

ZÁPADOČESKÁ UNIVERZITA V PLZNI

FAKULTA PEDAGOGICKÁ  
KATEDRA ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

**ZÁPOR V ANGLICKÉM JAZYCE - ZPŮSOBY VYJÁDŘENÍ A  
SÉMANTIKA SE SPECIÁLNÍM ZAMĚŘENÍM NA VYUŽITÍ "A",  
"ANY" A NULOVÉHO ČLENU**

TEREZA KARLOVCOVÁ

PLZEŇ 2019

UNIVERSITY OF WEST BOHEMIA

FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**NEGATION IN ENGLISH - THE MEANS AND SEMANTICS  
WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON THE USE OF "A", "ANY" AND  
ZERO ARTICLE**

TEREZA KARLOVCOVÁ

PLZEŇ 2019

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Tereza Karlovcová

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor PhDr. Jarmila Petrlíková, Ph.D. for her time, patience and her helpful advice.

## **ABSTRACT**

Karlovcová, Tereza. University of West Bohemia. June, 2019.

Negation in English - the means and semantics with special focus on the use of "a", "any" and zero article

Supervisor: PhDr. Jarmila Petrlíková, Ph.D.

This undergraduate thesis deals with the negation in the English language. The work is divided into two parts – the theoretical background and the particle analysis.

The theoretical background describes the negation in general and defines the individual forms of the negation. It also touches on the problem of the occurrence of the negation. Further, it deals with the double negation and last but not least with the semantics of negation – the scope of negation and the use of the indefinite article, zero article and affirmative *any*. The theoretical background creates a base on which the subsequent practical analysis is built.

The following part, the practical analysis, follows in its form to the theoretical background. A total of 215 examples of the negation are analyzed from both formal and semantic point of view. The results of the analysis are presented and discussed in the conclusion of the thesis. Numeric values are visualized with the help of graphs.

**Key words:** Negation, means of realization, semantics, verbal negation, lexical negation, negative not, clausal negation, local negation, double negation, affirmative any, indefinite article, zero article

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## INTRODUCTION

The negation is an integral part of any language, including the English one. The negation is commonly used in formal but also in everyday informal communications. The negation is very important for communication, because only thanks to it we can express our disagreement, negative opinion and attitude, or show when we do not like something. It is therefore of the utmost importance that even beginners of the English language can form the negative form. In the case of using a wrong negative form, misunderstanding by the second member of the communication act could occur, and in the case of wrong interpretation of negation, the message itself would not be fully understood.

This topic was chosen because of author's interest in English language and English grammar.

This undergraduate thesis deals with negation in English language from both theoretical and practical point of view. The thesis is divided into two parts – the theoretical background and the practical analysis.

The theoretical background is divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the negation in the general sense. First, the negation is defined from perspectives of different linguists, then the individual forms of negation are defined, and the differences between these forms are outlined, and last it is indicated in which situations these forms may appear.

The following chapter deals with the ways in which negation can be realized in the act of communication. First, the negative forms are divided from the point of view of which member is to be negated. Accordingly, the negative forms are divided into the verbal negation and the lexical negation. Both types are further described and defined. Also, the problem of double negation in English language is discussed in this chapter.

The last chapter of the theoretical background deals with the semantics of the negative forms. It is shown what differences there are in the meanings of each negative form of the English language. Further on, the author deals with the use of an affirmative *any* in the negative sentences and then the use of indefinite and zero articles. This



chapter also briefly describes what the scope of the negation and the focus of the negation are.

Prior to the analysis of the excerpted examples the chapter on the methodology used in the analysis of these sentences is inserted in. this chapter describes the source from which the sentences for the subsequent analysis were drawn. It further describes step by step the methods that have been used to analyze these sentences. And also the form of the analysis itself is described and reported in the table.

Then the second part of the undergraduate thesis follows – the practical analysis. The starting points for the analysis are the hypotheses, that the verbal and lexical types of negation are represented in the language equally and that the clausal negation is more common in the language. The practical analysis builds on the previous theoretical background. All 215 examples of the negation from contemporary English-written literature are analyzed first from a formal point of view and then from a semantic point of view. Sentences are attached at the end of the work as the Appendix I and a table-based analysis can be found as the Appendix II.

Each sentence is first assigned by the type of negation to either a lexical negation, a verbal negation, or a double negation.

Then, by the type of negation, the means by which the negation is achieved is analyzed and discussed.

The third and last part of the practical analysis is then the semantics of the negation. The scope of negation in the clauses means, that it is either a clausal negation or a local negation. In this semantic part the occurrence of the affirmative any and the indefinite article and the zero article in these 215 analyzed clauses is also revealed. The results of the practical analysis are summarized at the conclusion of the analysis.

These results are also discussed in the last chapter of this undergraduate thesis – the Conclusion. Hypotheses are also evaluated in this chapter and are contrasted with the results from the practical analysis.

## 1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this chapter the negation is defined, its forms of use are given, and the negation is described from the semantic point of view.

### 1.1 NEGATION IN GENERAL

This part of the theoretical background works with the English negation in the general sense.

#### 1.1.1 DEFINITION OF NEGATION

In general, the negation negates something. Using the negative form we can express our disapproval, our negative attitude towards something or our negative opinion on something.

Essentially, the negative form is an opposite of the affirmative form. Whereas the affirmative form expresses the validity or the truth, the negative form is used to express the falsity of the information.

Generally, Alnawaisheh (2015) states that negation *“is one of the most basic elements in human mind that makes it an indispensable part of natural languages which are the tools for human thoughts”* (p. 1).

Alexander and Close (1988) define a negative statement as the opposite of an affirmative one. In the most general way, a negative statement means ‘no’. It contains a negative word that could be for instance *no, not, never, nobody*, etc.

Simply put, negation denies or rejects a statement (Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad, & Finegan, 1999).

Eastwood (2002) says that the negative statement is used *“... to inform someone that what they might think or expect is not so”* (p. 17).

Dušková (1994) claims that the negative form of the sentence indicates that the producer denies the content which the sentence conveys or the producer expresses his or her negative attitude towards the realization of the content.

Greenbaum and Quirk (2016) further extend the definition of negation by the fact, that negative clauses can be followed by positive question tags or by negative responses that mean agreement.

### 1.1.2 FORMS OF NEGATION

Alexander and Close (1988) introduce the idea that we can distinguish between full negative forms and contracted negative forms.

**Full negative forms**, on the one hand, are primarily and mainly used in formal style, either written or spoken (Alexander & Close, 1988).

Full forms are used in very formal cases or when we want to emphasize (Alnawaisheh, 2015).

**Contracted negative forms**, on the other hand, occur then in informal, normal style, note Alexander and Close (1988). The apostrophe is used in written contracted negative forms in the place where a vowel has been omitted. For example, in the phrase *do not* the vowel *o* in the negative word is omitted and instead of the vowel an apostrophe is used there, so we turn up with *don't*.

*“Contractions of negated auxiliary verbs in English are formed by reducing the negative particle ‘not’ to n’t, a clitic or suffix which is fused to the root verb form”* states Alnawaisheh (2015, p. 1), and Greenbaum and Quirk (2016) provide the same information: *not* usually appears as an enclitic in contracted form *n't* attached to a previous word.

Dušková (1994) describes two possible ways of expressing the contracted negation that will emerge when there is the verb, which could be used in its affirmative contracted form. The one way being reduced verb + *not*, the second way is not reduced verb + contracted form of negative *not* (*n't*).

Greenbaum and Quirk (2016) agree by stating that one way of negating a positive clause is inserting *not* between the operator and the predicator.

According to Biber et al. (1999), *not* usually comes after the operator as an enclitic, so in informal written texts, it emerges in its contracted form *n't*. Another way of contracting is the auxiliary being contracted with a word preceding, then *not* comes in its full form, but this only appears in spoken language and again in informal written texts.

### 1.1.3 OCCURRENCE OF NEGATION

Negative forms appear more often in conversation than they appear in written form. Individual negative forms differ in their distribution across different registers of the language (Biber et al. 1999).

Dušková (1994) remarks, that we usually take into account regional factors when deciding which form of contracted negation to use. The first way of expressing the negation is, according to Dušková (1994), more often used in northern parts of England, whereas the second way is mostly connected with southern England. But as she says, when there is stress on the negative *not*, then the only possible way of forming the contracted negation is the first one being reduced verb + *not*.

## 1.2 MEANS OF REALIZATION

This part of the theoretical background deals with possible ways of realization of the English negation and describes and characterizes the individual types.

### 1.2.1 DIVISION OF NEGATIVE FORMS

Biber et al. (1999) divide negation into not-negation (verbal negation) and *no*-negation (lexical negation).

Dušková (1994) presents two negatives of the English language, *no* and *not*. *No* is either an answer for the yes-no question or it is a determinant. The negative *not* functions in the sentence as the negative of the verb or any other part of the sentence.

Alexander and Close (1988) define, that it is possible to distinguish between the two kinds of negatives which have the same meaning. The first one is the phrase *not...any* and the second one is the word *no* being generally more emphatic than the first phrase. When forming the negative sentence it is appropriate to either use *no* (or *no*-compounds) and an affirmative verb, or *any* (or *any*-compounds) in the combination with a negative verb. This is for the reason that there cannot normally be used negative adverb or *no*-compound in the combination with a negative verb in the same sentence. When those two negatives are used, they create this so-called 'double negation', which is rarely used to express an affirmative. When there is coordination in the sentence or if there are more clauses, then more than one negation can be used regularly.

Similarly, Dušková (1994) admits, that in the English negative sentence, we could only use one negative form in the whole sentence. So if there is a negative expression in the sentence, then the verb has to be in the affirmative form and vice versa.

### 1.2.2 DOUBLE NEGATION

A double negative is a grammatical construction occurring when two forms of negation are used in the same sentence. In some languages, double negatives cancel one another and produce an affirmative; in other languages, doubled negatives intensify the negation. Languages where multiple negatives affirm each other are said to have negative concord or emphatic negation. It is cross-linguistically observed that negative-concord languages are more common than those without.

Discussing English grammar, the term "double negative" is often though not universally applied to the non-standard use of a second negative as an intensifier to a negation.

Double negatives are usually associated with regional and ethnical dialects such as Southern American English, African American Vernacular English, and various British regional dialects. Indeed, they were used in Middle English.

Although it is said that there cannot be the double negation in English sentences, it can actually occur in the sentence if any of the following three cases happens, admits Dušková (1994). The first option for the double negation is a combination of grammatical and lexical negations. Those two negations deny each other so that the sentence has a similar meaning to a corresponding affirmative sentence. But the meaning of the double-negation sentence (*Nothing is impossible*) is a bit weaker than the meaning of the affirmative one (*Everything is possible*). This type of double negation is called litotes. The second type of double negation is when each of the negation belongs to another verb. Then the meaning of this double negation sentence (*I don't like doing nothing*) is shifted from the meaning of the sentence containing not any (*I don't like doing anything*). The third case when the double negation occurs is when one negation stands out of the scope of the sentence negation, usually negating the subject of the sentence (p. 345).

Double negative means the same as single negative when talking about non-standard English. In Standard English the meaning is different (Eastwood, 2002).

Some words with an affirmative form can have the same function as negative words, namely *hardly, scarcely, barely, seldom, rarely, little, few* and *only*. They are connected with words typical for negative sentences, such as *any, at all*, etc. *Hardly, scarcely, barely* combine with an affirmative form of a verb, on contrary *rarely, seldom, only* can occur in the sentence with a negative verb (Dušková, 1994, p. 347).

