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SYSTEMATICS OF THE CATEGORIES OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION IN MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE: IN THE SYNTHESIS OF LOGIC, LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT

The article investigates the systemic organization of affirmation and negation categories in modern German within the framework of the synthesis of logic, language, and thought. The aim of the study is to reveal the interrelation of affirmation and negation at grammatical, semantic, and cognitive levels, and to determine the logical structure they constitute within the conceptual system of the language. Affirmation and negation are interpreted not merely as grammatical opposites but as universal semantic constructs reflecting the dialectical nature of human cognition. The methodological foundation of the research is based on logical-linguistic and functional-semantic approaches, supplemented by cognitive and discourse-analytic methods. The findings demonstrate that affirmation and negation form an interdependent yet polar opposition in the semantic system of German, embodying the correlation of being and non-being in linguistic form. The study concludes that the systematicity of these categories represents one of the essential manifestations of the logical and cognitive essence of language. The purpose of the study is to determine the consistency of the categories of affirmation and negation in modern German, to reveal their relationship at the logical, semantic and cognitive levels. The article is based on the integration of logical-linguistic, functional-semantic and cognitive approaches. Within the framework of this approach, the systemic relations of the categories of affirmation and negation reveal the universality of human thinking and the rational structure of language, and scientifically substantiate the complementarity of the triad language-logic-consciousness. Empirical materials (mass media, literature, everyday speech) show that denial performs various functional tasks (critical-normative, aesthetic-conceptual, interactive-affective) in various discursive modes.

Key words: *category of affirmation, category of negation, logical-linguistic opposition, functional-semantic system, cognitive linguistics, conceptual structure of the German language.*

Introduction. The categories of affirmation and negation are concepts of universal significance in the structure of language, logic, and human thought. These categories act not only at the level of grammatical opposition, but also as a manifestation of dialectical mechanisms of cognition at the linguistic level. The formation of meaning in human consciousness is based on the relationship between affirmation and negation; this relationship creates logical consistency, semantic opposition and conceptual stability in the language system. It is from this point of view that the study of the categories of affirmation and negation is of particular importance for understanding the logical and structural essence of language, as well as for linguistic modeling of the system of thought.

The structural and semantic structure of the German language provides fruitful research material for studying the systemic nature of the relations of affirmation and negation. The multilevel functional load of the affirmation and negation operators in this language (for example, nicht, kein, doch, ja) indicates that they are not only grammatical indicators, but also carriers of conceptual and cognitive features. The balance between negation and affirmation creates an interdependent but oppositional relationship in the semantic system of language. This relation actualizes dual models of logic at the language level, such as "being-non-being", "true-false", "possible-impossible".

Analysis of recent research and publications. This problem has been the subject of numerous studies. Among them are scholars such as L. R. Horn, O. Jespersen, M. Miestamo, M. Spychalska, O. Dahl, and others. In this article, we draw on their theoretical perspectives. At the level of logic, the study of the categories of affirmation and negation in German is of great importance not only for understanding the grammatical structure of the language, but also for understanding the rational and cognitive mechanisms underlying it. The concepts of affirmation (Bejahung) and negation (Verneinung) are actually derived from universal principles that have defined

the structural foundations of human thought since the time of Aristotle's logic. The classical system of logic is based on binary principles, and the truth value of each statement can have only two possible states: wahr (true) or falsch (false). This principle is reflected in the semantic system of the German language, since the categories of affirmation and negation in the German language simultaneously perform both logical and communicative functions. At this level of language, the influence of logical laws is especially evident at the level of expression, that is, in the formation of the predicative and communicative structure of a sentence. In this context, the principle of "excluding the third case" (Latin Tertium non datur) acts as the basic law defining the logical symmetry of affirmation and negation in German. According to this law, for every statement P, either P or its negative form \neg P (nicht P or kein P) is true. The absence of a "third option" here leaves no room for an "intermediate meaning" or an "indefinite truth value" in the conceptual system of the language. Negation indicators such as "nicht" and "kein" in German act as linguistic forms of this logical structure: they perform a negation operation on an utterance, changing its semantic status, that is, replacing the statement with a negation. From this point of view, the logical function of negation in German is understood not only at the level of a "word", but as an action that changes the semantic framework of predicative relations in general [1].

