

8) NOT is combined with nouns or numerals referring to a distance, length of time, or other amount to say that the actual distance, time, or amount is less the one mentioned, that is the negator is frequently used with the temporal-spatial deixis.

And with my deth I may be quyt, ywis; hath ther nat many a noble wyf er this [3].

This sentence illustrates the use of NAT in front of a word referring to a number.

9) NOT is used to introduce a negative part of a structure, in order to contrast something that is untrue with something that is true.

Glad was this markys of hir answeyng, but yet he feyned as he were nat so [3].

NAT is used in the contrastive function. This sentence demonstrates an expression of negation to a positive clause.

10) NOT + only is used when you are mentioning two things or situations. NOT + only introduces the one that you consider to be less informative, less surprising, or less important. It is usually contrasted with a second clause or phrase introduced by 'but' or 'but also'. The expressions NOT + just, NOT + simply, and NOT + merely are used in the same way.

Nat oonly helpeth hem that preyen thee, but oftentyme, of thy benygnytee [3].

The sentence shows the use of NAT in the combination with the conjunction oonly contrasted with a second clause or phrase introduced by 'but' to express one that you consider to be less informative. Here is an example of NOT which is used to decrease the meaning of the next statement.

11) NOT + that is used to introduce a negative clause that increases the force of a previous statement.

Ne suffreth nat that men yow doon offense, and sklendre wyves, fieble as in bataille [3].

NAT + that is used to express comparison and to intensify and clarify.

12) 'NOT at all' is an emphatic way of saying 'No' or of agreeing that the answer to a question is 'No'; a polite, rather than formal way of acknowledging a person's thanks.

This combination of expressing negation isn't registered in the Middle English discourse.

So the modern paradigm of negation and its dominant marker NOT continued its development from the Middle English period with some morphological, syntactic and semantic changes. In Middle English negative particle NAT (ne + at = nat) was a variant of NOT, which has been preserved in Modern English. Negative particles can be combined with any member of the sentence (nat/not, no are combined with nouns, adjectives and verbs; ne – mainly with verbs, rarely – with nouns), thereby indicating the type of general or partial negation [1, p. 125]. The frequency of use of negative particles among other means of negation, registered in the author's discourse of G. Chaucer is 1471, as we can see from the data illustrated in Table 1:

Table 1.

Lexical and grammatical paradigm of negative particles in "The Canterbury tales" by G. Chaucer

| № | Middle English negation marker | Quantity | Percentage |
|----|--------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1. | No | 464 | 31.5% |

| | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 2. | Nat | 458 | 31.3% |
| 3. | Ne | 422 | 28.7% |
| 4. | Noght | 120 | 8% |
| 5. | Not | 7 | 0.5% |
| Total | | 1471 | 100% |

The Early Middle English negation paradigm mainly develops a variety and diversity of Old English negative forms, for example: Old English *ne* → Early Middle English *nat* / *not* / *noght* / *no* / *ne* → Modern English *not*.

The data of Table 1 show that the Middle English negation markers *NO*, *NAT* and *NE* have 1344 word count in G. Chaucer's discourse that makes up 91.5%.

NOT is used to express the following functions: a negative statement, question; intentions, opinions, or appearances, surprise about something; the negative of a word, group, or clause; a negative part of a structure. The author's negative mode is frequently represented by *NOT* in the combination with the verb to transform the affirmative utterance into the negative one. The prospect of further research is making a comparative analysis of the functions of *NOT*-marker in three periods of English.

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ВЗАЄМОЗУМОВЛЕНІСТЬ МОВИ, МЕНТАЛЬНОСТІ ТА ІДЕНТИЧНОСТІ В ПРОЦЕСІ ФОРМУВАННЯ НІМЕЦЬКОЇ НАЦІЇ

У статті йдеться про взаємовплив німецької мови, ментальності та ідентичності в контексті процесів націєтворення.

Ключові слова: ментальність, автостереотипи, німецька мова, німецька нація, ідентичність.

В статті речь идет о взаимовлиянии немецкого языка, ментальности и идентичности в контексте нациеобразующих процессов.

Ключевые слова: ментальность, автостереотипы, немецкий язык, немецкая нация, идентичность.

The article focuses on mutual influence of the German language, mentality and identity in the context of nation-building process. In the context of globalization and European integration nation and identity become key concepts of public discourse. Peculiarities of national mentality and its linguistic expression have significant practical importance in everyday life and in the political and economic spheres. The undeniable fact is the interdependence of language and mentality, which is expressed through the medium of language.

Correlation of language and identity is manifested in language awareness and linguistic behavior of the individual, and in the formation of linguistic identity as a part of the national identity. In this context, we can talk about relationship mentality and identity through language. Therefore, it is urgent to establish mutual influence of the German