### **1.2.3 VERBAL NEGATION**

The arrangement of the negation is the same for all verbs, except the lexical *have* and *be*: a finite verb + *not* + non-finite verb, suggests Dušková (1994).

Then according to Dušková (1994) as well, the negation of the verb (either reduced form *n't* or not reduced form *not*) is neutrally not stressed. But it can be emphasized as the only rheme of the sentence so that it receives contrasting stress.

**Negative *not*** cannot stand by the lexical verb (if it is not *have* or *be*) and can only be used in the combination with an auxiliary verb or a modal verb. In the standard spoken language *not* is usually used in its contracted form (Dušková, 1994).

Do-support, in English grammar, is the use of the auxiliary verb *do*, including its inflected forms *does* and *did*, to form negated clauses and questions as well as other constructions in which subject–auxiliary inversion is required.

As Biber et al. (1999) show, negative *not* stands after the operator in the verb phrase. If there is no auxiliary verb, then *do* is inserted as an operator for the negative form. The verb *be* in every its form acts as an operator so that it does not need any insertion of *do*, except negative imperatives where *do* is obligatory.

The same it is for forming the negative in the sentence which contains no auxiliary. As Alexander and Close (1988) indicate, we use the phrases *do not*, *does not* or *did not* and their contracted forms *don't*, *doesn't* and *didn't*. One of those negatives comes right after the subject of the sentence and a verb that follows is always in the form of a bare infinitive.

When there is no operator in the positive clause, then the dummy operator *do* is inserted, confirm Greenbaum and Quirk (2016).

Furthermore Dušková (1994) indicates that in the present simple and in the past simple the negative form of a lexical verb is constructed by using an auxiliary *do* in the combination with the negative *not*. Those two create in contracted form one word *don't* (*doesn't*, *didn't*).

Alnawaisheh (2015) adds: “When an auxiliary verb is added like that, the main verb must be in the infinitive form (no ‘-s’ or ‘-ed’ ending)” (p. 1).

When we want to form the negative in the sentence which contains verbs *be*, *have* or modal auxiliary, we put *not* after an auxiliary, claim Alexander and Close (1988). In case that there are more auxiliaries in the one sentence, *not* always follows after the first auxiliary in the sentence.

We can distinguish among five main types when forming negative constructions with transitive *have (got)*. The first is *not*-negation and construction like with lexical verbs, when *do* is inserted. Its contracted form is then *don't have*. The second type is *not*-negation plus construction like with auxiliary verb which does not require an auxiliary *do*. Here the contracted form is *haven't*. The third type is *not*-negation and *have got* with contracted form *haven't got*. The fourth way of forming negation with transitive *have (got)* is *no*-negation and *have* and the fifth type is *no*-negation and *(have) got*. The fourth and fifth types do not have negative contracted forms (Biber et al. 1999).

#### 1.2.4 LEXICAL NEGATION

Eastwood (2002) highlights, that “we cannot use *no* to make a negative verb form”(p. 17).

Dušková (1994) then shows that the negation can be expressed by the lexical meaning as well. She presents that it is achieved mostly through the medium of **negative affixes** (for instance *un-*, *in-*, *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*, *-less*, *dis-*, *un-* etc.).

We can place **negative not** in front of a word or phrase, Eastwood (2002) says, when we want to correct it. *Not* can also stand in front of “...a noun phrase with an expression of quantity (*many*) or before a phrase of distance or time”(Eastwood, 2002, p. 18). If *not* is to negate any other part of the sentence than the verb, then it is stressed and stands in the position in front of that word or phrase (Dušková, 1994).

Alexander and Close (1988) indicate, that it is possible to make negative or near-negative sentences by using **negative adverbs** such as *never*, *seldom*, *rarely*, *hardly ever*, *scarcely ever*, *barely* and others. Sentences in which one of these words occurs are frequently called ‘implied negatives’.

Beside negative adverbs, Alexander and Close (1988) suggest, we can find many other ways of expressing negation, mainly by using some other parts of speech including particular nouns (such as *denial*, *failure*, *refusal*), verbs (like *deny*, *fail*, *forget*, *refuse*) or adjectives (as *improbable*, *unlikely*).

Another type of sentence negation, according to Dušková (1994), occurs to be the sentence containing general **negative quantifier**. Dušková (1994) then submits a whole set of negative quantifiers, that exist in the English language, including *nobody*, *no one*,



*nothing, never, nowhere, neither, no* and its substantive form *none*. She further defines, that when any of these appears in the sentence, then the form of the verb has to be the affirmative one, because of the rule, that the sentence negation could be expressed only once in the English sentence.

Then she further explains that there are two possible ways of expressing this type of sentence negation. The first one is by using an affirmative verb and a negative quantifier and the second way being a negative verb in the combination with a negative quantifier that has to be in the affirmative form, so it is either *any* or *ever*. The difference in the usage those two is mainly the stylistic one – the form with a negative verb and a quantifier *any* is less formal.

Dušková (1994) then divides general negative quantifiers into negative quantifiers *no, none, neither*, pronominal composites *nobody, no one, nothing* and adverbial composites *nowhere, never, at no time, in no way*, etc.

She shows that when any of these negative quantifiers is used, the verb has to be in an affirmative form. If the sentence contains more than one of those quantifiers, only the first one is in the negative form with *no* and every other is in the form of *any*.

When the sentence contains more universal quantifiers and the verb is in the negative form, all those universal quantifiers shall have the form with *any*. When the verb is in the affirmative form, the first quantifier shall have the form with *no*. Quantifier in the form of *any* cannot stand in front of the sentence negation. *Any* can stand prior to the negation of a sentence member.

*Any* has the same function in negative sentences as *some* has in indicative affirmative sentences. There are two types of *any* – namely stressed and not stressed *any* – they differ by the quantifying extent (Dušková, 1994).

### 1.3 SEMANTICS

Yule (2010) defines semantics as “*the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences*” (p. 112). He also says, that we should focus on objective (general) meaning rather than on subjective (local) meaning when we analyse a language.

#### 1.3.1 DIFFERENCES IN MEANING

Simple grammatical negation of a clause in principle has the effect of converting a proposition to its logical negation – replacing an assertion that something is the case by an assertion that it is not the case.

Unlike the grammatical negation that semantically affects either the whole sentence or just some of its parts; the lexical negation has an impact only on the semantic structure of the word. Sometimes the sentence with the grammatical negation has almost the same meaning as the sentence with the lexical negation, but it is feasible by the lexical negation to feel the higher level of specificity than with the grammatical one (Dušková, 1994).

Where *no*-negation and *not*-negation can both be used, there is an insignificant difference between their meanings. *Not*-negation is usually more neutral variant. *No*-negation is more emphatic and *no*-words are normally stressed unlike non-stressed *not* (Biber et al. 1999).

Dušková (1994) also adds that the negation of the verb negates the content of the sentence as the whole. On the other hand, the negation of any other sentence element negates only the sentence element that is to be negated. The line between the negation of the whole sentence and the negation of the sentence element is not sharp.

The tendency is to express the negation as soon as the sentence begins to make it clear that the sentence has a negative meaning. This can be managed by using a verb in negative verb + *any*.

Biber et al. (1999) then add that up to 80 percent of *no*-negation can be replaced by *not*-negation, but vice versa it applies only in 30 percent of cases.

#### 1.3.2 ANY

According to what Dušková (1994) says, the weaker quantifying connotation appears by the not stressed *any* which stands in front of uncountable nouns and plural

nouns and which acts like an indefinite article. The stressed *any* functioning as a quantifier denotes an indefinite quality as well as a quantity. In the sentence, it indicates not only quantity but also the kind. When standing in front of countable singular nouns, *any* is the opposite of the indefinite article. There is another difference between *any* and the indefinite article which is that *any* does not have a generic meaning. That means *any* cannot be used in a sentence with the generic meaning and the indefinite article has to be used instead. *Any* also occurs in dependent content clauses following the main negative clause. Stressed *any*, functioning as a universal quantifier, has to stand out of the scope of the negation in negative sentences.

### 1.3.3 INDEFINITE OR ZERO ARTICLES

Dušková (1994) further presents another manner to formulate negative sentences, which is achieved by combining negative verbs with indefinite or zero articles. Phrases with a negative verb together with an indefinite article, a zero article or a quantifier *any* (if its quantifying meaning is weakened and so it is similar in its function to an article) equal for the most part. On the contrary, when the quantifying meaning is respected, then a diversity of meanings of those phrases arises. The variety of connotations is conspicuous between forms with *no* and phrases with *not + a/zero* article. Application of one of the phrases depends on which sentence member is to be negated. To illustrate this, here is the comparison of two phrases – *is not a doctor* and *is no doctor*. The phrase *is not a doctor* shows that being a doctor is not a profession of the subject; the phrase *is no doctor* indicates that the subject is not an outstanding doctor.

She admits, that the indefinite article can sometimes have a numerical function in a negative sentence (meaning *no one*), but this is restricted for a subject so that the indefinite article could only be used with inanimate nouns. For animate nouns as subjects, this function is fulfilled by words *one* or a *single*.

### 1.3.4 NEGATIVE WORDS

Table 1 below shows the meaning of some negative words beside *not*, which presents Eastwood (2002, p. 18).

<u>Words</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Words</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
No	Not a/not any	Few, little	Not many, not much

None	Not any	Seldom, rarely	Not often
No one, nobody	Not anyone	Hardly, scarcely, barely	Not really, only just
Nothing	Not anything		
Nowhere	Not anywhere		
Never	Not ever		
Neither, nor	Not either		
No longer	Not any longer		

Table 1: Negative words and their meaning

The left part of the table shows words, which are negative in form as well as in meaning. In the right part of that table, we can see words that are negative in their meaning but are not negative in their form. Those words “...can effect clause negation...” (Greenbaum & Quirk, 2016, p. 224).

### 1.3.5 SCOPE OF NEGATION

Biber et al. (1999) define the scope of negation as “*that part of a clause that is affected by the negative form*” (p. 175). Similarly, Greenbaum and Quirk (2016) describe the scope of negation as “*the stretch of language over which the negative item has a semantic influence*” (p. 226).

**Local negation** is described by Biber et al. (1999) as when the scope of negation is restricted to a word or phrase, the rest proposition of the clause remains positive.

Greenbaum and Quirk (2016) also claim, that local negation “*...negates a word or phrase, without making the clause negative...*” (p.228).

**Clausal negation**, on the other hand, is described as denial or rejection of the entire proposition, when the negative scope “*extends from the negative form until the end of the clause*” (Biber et al. 1999, p. 175). Then depending on the position of the adverbial, it is either included or not included in the scope of negation.

### 1.3.6 FOCUS OF NEGATION

We have to take into account also the focus of a negation when describing the semantic meaning of the negation. Greenbaum and Quirk (2016) state, that the focus of

negation can be identified by the location of nuclear stress in the speech. This location indicates, that *“the contrast of meaning implicit in the negation is located at that spot while the rest of the clause can be understood in a positive sense”* (p. 227). The parts of the sentence that are placed out of the scope of negation are perceived positively.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the source of the sentences used in the analysis itself is described and characterized, the process of the research is described and the methods used in the practical analysis are determined.