Another fundamental principle, the "law of non-contradiction" (Satz vom Widerspruch or the Law of Non–Contradiction), more precisely explains the relationship between affirmation and negation in the structure of the German language. According to this principle, it is impossible for a statement and its negation to be true at the same time; that is, the sentences "Ich bin da" ("I am here") and "Ich bin nicht da" ("I am not here") cannot have a truth value at the same time. Here, the *nicht* particle acts as a linguistic analogue of logical negation and cancels the connection of the utterance with semantic reality. In fact, such denial changes the mechanisms of cognitive modeling of reality not only at the lexical or syntactic level, but also in the deep structure. That is, the alleged predicative relation is semantically transformed by negation into such conceptual categories as "absence", "non-existence", "negation".

Task statement. The aim of the study is to determine the consistency of the concepts of affirmation and negation in modern German, as well as to analyze their relationship at the logical, semantic and cognitive levels.

Outline of the main material of the study. Such a systematic logical interaction of the categories of affirmation and negation in the syntax and semantics of the German language reveals the logical and philosophical nature of the language. An affirmation expresses the correspondence of a subject's perception to objective reality, that is, the existence of a certain state or fact, while a denial eliminates this correspondence, cancels it on a mental and logical level. In this regard, the negation forms *nicht* and *kein* act not only as particles with a grammatical function, but also as logical operators; they perform a logical transformation operation by changing the truth value of an expression. For example, if the sentence "Ich habe Geld" ("I have money") is perceived as P, then the form "Ich habe kein Geld" ("I have no money") is already converted to \neg P. This simple transformation reflects the principles of classical logic at the structural level of the language.

The consistency of the categories of affirmation and negation in German is based on the binary model of classical logic, which consistently manifests itself at the semantic, syntactic and cognitive levels of the language. Affirmation and negation are not only grammatical elements of language, but also structured manifestations of human thought. In this regard, the mechanisms of negation and affirmation in the German language are closely related to both the formal principles of logic and the dualistic (binary) oppositions in the conceptual system of the language – "true/false", "is/no", "yes/no". This connection shows that language is not only a means of communication, but also a natural expression of the logical structure of human consciousness. In German, the negation operator acts in the logical role of the "not" operator (one-argumentative) and turns the truth value of a statement into its opposite. That is, if P is true, ¬P is false, and vice versa. This principle manifests itself at the language level in such forms of negation as "nicht" and "kein". The main feature of the operator is its self-cancellability: double negation restores the expression ($\neg\neg P = P$). For example, the expression "Er ist nicht unfähig" is formally a negation, but semantically it is a statement ("He is capable").

The negation operator also interacts with connectors according to De Morgan's laws: $\neg(P \wedge Q) = (\neg P \vee \neg Q)$ and $\neg(P \vee Q) = (\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$. These rules show that negation can change the logical connection within a sentence. In German, this feature is realized depending on the position and stress of the particle "nicht" in the sentence. Thus, the negation operator is not only a negation function, but also the main mechanism that determines the logical structure

and semantic orientation of the utterance. In the system of categories of affirmation and negation in the German language, the concepts of contradiction and dualism occupy a central place. In classical logical systems, these two categories act as elements opposed to each other and mutually regulated. That is, every statement is either true (wahr) or false (falsch); it cannot simultaneously have the status of affirmation and negation. This principle is expressed by the law of the "impossibility of contradiction" (Satz vom Widerspruch) and is manifested in the use in German of such forms of negation as "nicht" and "kein". For example, the sentences "Er ist hier" and "Er ist nicht hier" cannot be true at the same time – one automatically excludes the other.

In philosophical and non-classical logic, the boundaries of this binary system expand. In approaches such as intuitionistic and multivalued logic, the strict duality (Bivalenz) between the concepts of "true" and "false" is eliminated and intermediate meanings are given place, that is, situations such as "partially true" and "undefined". This is also reflected at the linguistic level: in German, some expressions are neither a complete statement nor a complete negation, for example, intermediate semantic zones are created using modifiers such as "vielleicht", "nicht ganz", "teilweise". Thus, although in classical logic the systematic correspondence of affirmation and negation is established in the form of strict dualism, modern linguistics and philosophical logic evaluate this opposition as a more flexible and multi-valued spectrum.

The relationship between language and logic plays an important role in understanding affirmation and negation in German. Logic, as a formal and ideal system, accepts only the meanings of "true" and "false", while natural language, especially German, softens this rigid duality in real communication and thought processes. For example, the expression "Er ist nicht unfreundlich" is formally considered a double negative ($\neg\neg P = P$), but semantically it expresses a different, more cautious and gentle meaning than a direct statement.