### 2.1 SOURCE

Because the focus of this undergraduate thesis was negation in English language, it is necessary to back up this negation by selected negative sentences. Of course, there are a lot of negative sentence examples in the books reference, but if we want to deal with the current English language, it is necessary to present negative sentences from contemporary English literature.

The main task of this thesis is to collect and analyse a representative number of samples of negation from up-to-date English literature. For the analysis I have chosen one book of British author. This one and only book that has been used for obtaining the samples is *Everything Under* by Daisy Johnson (2018).

I chose this book both on the basis of my own interest and because it was nominated for the Man Booker Prize.

### 2.2 METHODS

There is an infinite number of negative sentences in the English language. First step was to collect the samples. Excerpts were manually excerpted from the book. 199 sentences were taken in the order as they appeared in the book. 199 sentences can be considered as a representative part of a language.

Next step was an actual analysis of the samples. Every each sample was described both from the formal point of view and semantic point of view. So the analysis itself, which is to be found at the very end of this thesis as a chapter Appendix II, shows whether verbal or lexical negation has been used, then ways in which this negation has been expressed (what type of lexical negative was used; whether the negative *not* was in its full form or was constricted) and, last but not least, whether it was a clausal negation or a local negation.

Those 199 excerpted sentences are attached as an Appendix I at the very end of this thesis. All sentences are sequentially numbered. On the one hand it serves an easier orientation, but also it is there for clearer reference to individual sentences in the next chapter (Analysis). Behind each single sentence is also a bracket in which the page from which the sentence originates can be found. This was needed for the accuracy and traceability of the individual sentences in the book that served as the source.

Thus, the number of sentences is 199, but the number of analyzed examples as such is much higher, since much of the sentence, more specifically 15 sentences, contained more negative clauses that were analyzed sequentially, independently of each other. These were sentences 7, 11, 12, 46, 47, 48, 52, 70, 86, 111, 137, 143, 170, 185 and 187. So these sentences contain, in addition to their numbers, letters that differentiate individual negative clauses.

So the total number of analyzed sentences was 215.

### 2.3 FORM OF THE ANALYSIS

To make it more clear and easy to read the analysis itself (Appendix II) is given in the form of table. For every negation of the clause its mean of realization, scope of negation and type of negation is given. Analysis is written as it is shown in the Table 2 below:

Number of sentence	Type of negation	Means of realization	Scope of negation
--------------------	------------------	----------------------	-------------------

Table 2: Pattern for analysis

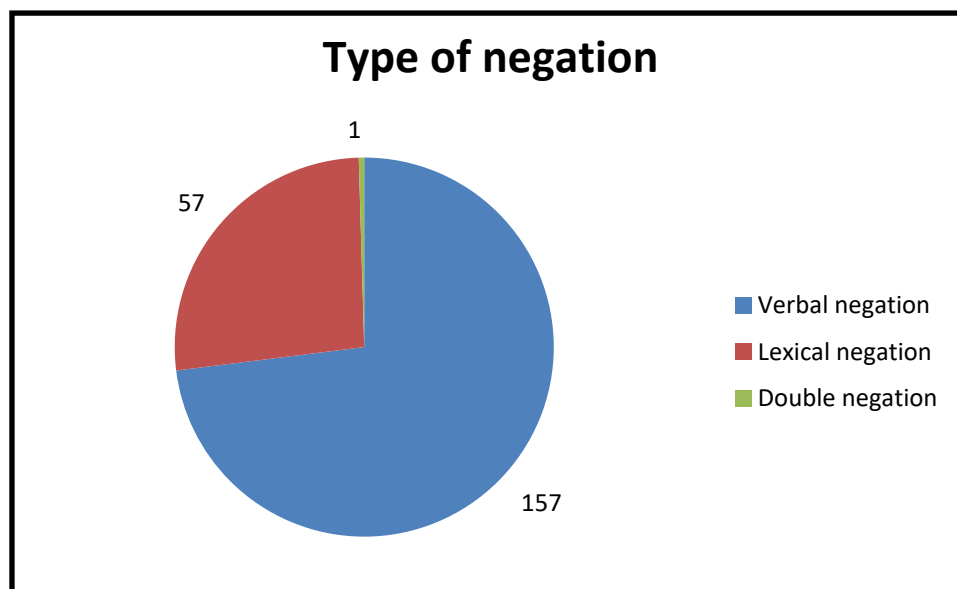
In individual parts of the analysis, the numerical values are visualized by using graphs. The values shown in the graphs are further described in the individual paragraphs.

In each part of the analysis it was mainly about the frequency of use of the negative forms, the frequency of the occurrence of individual forms or types of negation.

### 3 ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 TYPE OF NEGATION

At first, the type of negation of each clause was analysed to provide a basis on which subsequent analysis of means of realization could be carried out.



Graph 1: Type of negation

##### 3.1.1 VERBAL NEGATION

As can be seen in the Graph 1, out of a total number of 215 negative clauses, 157 were expressed by a verbal negation, so that the verb is negated by a negative not (either in its full or constricted form) inserted after the main verb (67 - *I don't know*, 158 - *You didn't understand what it was about him*, 137.a - *I didn't know what it was*, 162 - *He would not explain*, 172 - *You did not have the mechanics for baby-making*).

##### 3.1.2 LEXICAL NEGATION

And then, 57 of the 215 negative clauses were expressed by a lexical negation, which indicates that either negative affixes (6 - *Occasionally we find those old words sneaking back in and we are undone by them*, 45 - *It's unnecessary, he said, a foible really*), or negative adverbs (31 - *I had never much looked much like you but in the reflection of the dirty window I saw you in the angles of my face*, 88 - *It was what I'd promised I would never think of again*, 123 - *You had never warned me*, 130 - *I had never heard the words she used before*), or negative quantifiers were used (141 - *There are old handprints on the walls, ancient dusty footprints on the floor, a light on in the tiny*



*bathroom cubicle, though **no one** answers when I knock, 183 - You would do it, if for **nothing** else then for him, 185 - **no one** made you to do it).*

### **3.1.3 DOUBLE NEGATION**

Only 1 clause out of 215 clauses included both lexical and verbal negation – it was the double negation (195 - *There is **nothing** you **won't** talk about, gain great pleasure from telling me about bowel movements, the colour of your urine, plucking chin hairs).*

### 3.2 MEANS OF REALIZATION

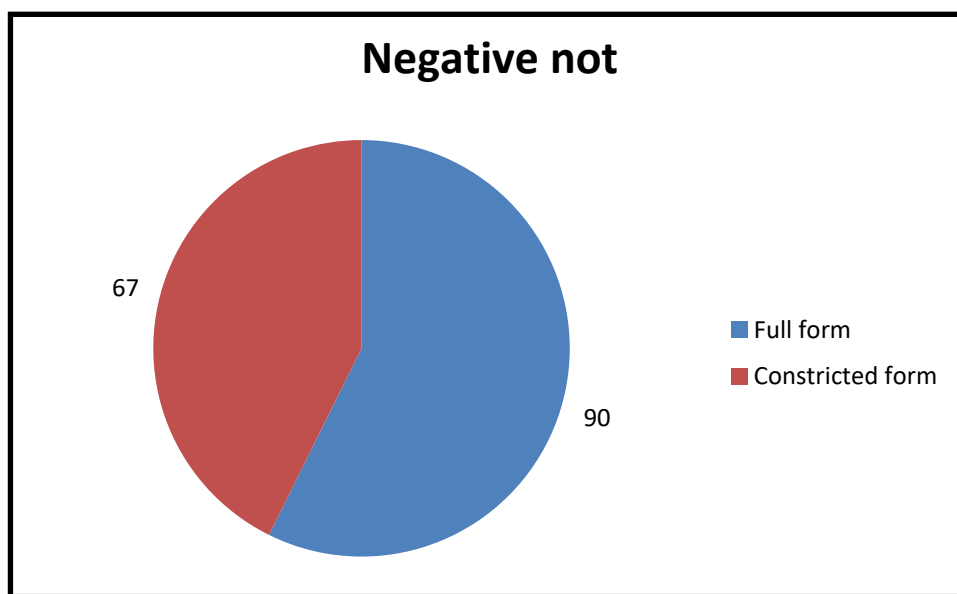
After the inclusion of clauses for individual types of negation, the ways of expressing individual negations could be analyzed.

In the case of a verbal negation, the main focus is on the form of the negative *not* - whether it is used in its full or constricted form.

The lexical negation can be further divided into negative affixes, negative adverbs and negative quantifiers. Each of these subtypes has multiple members, through which the negation can be realized.

#### 3.2.1 VERBAL NEGATION

As far as the verbal negation is concerned, it can be further analyzed by the form of negative *not*. There are two possible forms. Negative *not* may appear in the sentence either in its full form of *not*, or in a constricted form *n't* attached to the previous verb.



Graph 2: Means of realization - Verbal negation

#### Full form of negative *not*

As apparent from the Graph 2, out of the total number of 157 clauses of verbal negation, the full form of negative *not* was used in 90 cases (64 - *I let her talk about what she remembered of you and of the girl she did **not** know was me*, 99 - *It's **not** my birthday*, 146 - *I pick it up thinking I will hear your voice, but there is **not** even a dial tone*, 182 - *You did **not** tell him that you had never wanted a child*, 197 - *When you are **not** talking about Charlie – the man on the boat – the men are submissive, cowed, at times afraid*).

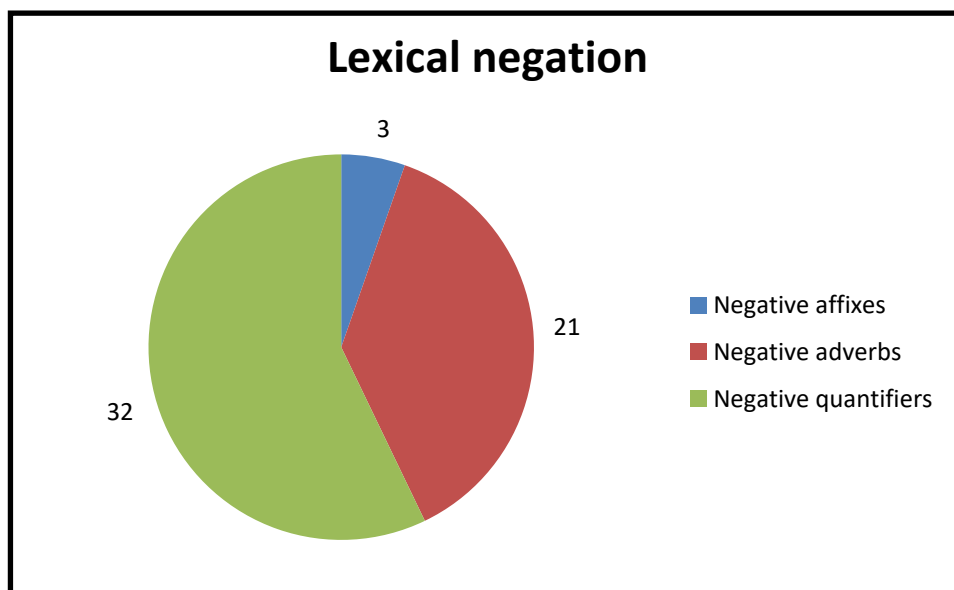
### Constricted form of negative *not*

The remaining 67 clauses that belong to the type of verbal negation contain the constricted form of negative *not* – *n't* (15 - *But you **won't** answer or have forgotten you said anything to begin with*, 28 - *Except each time I revised one it would be slightly different and I'd realise that I **couldn't** tell what I'd made up and what had really happened*, 62 - *Didn't go to school*, 112 - *I shook my head, yelled over you, told you I **didn't** want to hear*, 158 - *You **didn't** understand what it was about him*).

In 69 clauses out of a total of 157 cases of verbal negation, a so-called dummy operator *do* was put in before the negative *not* either in the present tense in the form of *do / does* (7.a - *as if time **doesn't** mean a jot*, 16 - *I **do** not tell you that I emptied the cupboards when I first found you on the river and brought you here and that you will have to do without*, 17 - *I **don't** know, I say*, 22 - *I **do** not want anyone to find me*, 42 - *They **don't** need anyone*), or in the past tense in the form of *did* (40 - *I **did** not look much like you*, 50 - *It **did** not – the blue sheet pulled back over that face – seem possible to go home*, 65 - *There were some things she said that I **did** not remember though I thought I'd remembered everything about that time*, 131 - *I **didn't** know the language she was talking in*, 158 - *You **didn't** understand what it was about him*).

### 3.2.2 LEXICAL NEGATION

A lexical negation suggests that a member other than a verb is negated. There are several ways in which a lexical negation can be achieved. The sentence (or clause) can be negative if one of the negative affixes is used, or if a negative adverb appears in the sentence, or when one of the negative quantifiers is used.

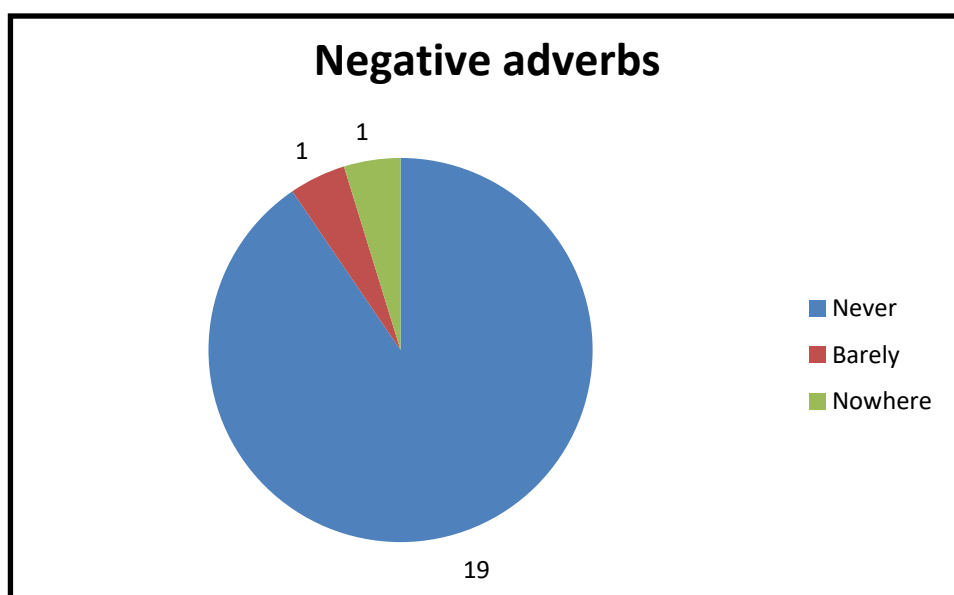


Graph 3: Means of realization - Lexical negation

### Negative affixes

The first type of lexical negation is the addition of a negative affix. An affix is either a prefix or a suffix. There was no negative suffix in any of the 215 examples analyzed. And the negative prefix - specifically the prefix *un-* - appeared in only 3 cases out of the total number of sentences (6 - *Occasionally we find those old words sneaking back in and we are **undone** by them*, 45 - *It's **unnecessary**, he said, a foible really*, 147 - *When I sit in the chair it is **uncomfortable**, set at a height for a shorter person*).

### Negative adverbs

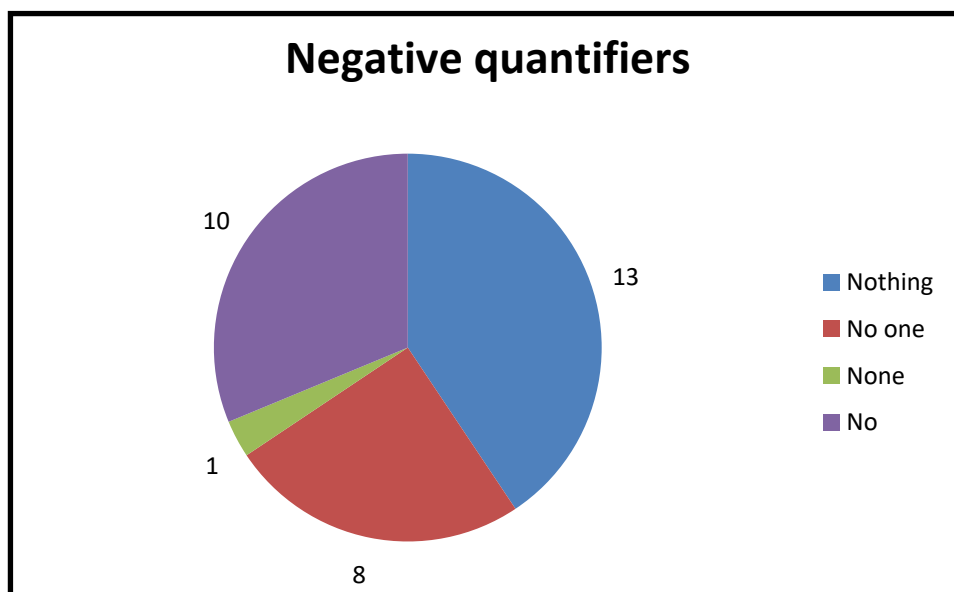


Graph 4: Occurrence of negative adverbs

Overall, in 21 clauses the negation was realized by a negative adverb. In most cases, more precisely at 19, this negative adverb was *never* (13 - *Everything we remember is passed down, thought over, is **never** the way that it was in reality*, 55 - *Do you remember how the girls who worked at weekends used to live their half-drunk bottles of Coca-Cola lined up against the wall, stand with their faces close together; how there were a couple of them had we could **never** tell the difference between?*, 97 - *I'd **never** been to a restaurant before*, 123 - *You had **never** warned me*, 196 - *Bodies seep together in your sentences so it is **never** clear if you are speaking about one event or multiple ones*).

Adverbs *nowhere* (117 - *For a while after that I just hung around at the stable, and I think they let me because they knew you had gone and I had **nowhere** else to go*) and *barely* (11.b – *You...**barely** drink*) were each represented in one clause.

#### Negative quantifiers



Graph 5: Occurrence of negative quantifiers

The lexical negation was represented to the greatest extent - exactly by 32 clauses - by negative quantifiers. These negative quantifiers in general can be further divided into negative quantifiers themselves and pronominal composites.

In the sentences analyzed, negative quantifiers had two representatives - *no* and *none*. *None* was represented in only one clause (21 - ***None** of the doors quite fitted*), while *no* was found in 10 clauses (29 - *I **no** longer saw you on the other women's faces in the street, but ringing morgues had become a habit*, 91 - *Stayed there for, maybe, a week; **no***

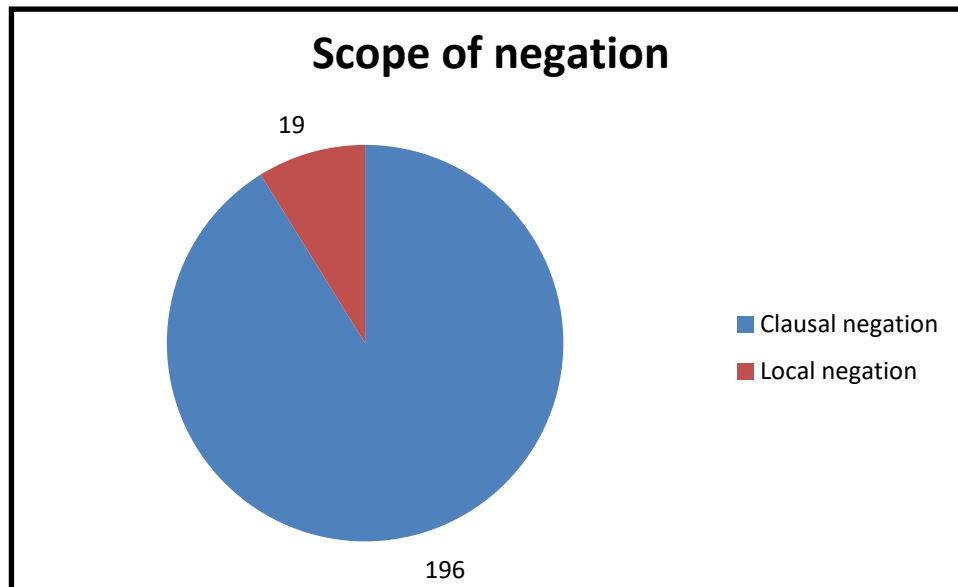
*longer, 145 - There are **no** phones allowed on desks, and the receiver in one of the two phone booths in the corner is swinging from its hook, 184 - And when I quiz you, angrier and angrier by the second, you say only that there is **no** escaping, that the way we will end up is coded into us from the moment we are born and that any decisions we make are only mirages, ghosts to convince us of free will, 198 - I tell you there is **no** such word and show you the place in the dictionary to prove it).*

### **3.2.3 DOUBLE NEGATION**

The one and only case of the double negation (195 - *There is **nothing** you **won't** talk about, gain great pleasure from telling me about bowel movements, the colour of your urine, plucking chin hairs*) consists of both verbal and lexical negations. So from the viewpoint of what means of realization were used, this sentence is included in graph in both number of verbal negations (Constricted form of negative not) and number of lexical negations (Negative quantifier).

### 3.3 SEMANTICS

#### 3.3.1 SCOPE OF NEGATION

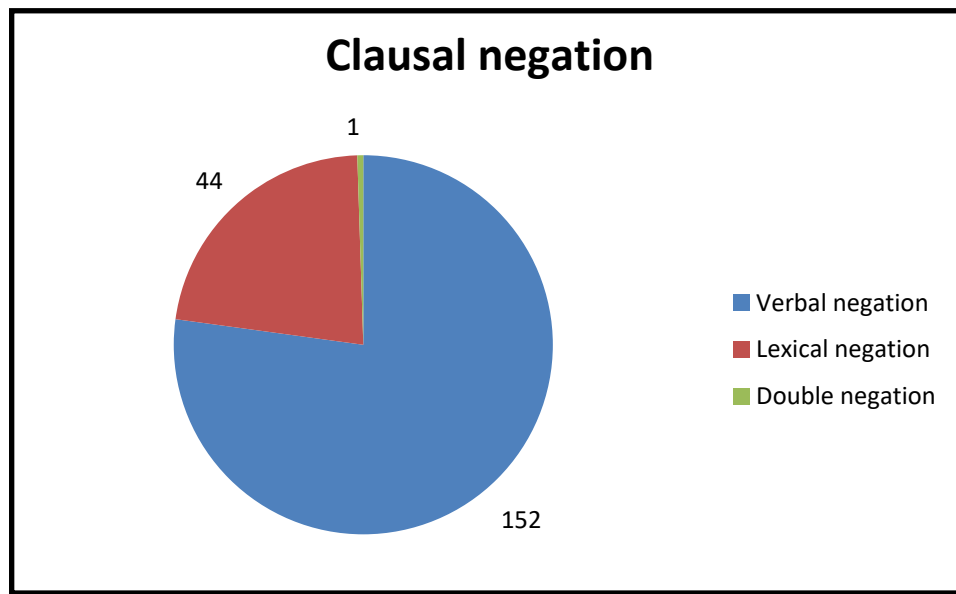


Graph 6: Scope of negation

The scope of negation is understood to be either the clausal negation which negates the whole clause, or the local negation, which only negates part of the clause and the rest remains positive.