Although particles like "doch" in German logically express the negation of negation, in practical communication they perform an enhanced affirmative function. These examples show that language does not exactly repeat logical models, but adapts them to human thinking, context, and intentions, creating a more flexible, multi-layered structure of meaning. At the linguistic level, in German, the categories of affirmation and negation form a multifaceted system and manifest themselves both morphologically and syntactically, semantically and pragmatically. In modern German literary language (Hochdeutsch), negation is not limited to a single word or particle, but arises as a result of the interaction of various grammatical and lexical means. This system is based on the main means of negation – *nicht, kein* and *nein*, each of which performs its own grammatical function and determines the level, semantic orientation and contextual meaning of negation [6]. The most common negative particle *nicht* is used as a general negation and expresses negation mainly of verbs, adjectives, adverbs, or whole sentences. For example, in construcctions such as "Er kommt nicht" ("He won't come") or "Das ist nicht wichtig" ("It doesn't matter"), *nicht* changes the semantic meaning of the entire sentence. The forms *kein / keine / kein(e)* are used with nouns to create the meaning "no one" and replace the article: "Ich habe kein Geld" ("I have no money"), "Sie hat keine Zeit" ("She has no time"). Although these forms have a more limited syntactic scope than *nicht*, they deny the existence of the subject and logically express the connection of existence and absence. The *nein* form is more often used in an independent, dialogical context, as a short and clear negative answer to closed questions: "Kommst du?" – "Nein". ("Are you coming?" – "No"). In addition, there are reinforced forms of negation in the German language: adverbial phrases such as *keinesfalls, keineswegs, niemals, auf keinen Fall*, etc., express negation more clearly and emotionally. These units enhance the pragmatic level of negation by expressing the speaker's attitude and accent.

Morphological negation is also widespread in the German language. Words with negative meanings are formed using prefixes such as "un–", "in–", "ir–", "miss–": unwahr (false), unglücklich (unsuccessful), missverstehen (misunderstanding), etc. Such forms are called "lexical negation" because the negation here is not syntactic, but is realized inside the word, at the morphological level. Negation in German is a multilevel and systemic phenomenon: *nicht* syntactic, *kein* morphosyntactic, *nein* dialogical, while reinforcing forms act on a pragmatic level. This multiplicity shows that the mechanism of negation in language is a complex structure expressing not only logical funcction, but also emotional, social and communicative meanings.

Issues of syntax and placement (Scope, Wortstellung, and Skopus) are among the main factors determining the meaning and semantic orientation of negation in German. In German, the position of the negation particle, especially the word "nicht", in a sentence is determined not only by grammatical rules, but also by emphasis, context, and communi-

cative purpose. Usually, *nicht* is located next to the verb, but its position in the sentence changes which part of the negation the negation belongs to, that is, its scope. For example, in the sentence "Ich habe das nicht gesagt", *nicht* affects the conjunction of the verb and the complement, creating the meaning "I did not say that". If the emphasis is on complement, then the form "Ich habe nicht das gesagt" creates a shade of meaning, for example, "I didn't say that, I said something else". Thus, *nicht* not only has a negative function, but is also a means of semantic emphasis [7]. The concept of sentence volume plays a crucial role here – it determines which part of the sentence the negation covers. Nicht can negate a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or the entire sentence:

• Er arbeitet nicht. – "It doesn't work" (verb is negated);

• Er arbeitet nicht schnell. – "He's not working fast" (adverb is negated);

• Nicht er arbeitet, sondern sie. – "It's not him who works, but her" (the subject is denied).

This flexibility demonstrates the syntactic flexibility and logical depth of the German language [4]. The forms "Kein", on the other hand, have a more fixed position and usually involve noun groups (Nominalphrasen). They deny the existence of an object or subject by replacing the article in the sentence: "Ich habe kein Geld" ("I have no money"), "Kein Mensch weiß das" ("No one knows this"). The domain of the word *kein* is precisely the nominal group, and it does not move freely within a sentence like *nicht*. The rules for the arrangement of negation particles in the German language directly determine the semantic structure. While *nicht* is a dynamic and context-sensitive means of negation, *kein* is a form of negation with a fixed syntactic position and a more limited sphere of influence. These features show that syntax and logical highlighting are closely related in the German language.