Out of the 215 clauses analysed, 196 were identified as containing the clausal negation (14 - *I will never really know what happened*, 51 - *I don't know, I said*, 73 - *She hung around for a couple of hours and no one really noticed*, 118 - *I don't remember much*, 136 - *After a while it was not good any more*).

The remaining 19 were identified as containing the local negation (18 - *It's not always going to be my fucking turn, you say*, 109 - *After we'd left the restaurant you took me to a bar with a square dance floor and mirrors on all of the walls, no lock on the bathroom*, 150 - *There are, between us, decades of bad feeling, a swamp of miscommunication, missed birthdays, the whole of my twenties, a cut-away breast I was not there to witness going*, 174 - *It was a pattern laid out behind you like a reversed breadcrumb trail you could have followed – if you'd had the impulse – to prove that you were no one to be depended upon*, 183 - *You would do it, if for nothing else then for him*).

Clausal negation

Graph 7: Clausal negation

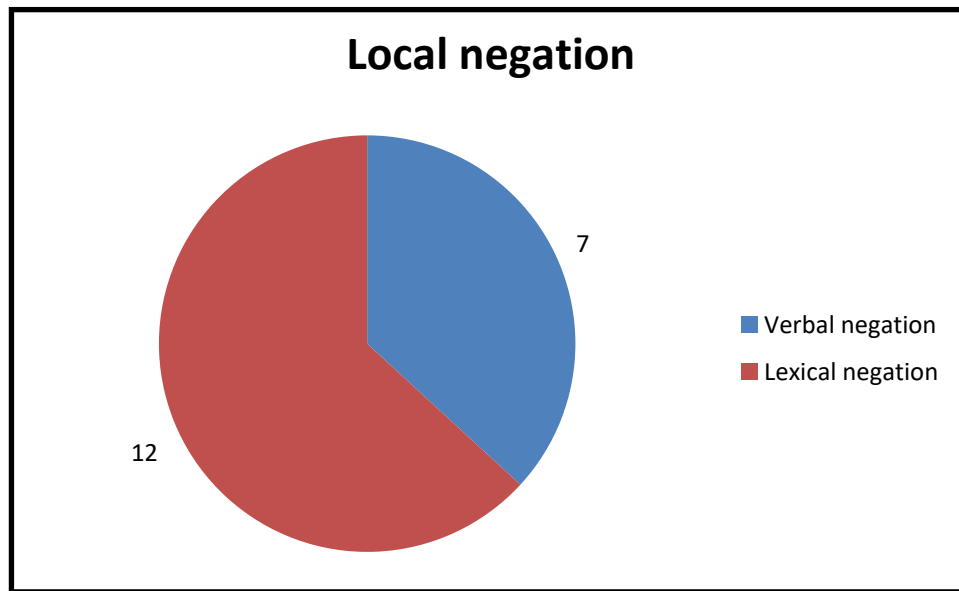
Out of the 196 clauses containing the clausal negation, 152 were realized by verbal negation (15 - *But you **won't** answer or have forgotten you said anything to begin with*, 39 - *I was **not** sure what that meant*, 53 - *He **can't** eat anything, she said, he's on a very strict diet*, 92 - *I **don't** think you even bothered to lock the boat*, 138 - *I **couldn't** stand the thought of him pressing out of other people's mouths, pushing his fingers through the brace of their knuckles, worming from their throats*).

Then 44 were realized by lexical negation (10 - *You have a bad case of eczema on your hands that was **never** there before and you scratch it with your teeth bared*, 14 - *I will never really know what happened*, 55 - *Do you remember how the girls who worked at weekends used to live their half-drunk bottles of Coca-Cola lined up against the wall, stand with their faces close together; how there were a couple of them had we could **never** tell the difference between?*, 88 - *It was what I'd promised I would **never** think of again*, 117 - *For a while after that I just hung around at the stable, and I think they let me because they knew you had gone and I had **nowhere** else to go*, 141 - *There are old handprints on the walls, ancient dusty footprints on the floor, a light on in the tiny bathroom cubicle, though **no one** answers when I knock*).



And 1 was the combination of both – double negation (195 - *There is **nothing** you **won't** talk about, gain great pleasure from telling me about bowel movements, the colour of your urine, plucking chin hairs*).

### Local negation

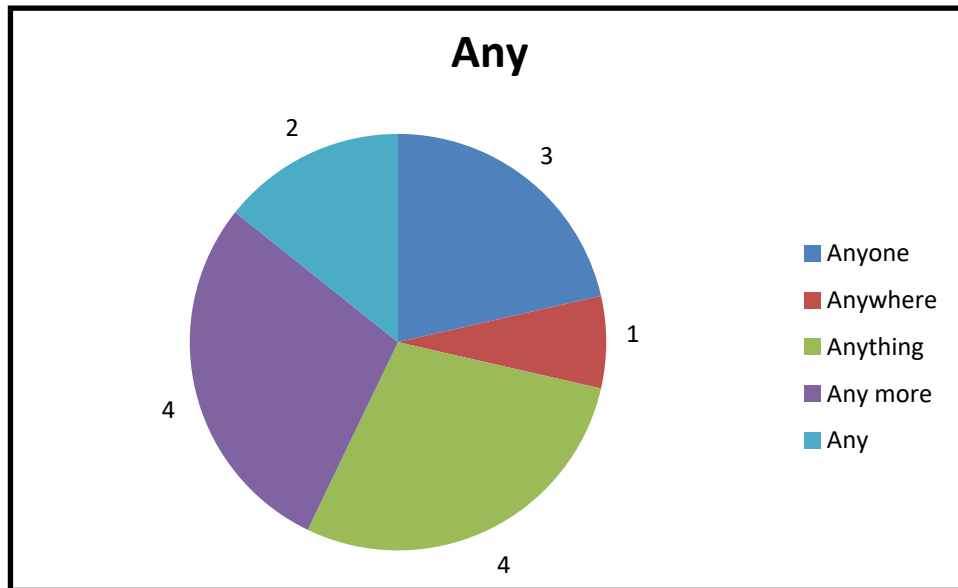


Graph 8: Local negation

As indicated by the Graph 8, the local negation was from the point of view of the means of realization realized twelve times by lexical negation (25 - ***No one** but the postman knew I was here*, 45 - *It's **unnecessary**, he said, a foible really*, 87 - *Twenty-five pounds, **no** breakfast but a vending machine at the end of the corridor*, 109 - *After we'd left the restaurant you took me to a bar with a square dance floor and mirrors on all of the walls, **no** lock on the bathroom*, 183 - *You would do it, if for **nothing** else then for him*) and by contrast only seven times by the verbal negation (18 - *It's **not** always going to be my fucking turn, you say*, 24 - *The apple **doesn't** fall far from the tree*, 35 - *Can you make a mermaid tail? No, **not** like that, try again*, 38 - *Even after sixteen years of living with you, even going to see your body I was trying **not** to step on your toes*, 82 - ***Not** sweet-looking, some kind of mutt, odd features, bald patches*).

### 3.3.2 ANY

As far as affirmative any and its compounds are concerned, from the total of 215 of the analyzed complexes, they were found in only 14 of them.



Graph 9: Occurrence of any

In 4 out of 13 examples *anything* was used (53 - *He can't eat **anything**, she said, he's on a very strict diet*, 107 - *I didn't know **anything** about sex then besides the skinny men you sometimes brought back to the room, the noises I heard them make, the silence from you*, 135 - *Thought about it so much that sometimes I found myself almost blinded, not hearing **anything** anyone was saying*, 170.a - *Except it had never come to **anything***).

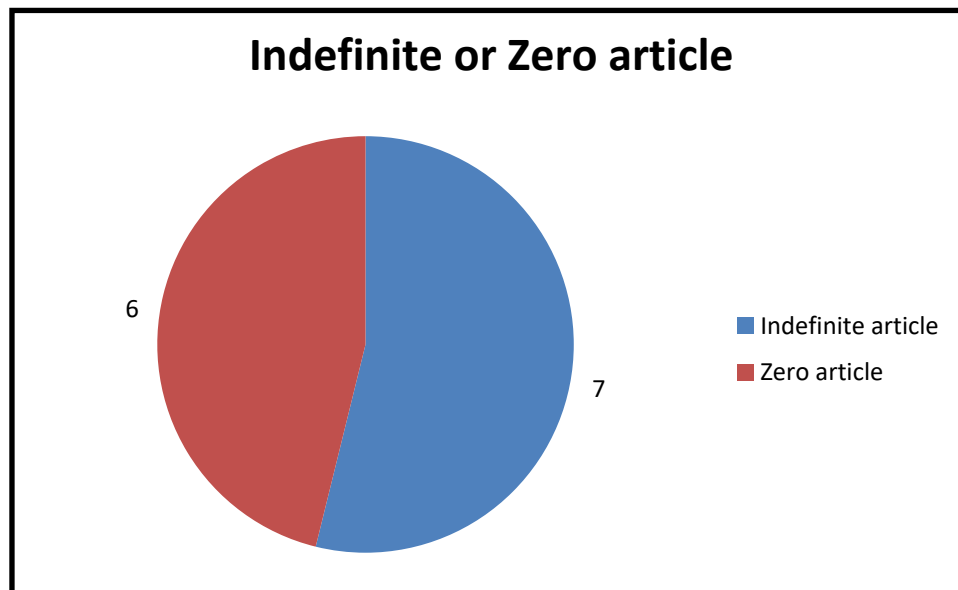
*Any more* was represented in the number of 5 clauses (20 - *At the start of the summer the potholes in the track up to the cottage filed with frogspawn but it was nearly halfway through August and nothing much grew there **any more***, 58 - *She wasn't there **any more***, 60 - *They don't do that **any more***, 136 - *After a while it was not good **any more***, 139 - *When I told the other girls I didn't want to kiss **any more** they only shrugged*).

Expression *anyone* was found in 2 clauses (22 - *I do not want **anyone** to find me*, 42 - *They don't need **anyone***).

*Any* itself was also represented by the same number of only two clauses (66 - *We don't have **any** sugar but there are some Pop-Tarts*, 111.a - *I didn't drink **any** because I was afraid*).

Another compound *anywhere* was found only in one sentence out of the total number of 14 (48.a - *I was exhausted, as if I'd lived that moment ten times over, as if there was never **anywhere** I was going to end up except for there*).

### 3.3.3 INDEFINITE OR ZERO ARTICLE



Graph 10: Indefinite or Zero article

In only 7 cases, the negative form was connected with an indefinite article (1 - *For you memory is not a line but a series of baffling circles, drawing in and then receding*, 97 - *I'd never been to a restaurant before*, 100 - *You rolled your shoulders, not a shrug, more sullen than that*, 110 - *You told the man behind the bar that I had never had a cocktail and reordered us a row*, 146 - *I pick it up thinking I will hear your voice, but there is not even a dial tone*).

Then in case of only 6 clauses, the negation was linked with a zero article (84 - *I don't like animals, you said in my head*, 105 - *You don't want to make mistakes that you'll regret*, 140 - *We're not lesbians, they said*, 163 - *You told him you couldn't even make toast and he sucked the air into the back of his throat, nudged you into place, gave you a knife*, 166 - *He told you that he dreamed of going blind, of waking and being able to see nothing but night, of seeing a pin moving with speed towards his pupils*).

### 3.4 RESULTS

In this chapter, the results are counted, put in the tables and commented on.

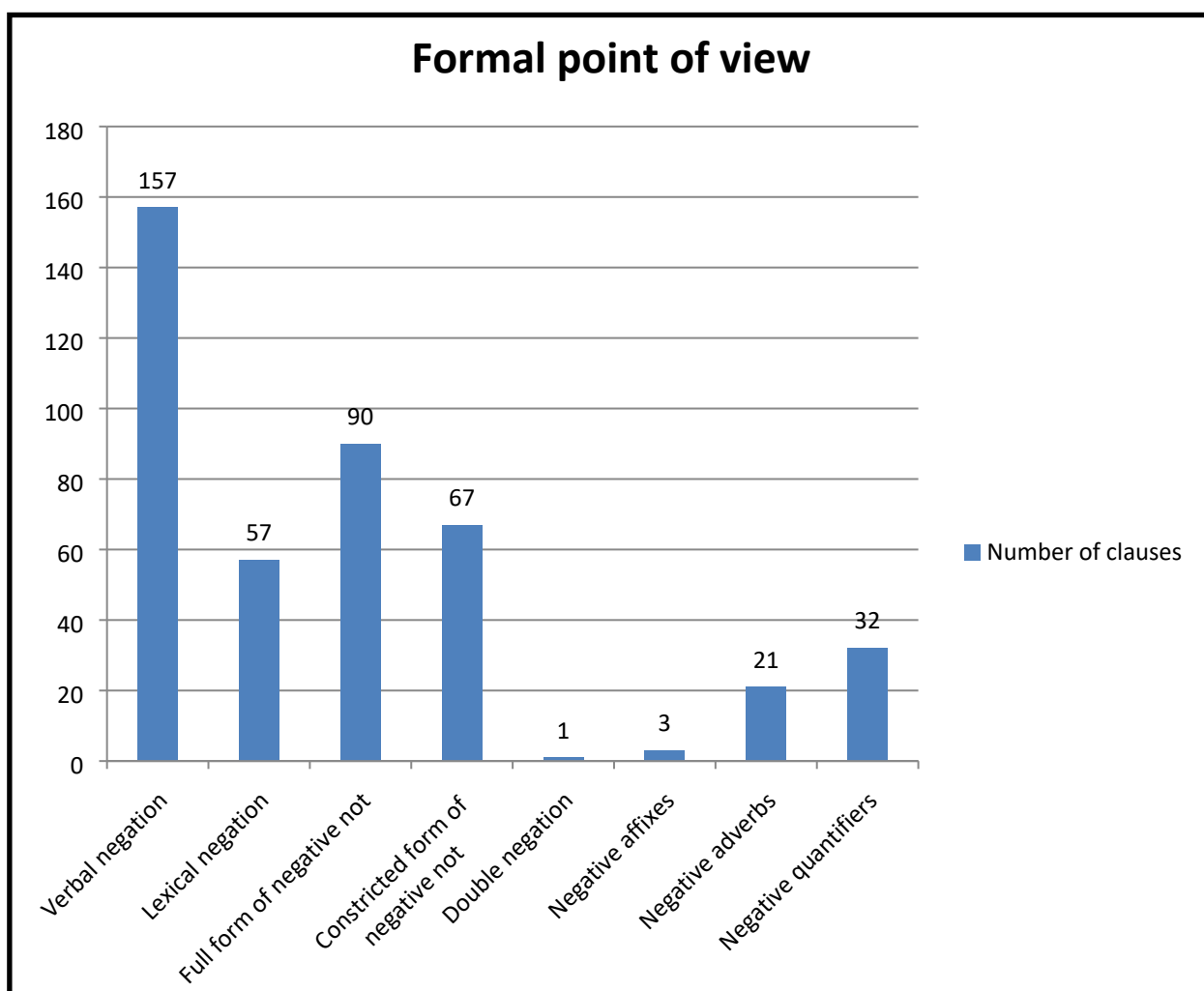
#### 3.4.1 FORMAL POINT OF VIEW

Formal point of view	Number of clauses	Percentage of occurrence
Verbal negation	157	73 %
Lexical negation	57	26,5 %
Full form of negative <i>not</i>	90	42 %
Constricted form of negative <i>not</i>	67	31 %
Double negation	1	0,5 %
Negative affixes	3	1,4 %
Negative adverbs	21	9,8 %
Negative quantifiers	32	14,8 %

Table 3: Results - Formal point of view

As we can see from the Table 3 above, the verbal negation with 73 % is the most represented type of the negation. As far as the form of the verbal negation is concerned, full form of negative *not* is little more found in the clauses – in 42 %. Whereas the constricted form of the negative *not* was represented in 31 % of all the clauses.

The lexical negation then was identified in 26,5 % of all the analyzed clauses. In terms of the form of the lexical negation, which is represented in 26,5 % of all clauses, the most common form are negative quantifiers occurring in 14,8 % of all clauses. The second most represented form of the lexical negation are negative adverbs occurring in 9,8 % of all the clauses. The third and the last form of the lexical negation are negative affixes, which were present in only 1,4 % of all the clauses.



Graph 11: Results - Formal point of view

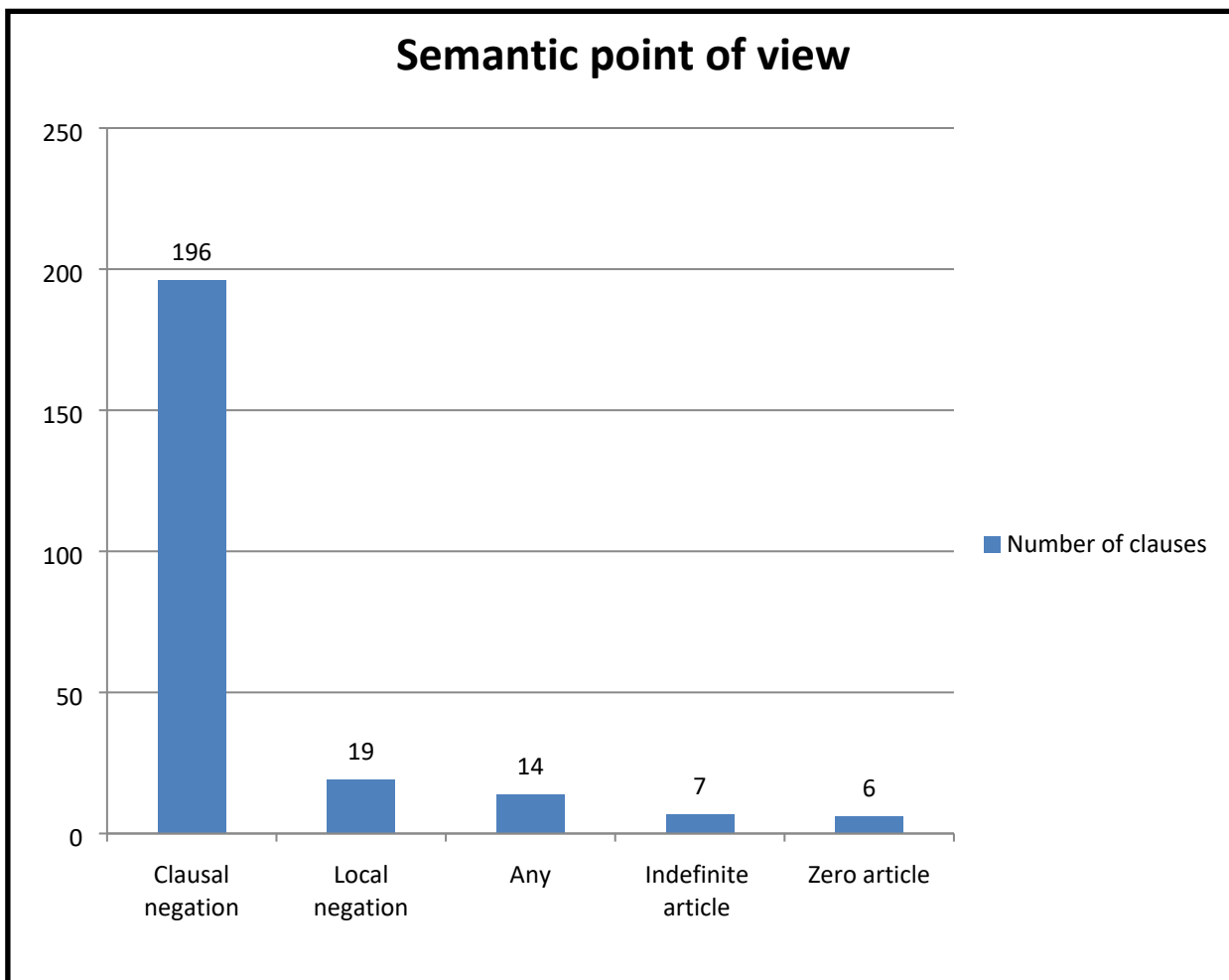
### 3.4.2 SEMANTIC POINT OF VIEW

Semantic point of view	Number of clauses	Percentage of occurrence
Clausal negation	196	91 %
Local negation	19	8, 8 %
Any	14	6, 5 %
Indefinite article	7	3 %
Zero article	6	2, 8 %

Table 4: Results - Semantic point of view

It is clear from the Table 4 above that the clausal negation with its 91 % of clauses wins before the local negation with only 8, 8 %.

An affirmative *any* occurred only in 6, 5 % of the clauses, the indefinite article is present in 3 % and the zero article is used in only 2, 8 % of all the clauses.



Graph 12: Results - Semantic point of view

Since we considered the selected examples to be representative part of the language, we can conclude that the results obtained by their analysis are applicable to the English language in general.

## CONCLUSION

All the negative clauses have been analyzed both from the formal point of view and the semantic point of view, so now the conclusion is in order.

The theoretical background is divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals with the definition of the negation in general, forms of the negation and occurrence of the negation. The negation is defined from the point of view of various linguists. The second chapter divides the negative forms into the verbal negation, the lexical negation and the double negation and characterizes each one. The third chapter of the theoretical background is concerned with the semantic point of view. First, this chapter defines the scope of the negation. According to the scope of negation, the negative forms are divided between the clausal negation and the local negation. Then the focus of the negation is described as well. The differences in the meanings between the verbal negation and the lexical negation are given. And last, the usage and occurrence of the affirmative *any*, the indefinite article and the zero article are characterized.

The following chapter gives the formalities of practical analysis. The Methodology deals with the list of methods used in the practical analysis of the excerpted negative sentences. The source, the methods of the analysis, and the structure of the analysis are described.