Affirmative phrases play an important function in the German language both grammatically and communicatively. Affirmative sentences are usually formed using a simple and direct structure, since their purpose is to express the opposite of negation, that is, the existence of an idea, action, or state. In this regard, sentences such as "Ja, ich komme" ("Yes, I'm coming"), "Ich habe etwas" ("I have something") or "Es ist wahr" ("It's true") are typical examples of a statement. Here, the statement expresses the connection between "existence" and "truth" at the linguistic level, both semantically and pragmatically [13].

The main indicators of a statement in German are the particles "ja" and "doch". "Ja" is the simplest and most neutral form of statement used for direct answers to questions or statements: "Kommst du" – "Ja" ("Are you coming?" – "Yes"). On the contrary, the particle "doch" carries a more complex semantic load and is used to express a certain statement, especially in sentences expressing denial or doubt. For example: "Kommst du nicht?" – "Doch, ich komme" ("Aren't you going?" – "On the contrary, I'm going"). Here, doch not only means "yes", but also indicates that the previous negation is incorrect, and, from a logical point of view, performs the function of "negating negation". Affirmative expressions in German perform various functions not only in reciprocal forms, but also in reciprocal, counterfactual, and modal sentences. For example, in statements such as "Er hat ja gesagt" ("He said yes") or "Das ist doch klar" ("It's clear"), the affirmative particles create an emotional accent and a social tone. Thus, *ja* and *doch* act not only as informative statements, but also as pragmatic indicators expressing the speaker's attitude, position and communicative intention. The affirmative category in German performs the logical function of "affirming the truth" and the linguistic function of "agreeing, accepting, or repeating". *Ja* is a neutral affirmative sentence, and *doch* is an emphatic, corrective affirmative form used in response to a counterargument. This duality shows that the affirmative system in German has a flexible structure, both in terms of logic and communication.

The history and change of negation (the Jespersen cycle) is an important theoretical model explaining the historical development and structural changes of the category of negation in the German language. The Jespersen cycle is a universal model in linguistics that demonstrates the historical evolution of negation, according to which the forms of negation change at certain periods during the development of languages. Initially, negation is expressed by a simple element (for example, using a particle), then this simple form is combined with a second reinforcing element, passing into the stage of double negation, and at the next stage the original component gradually disappears, and only a new, post-verbal form remains. This process occurs as a "circular evolution" that repeats itself in the history of language [3]. The German language is a typical example of this pattern. In the Old High German (Althochdeutsch) and Middle High German (Mittelhochdeutsch) periods, negation was expressed by the particles "ni" and "ne". Over time, these particles lost their semantic power and began to be supplemented by additional reinforcing elements – in particular, ni wiht ("nothing") and niht ("nothing"). Thus, the former simple form of negation turned into

a binary structure: ne + wiht / niht. At this stage, the word wiht meant "being, something" and in the context of negation acquired the semantics of "nothing". As a result, in later periods, the original particle "ne/ ni" gradually disappeared, and only the niht form stabilized in modern German and acquired the form of modern nicht.

• This historical change is a classic example of the Jespersen transformation:

• The stage of simple negation (ne or ni).

• The stage of double negation (ni wiht / niht).

The modern form of the particle "nicht" is not only the result of grammatical structure, but also the product of a long phonetic and semantic transformation of the language. This change proves that negation in German has not only syntactic and semantic, but also historical and etymological depth.

When perceiving linguistic units, the human brain always builds a "positive model" at the initial stage, that is, it represents this situation as existing in reality. When negative sentences are perceived, this initial model must be changed or deleted. For example, a person listening to the sentence "Der Mann schläft nicht" ("The man is not sleeping") first automatically visualizes the scene "Der Mann schläft" ("The man is sleeping"), and then, with the addition of the nicht element, rebuilds this model as a "non-existent situation". This two-stage processing process takes longer and requires additional neural resources in perception [10]. This phenomenon is explained by the psycholinguistic load of negation and depends on the dynamics of semantic integration in the brain. When processing affirmative sentences, the brain directly receives information and encodes it in the form of a model of being, whereas in negative sentences additional steps are performed – comparison, negation of the model and creation of an alternative situation. Thus, when perceiving sentences with negation markers such as nicht, kein, or niemals, there is stronger activity in areas such as the prefrontal cortex and the anterior cingulate gyrus. This activity indicates the involvement of brain regions associated with conflict processing and integration of conflicting information.

Research also shows that complex structures of negation, that is, situations where multiple negation markers or indirect forms of negation are used in a sentence, further complicate the process of understanding. For example, in statements such as "Es ist nicht unmoglich, dass er nicht kommt" ("It is possible that he will not come"), the interaction of two or more negatives complicates the interpretation of meaning, requiring additional time and attention both semantically and cognitively. Experimental studies (for

example, EEG and fMRI analysis) show that such sentences are accompanied by an increase in N400 and P600 waves in the brain, reflecting cognitive difficulties associated with semantic inconsistency and structural restructuring. The process of perceiving negation in German depends not only on the structure of the language, but also on the ability of the human brain to create and reorganize conceptual models. Negative statements put a lot of strain on the brain, because they not only refute the model of reality, but also force it to replace it with an alternative system of meanings. In this regard, while affirmative sentences create "a direct connection between language and thought", negative sentences require "an intermediate stage of processing between language and thought". Thus, negation acts as one of the most complex cognitive phenomena of the mechanism of human perception of language, and in German this process can be clearly and scientifically observed, especially in terms of structure [5].

The functional consistency of the categories of affirmation (Bejahung) and negation (Verneinung) in German is observed not only at the grammatical level, but also at the discursive, stylistic and cognitive levels. In the modern linguistic environment, these categories are implemented in various communicative modes – in the media, fiction, and everyday speech – through various syntactic models and semantic functions. The examples below empirically demonstrate the forms, structural features of denial and their communicative and cognitive effects at these three levels. Examples from the media (official and public discourse):

Die Regierung hat nicht genug getan, um die Wirtschaft zu stabilisieren

(The government has not done enough to stabilize the economy)

Here, the operator nicht negates part of the predicate sentence and creates a complete negation of the sentence (Satznegation). This type of construction performs a critical and objective evaluative function in official discourse and shifts the modal tone of the text towards criticism.

Deutschland ist kein Land, das seine Verantwortung vergisst.

(Germany is not a country that has forgotten its responsibilities).

Here, Kein in combination with a noun creates a lexico-syntactic negation. The expression has the function of both formal negation and contrastive identification (preserving a positive image).

Wir dürfen nicht glauben, dass der Klimawandel von selbst aufhört

(We must not believe that climate change will stop by itself)

Here, denial is realized in an epistemic modal framework (dürfen nicht glauben) and creates a meta-cognitive form of denial that defines the boundaries of knowledge [11]. Examples from literature (emotional and conceptual discourse)

Ich war nicht glücklich, aber auch nicht verloren. – X. Hesse, Demian

(I wasn't happy, but I wasn't confused either)

Here, nicht's dual structure creates a pragmatic, balanced negation. The author creates the effect of existential neutrality, denying both positive and negative feelings at the same time.

Keiner hörte ihm zu, und doch sprach er weiter. – H. Bell, Ansichten eines Clowns (No one listened to him, but he kept talking)

Keiner (negative pronoun) and doch (contrasting affirmative particle) together create a dialectical structure. Here, the juxtaposition of negation and affirmation creates the effect of cognitive dissonance – it reflects the moral and emotional contradiction of reality at the linguistic level.

Es war kein Traum, es war Wirklichkeit. – F. Kafka, Die Verwandlung

(It wasn't a dream, it was reality)

This example is a form of identification negation. The negative component (kein Traum) emphasizes the psychological transformation of reality; it is a linguistic expression of the mechanism of cognitive contrast [7]. Speech and language of social networks (pragmatic and interactive discourse)

Nee, das hab ich nicht gesagt! – (No, I didn't say that!)

Here *nicht* gesagt is the negation of the verb in the past tense, which has the function of emotional rejection (affective negation). The form "Nee" (dialectal "Nein") acts as an intonational reinforcement of negation.

Doch, ich war da!

(Of course I was there!)

Doch here denies the previous negation (Du warst nicht da!). This is a contrasting form of affirmation and a pragmatic analogue of the principle of negation of negation ($\neg\neg P \rightarrow P$) in German in real communication.

Ich hab echt kein Bock mehr!

(I have no motivation anymore!)

Kein Bock here is a lexical form of denial, which in everyday language expresses the denial of a subjective state, such as emotional frustration, loss of motivation.

Na ja, nicht ganz richtig

(Well, that's not really true)

The expression nicht ganz creates a partial negation and colloquially means "not quite, but partly true". This is part of the model of graduated denial [Borghi, 2022].