The following practical analysis is divided as well as was the theoretical background. Selected examples of English negative forms were first analyzed from a formal point of view and subsequently from a semantic point of view. These examples were included in the individual forms of negations and the individual scopes of the negations. Then the occurrence of the affirmative *any*, of the indefinite article, and the zero article was also determined. The analysis itself was shown in the table. The results of the analysis were presented using graphical representation. The starting points for the analysis were the hypotheses, that the verbal and the lexical types of negation are represented in the language equally and that the clausal negation is more common in the language. The first hypothesis about the means of realization was refuted. The number of examples, in which verbal negation occurred, significantly – almost three times – outweighed the number of sentences containing the lexical negation. The second

hypothesis turned out to be correct and so it was confirmed. The number of clauses expressing the clausal negation was many times greater than the number of clauses expressing the local negation. The author was greatly surprised by the low number of clauses in which the affirmative *any*, the indefinite article, and the zero article appeared.

The aim of the undergraduate thesis was to analyze the selected part of the English language for the purpose of finding out which negative form is the most widely used and what extent of the scope of negation is most often expressed by the English sentences. As already indicated above, the sentences were analyzed, the results evaluated and it was determined, that the most used form of the negation is the verbal negation and that the clausal negation is the most often expressed scope of the negation in the English language.

This bachelor thesis could serve as a tool for deeper study of English syntax. It could also become the starting point for further study of the English negative forms. Another possible use of this work would be the analysis of Czech negative sentences and the subsequent comparison with results from the analysis of negative English sentences.



## SUMMARY IN CZECH

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá zápořem v anglickém jazyce. Práce je rozdělena na dvě části – teoretickou část a praktickou analýzu.

Teoretická část popisuje zápor obecně a definuje jednotlivé formy záporu. Dotýká se také problému výskytu záporu. Dále se zabývá dvojitým zápořem a v neposlední řadě také sémantikou záporu – rozsahem záporu a využitím neurčitého členu, nulového členu a kladného (pozitivního, afirmativního) *any*. Teoretická část vytváří základnu, na které je postavena následná praktická analýza.

Následující část, praktická analýza, navazuje svou formou na část teoretickou. Celkem 215 příkladů záporu je rozebráno z formálního i sémantického hlediska. Výsledky analýzy jsou uvedeny a rozebírány v závěru práce. Číselné hodnoty jsou vizualizovány pomocí grafů.

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## APPENDIX I

1. For you memory is not a line but a series of baffling circles, drawing in and then receding. (p.5)
2. Now it is not possible. (p.5)
3. You are not Gretel, you say. (p.5)
4. You are not her. (p.5)
5. If I really still loved you I would have left you where you were, not carted you here, where the days are so short they are barely worth talking about and where we endlessly, excavate, exhume what should remain buried. (p.6)
6. Occasionally we find those old words sneaking back in and we are undone by them. (p.6)
7. It's as if nothing has ever changed, as if time doesn't mean a jot. (p.6)
  - a. It's as if nothing has ever changed
  - b. as if time doesn't mean a jot
8. We live on a boat on the river and we have words that no one else does. (p.6)
9. There's nothing there. (p.7)
10. You have a bad case of eczema on your hands that was never there before and you scratch it with your teeth bared. (p.7)
11. You refuse the tea I bring you, won't eat, barely drink. (p.7)
  - a. won't eat
  - b. barely drink
12. I'm going now, you'll say and approach the stairs with gravitas, turning back to glare at me as if to say that I cannot continue without you, it is not my story and I must wait until you have returned. (p.7)
  - a. I cannot continue without you
  - b. it is not my story
13. Everything we remember is passed down, thought over, is never the way that it was in reality. 8
14. I will never really know what happened. (p.8)
15. But you won't answer or have forgotten you said anything to begin with. (p.8)
16. I do not tell you that I emptied the cupboards when I first found you on the river and brought you here and that you will have to do without. (p.9)
17. I don't know, I say. (p.9)
18. It's not always going to be my fucking turn, you say. (p.9)
19. That is your story – some lies, some fabrications – and this is the story of the man who was not my father and of Marcus, who was, to begin with, Margot – again, hearsay, guesswork – and this is story, finally is – worst of all – mine. (p.9)
20. At the start of the summer the potholes in the track up to the cottage filled with frogspawn but it was nearly halfway through August and nothing much grew there any more. (p.10)
21. None of the doors quite fitted. (p.10)
22. I do not want anyone to find me. (p.10)

- 
23. I understood that you were always trying to bury yourself so deep even I wouldn't unearth you. (p.10)
24. The apple doesn't fall far from the tree. (p.10)
25. No one but the postman knew I was here. (p.10)
26. I owed nothing to either of those. (p.10)
27. I often would find myself sliding them into sentences where they did not belong. (p.11)
28. Except each time I revised one it would be slightly different and I'd realise that I couldn't tell what I'd made up and what had really happened. (p.11)
29. I no longer saw you on the other women's faces in the street, but ringing morgues had become a habit. (p.11)
30. Sometimes I thought that I kept doing it to make sure you were not coming back. (p.11)
31. I had never much looked much like you but in the reflection of the dirty window I saw you in the angles of my face. (p.12)
32. I went to turn the light on in the kitchen and found myself afraid – in a way I had not been for years – in case you were standing there. (p.12)
33. You did not cut your hair, and it was long and dark, coarse at the top. (p.12)
34. I had not remembered that for a long time. (p.12)
35. Can you make a mermaid tail? No, not like that, try again. (p.12)
36. I couldn't make out the words, only that it was you speaking. (p.14)
37. I lingered outside, not wanting to go in. (p.15)
38. Even after sixteen years of living with you, even going to see your body I was trying not to step on your toes. (p.15)
39. I was not sure what that meant. (p.16)
40. I did not look much like you. (p.16)
41. Something about them, don't you think? (p.16)
42. They don't need anyone. (p.16)
43. I was not certain how I'd got into the room. (p.16)
44. There were metal doors set into the walls and the radio on low in the background, a song I did not recognise. (p.16)
45. It's unnecessary, he said, a foible really. (p.16)
46. But she did not have your broad nose – the bridge twisted from a break before I was even born – and the birthmark on her shoulder was not the same colour as yours, that almost sickly purple. (p.17)
- a. But she did not have your broad nose
  - b. was not the same colour
47. I'd never been certain what yours was and you would not tell me. (p.17)
- a. I'd never been certain
  - b. you would not tell me
48. I was exhausted, as if I'd lived that moment ten times over, as if there was never anywhere I was going to end up except for there: at a petrol station in the heat after seeing a dead body that was not you. (p.17)
- a. there was never anywhere

- b. that was not you
49. I'd thought they would be hours away, an overnight trip, but they were not far, an hour or less. (p.17)
50. It did not – the blue sheet pulled back over that face – seem possible to go home. (p.17)
51. I don't know, I said. (p.18)
52. She did not call its name only whistled badly and to no effect. (p.18)
- a. She did not call its name
  - b. to no effect
53. He can't eat anything, she said, he's on a very strict diet. (p.18)
54. I can't see him. (p.18)
55. Do you remember how the girls who worked at weekends used to live their half-drunk bottles of Coca-Cola lined up against the wall, stand with their faces close together; how there were a couple of them had we could never tell the difference between? (p.19)
56. A lot of them had a strange roiling Essex accent that I could never quite understand, lengthened words heavy with extra o's and u's. (p.19)
57. At first I just poked around, didn't announce myself. (p.19)
58. She wasn't there any more. (p.19)
59. I must have known, really, that you would leave, always expected that you wouldn't come home. (p.19)
60. They don't do that any more. (p.20)
61. I'm not sure. (p.20)
62. Didn't go to school. (p.20)
63. She hasn't seen my family for a long time. (p.21)
64. I let her talk about what she remembered of you and of the girl she did not know was me. (p.21)
65. There were some things she said that I did not remember though I thought I'd remembered everything about that time. (p.21)
66. We don't have any sugar but there are some Pop-Tarts. (p.21)
67. I don't know. (p.21)
68. She held it between finger and thumb, careful so as not to bend the edges. (p.22)
69. Aren't there stables left to clean? (p.22)
70. Don't just say things if they're not true. (p.22)
- a. Don't just say things
  - b. they're not true
71. I'm not sure. (p.22)
72. I don't know. (p.22)
73. She hung around for a couple of hours and no one really noticed. (p.22)
74. When I spoke to her she wasn't quite right. (p.22)
75. She inclined her head as if she didn't want to say. (p.22)
76. I mean she wasn't quite there. (p.22)

77. She missed words out, didn't seem to know where she was or what she was doing here. (p.22)
78. There's an old people's house not far away and I thought maybe she'd come from there so I called the police. (p.22)
79. Except by the time they got here it was dark and she was gone, and when I rang the home no one was missing anyway. (p.22)
80. It might not have been her. (p.22)
81. It might not even have been the person you're looking for. (p.22)
82. Not sweet-looking, some kind of mutt, odd features, bald patches. (p.22)
83. It almost didn't stop, and when it did there was a disagreement, the dog pacing back and forth out of reach, showing me its white gums. (p.22)
84. I don't like animals, you said in my head. (p.23)
85. I don't like dogs much either, I told him, and he closed his eyes as if exhausted by the conversation already. (p.23)
86. I drove up and down the road searching for his owner, but there was no sign and no one answered at any of the houses. (p.23)
87. Twenty-five pounds, no breakfast but a vending machine at the end of the corridor. (p.23)
88. It was what I'd promised I would never think of again. (p.24)
89. I don't remember much of what happened on the river. (p.25)
90. I know that we left the place we'd been moored since I was born and that Marcus was not with us. (p.25)
91. Stayed there for, maybe, a week; no longer. (p.25)
92. I don't think you even bothered to lock the boat. (p.25)
93. I understood then we were not going back. (p.25)
94. We never stayed very long. (p.26)
95. We couldn't afford it. (p.26)
96. They asked how long we'd be there, but you told them you didn't know. (p.27)
97. I'd never been to a restaurant before. (p.27)
98. I don't know where you'd found the dress you were wearing. (p.27)
99. It's not my birthday. (p.27)
100. You rolled your shoulders, not a shrug, more sullen than that. (p.27)
101. It doesn't matter. (p.27)
102. It's always someone's birthday, isn't it? (p.27)
103. I don't think you ever believed that family was enough of a tie to hold people to one another. (p.27)
104. I didn't know what was coming though perhaps I should have. (p.27)
105. You don't want to make mistakes that you'll regret. (p.27)
106. I nodded though I don't think I did. (p.27)
107. I didn't know anything about sex then besides the skinny men you sometimes brought back to the room, the noises I heard them make, the silence from you. (p.27)
108. Looked around for something to use, had nothing but the knife you'd been eating your dinner with. (p.28)