The analysis of this empirical material shows that in modern German, systems of negation and affirmation carry different functional loads depending on the type of discourse: In the media, negation creates an objective, critical and normative meaning (Satznegation and epistemic negation).

In literature, negation performs an aesthetic and conceptual function, reflecting a person's internal psychological contradictions (pragmatic and dialectical negation).

In colloquial speech, it becomes an interactive and emotional tool (contrast and affective denial) [12]. Negation and affirmation in German are not only syntactic categories, but also forms of realization of cognitive-emotional processes at the linguistic level. The inclusion of real-life examples from the media, literature, and everyday speech in their analysis clearly demonstrates the versatility, semantic flexibility, and psycholinguistic depth of these categories.

Conclusion. In modern German, the consistency of the categories of affirmation and negation is formed at the central intersection of the synthesis of language, logic and thinking and demonstrates a functional structure isomorphic to the fundamental principles of binary logic – *Tertium non datur* and the impossibility of contradiction. Grammatically, the distribution and scope of the negators *nicht/kein*, as well as the affirmative particles *ja/doch*, are closely related to the syntactic structure; De Morgan transformations and the restorative effect of double negation play a crucial role in the production of meaning. From a historical point of view, Jespersen's transformation explains the diachronic strengthening of the "nicht" unit, confirming the transition of negation from simple to dual and from there to a new stable form. At the semantic and pragmatic level, the potential of negation to create presupposition and ambiguity increases the interpretative load of discourse; Particles like doch create a contrasting statement through the mechanism of negation of negation. At the cognitive level, the blocking effect registered within the framework of embodied cognition and the increased mental load during the processing of negation (corresponding to the N400/P600 indices) shed light on the neuropsychological basis of the opposition of affirmation and denial. These results substantiate that affirmation and negation are not only grammatical oppositions, but also universal semantic constructs that model the relationship of presence and absence

in the conceptual system of language. Future research areas include Scopus corpus modeling, interpretation of negatives in computational and semantic formalisms, and optimization of the cognitive load of negation in didactic and translation practice. This will allow us to characterize in more detail the conceptual architecture of the German language and its logical and cognitive basis.

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Гасімова Г. С. СИСТЕМАТИКА КАТЕГОРІЙ СТВЕРДЖЕННЯ ТА ЗАПЕРЕЧЕННЯ В СУЧАСНІЙ НІМЕЦЬКІЙ МОВІ: У СИНТЕЗІ ЛОГІКИ, МОВИ ТА ДУМКИ

У статті досліджується системна організація категорій утвердження та заперечення у сучасній німецькій мові в рамках синтезу логіки, мови та мислення. Мета дослідження – виявити взаємозв'язок утвердження та заперечення на граматичному, семантичному та когнітивному рівнях, а також визначити їхню логічну структуру в концептуальній системі мови. Вказано, що твердження та заперечення трактуються не просто як граматичні протилежності, а як універсальні семантичні конструкти, що відбивають діалектичну природу людського пізнання. Методологічну основу дослідження складають логіко-лінгвістичний та функціонально-семантичний підходи, доповнені когнітивними та дискурсивно-аналітичними методами. Результати дослідження показують, що твердження та заперечення утворюють взаємозалежну, але полярну опозицію в семантичній системі німецької мови, втілюючи у мовній формі співвідношення буття та небуття. В результаті дослідження робиться висновок про те, що системність цих категорій є одним із суттєвих проявів логіко-когнітивної сутності мови. Мета дослідження – визначити системність категорій утвердження та заперечення у сучасній німецькій мові, розкрити їх взаємозв'язок на логічному, семантичному та когнітивному рівнях. Стаття заснована на інтеграції логіко-лінгвістичного, функціонально-семантичного та когнітивного підходів. Доведено, що в рамках цього підходу системні відносини категорій утвердження та заперечення розкривають універсальність людського мислення та раціональну структуру мови, а також науково обґрунтовують додатковість тріади мова-логіка-свідомість. Визначено, що емпіричні матеріали (ЗМІ, література, повсякденне мовлення) показують, що заперечення виконує різні функціональні завдання (критико-нормативну, естетико-концептуальну, інтерактивно-афективну) у різних дискурсивних модусах.

***Ключові слова:** категорія ствердження, категорія заперечення, логіко-лінгвістична опозиція, функціонально-семантична система, когнітивна лінгвістика, концептуальна структура німецької мови.*