109. After we'd left the restaurant you took me to a bar with a square dance floor and mirrors on all of the walls, no lock on the bathroom. (p.28)
110. You told the man behind the bar that I had never had a cocktail and reordered us a row. (p.28)
111. I didn't drink any because I was afraid we wouldn't be able to find our way back. (p.28)
- a. I didn't drink any
  - b. we wouldn't be able to find
112. I shook my head, yelled over you, told you I didn't want to hear. (p.28)
113. Whatever it was you were going to say, I didn't want to know. (p.28)
114. I don't know if this is true. (p.29)
115. I think, you said as if I wasn't there, that I should have known from the beginning. (p.29)
116. We made it, you kept saying, don't you understand we made it what I was. (p.29)
117. For a while after that I just hung around at the stable, and I think they let me because they knew you had gone and I had nowhere else to go. (p.29)
118. I don't remember much. (p.29)
119. I didn't like it and tried to escape at every opportunity. (p.30)
120. I don't remember what I thought I would do when I got back to the pine-forested place on the river where I'd lived with you. (p.30)
121. I don't think I had a plan. (p.30)
122. Over all those years you had never told me you were creating a different language, applicable only to that time, to us. (p.30)
123. You had never warned me. (p.30)
124. After a while the other students started noticing I spoke with words they didn't know. (p.30)
125. They started calling me the foreigner or the make-up – as in she doesn't want to speak English, she's too good for English she's going to make it up. (p.30)
126. You're like one of those children chained to their potties in cellars and not even taught how to talk. (p.30)
127. It was hard not to see you everywhere. (p.31)
128. I chased women down the street but they were never you. (p.31)
129. Looking back I think maybe she sat next to me because telling me wasn't the same as telling one of the other girls. (p.31)
130. I had never heard the words she used before. (p.31)
131. I didn't know the language she was talking in. (p.31)
132. Rosie was there and another girl who I did not know well. (p.32)
133. We judged one another harshly: too much tongue, don't wriggle about like that. (p.32)
134. Kissing was, understood, not even the final act. (p.32)
135. Thought about it so much that sometimes I found myself almost blinded, not hearing anything anyone was saying. (p.32)
136. After a while it was not good any more. (p.32)

137. I didn't know what it was, only that it wasn't something I wanted to see more of. (p.33)
- a. I didn't know what it was
  - b. it wasn't something
138. I couldn't stand the thought of him pressing out of other people's mouths, pushing his fingers through the brace of their knuckles, worming from their throats. (p.33)
139. When I told the other girls I didn't want to kiss any more they only shrugged. (p.33)
140. We're not lesbians, they said. (p.33)
141. There are old handprints on the walls, ancient dusty footprints on the floor, a light on in the tiny bathroom cubicle, though no one answers when I knock. (p.34)
142. Out of interest, I look in the B cabinet, flipping through the yellow cards, but it is not there. (p.34)
143. Of course it's not; it's not even a real word. (p.34)
- a. it's not
  - b. it's not even a real word
144. It doesn't even exist. (p.34)
145. There are no phones allowed on desks, and the receiver in one of the two phone booths in the corner is swinging from its hook. (p.34)
146. I pick it up thinking I will hear your voice, but there is not even a dial tone. (p.34)
147. When I sit in the chair it is uncomfortable, set at a height for a shorter person. (p.35)
148. With them comes water, not clean, filtered, office water but rank with weeds, torn nets emptying out threshing fish which drown on the carpet. (p.35)
149. I do not turn. (p.35)
150. There are, between us, decades of bad feeling, a swamp of miscommunication, missed birthdays, the whole of my twenties, a cut-away breast I was not there to witness going. (p.36)
151. Not hard but with feeling. (p.36)
152. This is – where I wasn't expecting or looking for it – is the story of you and the man who could have been my father. (p.38)
153. Though you did not know it, a spacecraft had set out for Saturn. (p.38)
154. You understood what he meant was that you were not thin. (p.38)
155. Told you as he was leaving for the last time that he wouldn't come again because you looked like his daughter. (p.39)
156. Even the doctor – so your type you'd felt your heart sink when he came sashaying you sniffers from his secret gin supply did nothing to your resolve. (p.40)
157. His hands were busily whittling, though you could not see at what. (p.40)
158. You didn't understand what it was about him. (p.40)
159. He was too skinny and not nearly keen enough. (p.40)
160. The first time you went on the boat it was not the way you imagined. (p.41)

161. He seemed sometimes not to notice you were there and you wondered if there were other women who came and sat while he moved around. (p.41)
162. He would not explain. (p.41)
163. You told him you couldn't even make toast and he sucked the air into the back of his throat, nudged you into place, gave you a knife. (p.41)
164. Everything was too spicy though you pretended it was not. (p.41)
165. He did not asked you to stay but most nights his body pressed you down into the mattress and so you did. (p.41)
166. He told you that he dreamed of going blind, of waking and being able to see nothing but night, of seeing a pin moving with speed towards his pupils. (p.42)
167. They were not, after all, the years of celibacy. (p.42)
168. You had never been that way. (p.42)
169. You did not consider your body a carrier, an appendage to something else. (p.42)
170. Except it had never come to anything, and this had only proved to you that you were not capable; you were not built to do it. (p.42)
- a. Except it had never come to anything
  - b. you were not capable
  - c. you were not built to do it
171. Some machines were made for cutting or filling or forming something to shape and some were not. (p.42)
172. You did not have the mechanics for baby-making. (p.42)
173. More than that – the older you got the more you understood – you did not have the resolve. (p.42)
174. It was a pattern laid out behind you like a reversed breadcrumb trail you could have followed – if you'd had the impulse – to prove that you were no one to be depended upon. (p.42)
175. He did not seem to notice your silence. (p.42)
176. The truth was – his hands beneath the tight elastic of your underwear – that you thought nothing of it. (p.43)
177. Nothing would come of it. (p.43)
178. You were simply not built that way. (p.43)
179. The baby was there whether you had wished for it or not. (p.43)
180. And you still believing it was not possible until it was too late to do anything about it. (p.43)
181. You could no longer move with ease through the boat; jump from barge to bank, open heavy locks. (p.43)
182. You did not tell him that you had never wanted a child. (p.43)
183. You would do it, if for nothing else then for him. (p.43)
184. And when I quiz you, angrier and angrier by the second, you say only that there is no escaping, that the way we will end up is coded into us from the moment we are born and that any decisions we make are only mirages, ghosts to convince us of free will. (p.47)

185. And I want to shout that you chose to leave me, no one made you to do it, you cannot lie down behind your badly made decisions and call them fate or determinism or god. (p.48)
- a. no one made you to do it
  - b. you cannot lie down behind your badly made decisions
186. I do not say this to you. (p.48)
187. I try not to listen when you speak, and I make you tea, and I sleep when you sleep like a mother with a newborn she does not quite yet know how to look after. (p.48)
- a. I try not to listen when you speak
  - b. she does not quite yet know
188. I believe that nothing is set in stone, that I can change anything I want by catching river rats, frogs, rough grey squirrels, field mice, daddy long-legs, tadpoles. (p.48)
189. The boat is not tied to the bank but in the middle of the river, the mooring ropes drawn tight towards the shore. (p.49)
190. You do not belong here. (p.50)
191. You do not seem to feel pain. (p.50)
192. I watched you scald yourself on the kettle and continue as if nothing had happened. (p.50)
193. I do not know if you are making it up or have gathered the knowledge across the years. (p.50)
194. You hold my hands and push at the cuticles, make noises I cannot interpret, pull the skin around my eyes down. (p.50)
195. There is nothing you won't talk about, gain great pleasure from telling me about bowel movements, the colour of your urine, plucking chin hairs. (p.50)
196. Bodies seep together in your sentences so it is never clear if you are speaking about one event or multiple ones. (p.50)
197. When you are not talking about Charlie – the man on the boat – the men are submissive, cowed, at times afraid. (p.50)
198. I tell you there is no such word and show you the place in the dictionary to prove it. (p.51)
199. Mostly I pretend nothing has happened and you swim on, blithely. (p.51)

## APPENDIX II

1.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i> + indefinite article	Clausal negation
2.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
3.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
4.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
5.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
6.	Lexical negation	Negative prefix un-	Clausal negation
7.a.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation
7.b.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i> + indefinite article	Clausal negation
8.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i>	Clausal negation
9.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation
10.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
11.a.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
11.b.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>barely</i>	Clausal negation
12.a.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
12.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
13.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb	Clausal negation

		<i>never</i>	
14.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
15.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not + non-assertive anything</i>	Clausal negation
16.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
17.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
18.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
19.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
20.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing + non-assertive any more</i>	Clausal negation
21.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>none</i>	Clausal negation
22.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not + non- assertive anyone</i>	Clausal negation
23.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
24.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
25.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i>	Local negation
26.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation
27.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation

28.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
29.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Clausal negation
30.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
31.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
32.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
33.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
34.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
35.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
36.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
37.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
38.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
39.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
40.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
41.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
42.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
43.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
44.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
45.	Lexical negation	Negative prefix <i>un-</i>	Local negation
46.a.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation

46.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
47.a.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
47.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
48.a.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i> + non-assertive <i>anywhere</i>	Clausal negation
48.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
49.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
50.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
51.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
52.a.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
52.b.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Local negation
53.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i> + non-assertive <i>any</i>	Clausal negation
54.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
55.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
56.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
57.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
58.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i> + non-assertive	Clausal negation



		<i>any more</i>	
59.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
60.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i> + non-assertive <i>any more</i>	Clausal negation
61.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
62.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
63.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
64.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
65.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
66.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i> + non-assertive <i>any</i>	Clausal negation
67.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
68.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>no</i>	Clausal negation
69.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
70.a.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
70.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
71.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
72.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative	Clausal negation

		<i>not</i>	
73.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i>	Clausal negation
74.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
75.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
76.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
77.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
78.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
79.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i> + non-assertive <i>anyway</i>	Clausal negation
80.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
81.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
82.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
83.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
84.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
85.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
86.a.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Clausal negation

86.b.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i>	Clausal negation
87.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Local negation
88.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
89.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
90.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
91.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Local negation
92.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
93.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
94.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
95.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
96.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
97.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
98.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
99.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
100.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
101.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative	Clausal negation

		<i>not</i>	
102.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
103.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
104.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
105.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
106.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
107.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
108.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Local negation
109.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Local negation
110.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
111.a.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i> + non-assertive <i>any</i>	Clausal negation
111.b.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
112.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
113.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative	Clausal negation

		<i>not</i>	
114.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
115.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
116.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
117.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>nowhere</i>	Clausal negation
118.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
119.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
120.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
121.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
122.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
123.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
124.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
125.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
126.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
127.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation

128.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
129.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
130.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
131.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
132.	Verbal negation	Negative not	Clausal negation
133.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
134.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
135.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
136.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
137.a.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
137.b.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
138.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
139.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
140.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
141.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i>	Clausal negation
142.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation

143.a.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
143.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
144.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
145.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Clausal negation
146.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
147.	Lexical negation	Negative prefix <i>un-</i>	Local negation
148.	Lexical negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
149.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
150.	Lexical negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Local negation
151.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
152.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
153.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
154.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
155.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
156.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation
157.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
158.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
159.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
160.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation

161.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
162.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
163.	Verbal negation	Constricted negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
164.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
165.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
166.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
167.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
168.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
169.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
170.a.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
170.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
170.c.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
171.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
172.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
173.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
174.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i>	Local negation
175.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
176.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation
177.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation



178.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
179.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
180.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
181.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Clausal negation
182.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
183.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Local negation
184.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Clausal negation
185.a.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>no one</i>	Clausal negation
185.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
186.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
187.a.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
187.b.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
188.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation
189.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
190.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
191.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
192.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation
193.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
194.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation

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195.	Double negation (Lexical negation + Verbal negation)	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i> + Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
196.	Lexical negation	Negative adverb <i>never</i>	Clausal negation
197.	Verbal negation	Negative <i>not</i>	Clausal negation
198.	Lexical negation	Negative determiner <i>no</i>	Clausal negation
199.	Lexical negation	Negative general quantifier <i>nothing</i>	Clausal negation