

INVESTIGATING THE NEGATION TECHNIQUES IN SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE "OTHELLO": A GRAMMATICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Negation is a grammatical term for the contradiction of some or all of the meaning of an affirmative (positive) sentence. In English, a sentence is commonly negated by inserting a single negative word *not* into the appropriate place or by using adverbs and determiners such as *seldom*, *rarely*, *scarcely*, *hardly*, *barely*, *little* and *few*. This research paper consists of two sections:

The first one is entitled *Negation in English*. It is divided into four sections: The first one is about the forms of *negation* which are complete forms and abbreviated. The second is about types of dissolution, which are negation in form and meaning and negation in meaning only. The third section discusses using different items in rebuttals, such as some non-assertive conditions and affixal dissolution. The fourth is about negative Intensification. The second section is Data Analysis. It is also divided into four sections. The first one is about the life of William Shakespeare. While the second is a summary of Shakespeare's play *Othello* but the third is an analysis of negation in this play. Final section deals with a discussion of the results. The research ends with a list of concluding remarks that sum up the findings of this present study and a list of references used in this paper.

1. Negation in English

Negation is a grammatical term for the contradiction of some or all of the meaning of an affirmative (positive) sentence. In English, a sentence is commonly negated by inserting a single negative word *not* into the appropriate place or by using adverbs and determiners such as *seldom*, *rarely*, *scarcely*, *hardly*, *barely*, *little* and *few*. Negation is a significant part of everyday communication, allowing humans to reject or contradict an idea. It is a universal linguistic notion shared among different languages. It is opposition or conduction of the concept of affirmation.

Negation is marked by individual words such as *not*, *no*, and *never* or by affixes within a comment. They include prefixes and suffixes. there is an effect on the whole clause. There is a contrast between a positive sentence and the negative sentence. It is called a positive polarity sentence, while a negative sentence has a negative polarity.

1.1 Full and Abbreviated Forms of Negation

Negation (negative) can be defined as changing a sentence element into its negative form, particularly by using not. A formal style of negation in English is to add the complete form not. Informal style, on the other hand, is to add the abbreviated form of dissolution to the clause (Leech,2006:66)

There are different types of negation:

- a) Clause negation through verb negation. This type refers to the syntactical abolition of the sentence. It covers the whole sentence. A simple positive clause (or a positive finite clause in a complex sentence) is negated by using the particle, not between the operator and the prediction. For example:

1. They have started. ↔ They have not started.

In this example, the first sentence is positive. The second sentence is negated by inserting the particle not between the operator have, and the prediction started.

2. The boys are playing. ↔ The boys are not playing.

In this example, the first sentence is positive. The second sentence is negated by inserting the particle not between the operator are and the prediction playing. (Quirk et al.,1985:776)

- b) Local negation is the second type in which one part (not an essential element in a sentence) is negated. A word or phrase is negated in local negation without making the clause negative. For example:

3. Suha is not an entirely unintelligent woman.

In this sentence, there is double negation. The particle not and the prefix un in the adjective unintelligent. It conveys a positive meaning. It means Suha is a reasonably intelligent woman. (Ibid. :790 – 791)

- c) Prediction negation is the third type of negation in which the prediction is negated. It is such a scarcity and applies only after specific auxiliaries. It occurs in the context of refusal and permission. In this type of negation, modal auxiliaries such as can, could, may, might, should..., etc. are used with a different scope of negation than is ordinary for that auxiliary, as in examples (No.4 and No.5) below:

- 4 They may not go swimming.

That means they are not allowed to go swimming. For example, (No.4) may not express permission.

5. You can simply(not) obey the order.

That means it's possible for you not to obey the order (Ibid:797-798)

Another way to negate the sentence is using a contracted (abbreviated) form. It means " reduced or shortened form of a word". The article is not highly acquired don't in speech. The auxiliary is, have, do, and the main verb is are much abbreviated. (Leech,2006:27)

In many circumstances, where it is potential to contact the operator of the clause, it is to use the abbreviated form enclitic to the subject, which is usually a pronoun. Two slang ways of negation are potential. Either to abbreviate the auxiliary or the negative word (Radford,2009:137). For example:

- 6 . They haven't had their lunch.

In this sentence, the abbreviated form of negation is used while the lexical verb is in its complete form.

7. They've not had their lunch.

In this sentence, the complete form of negation is not used, while the lexical verb is abbreviated.

8. He won't leave us.

In this sentence, the abbreviated form of negation is used, and the auxiliary verb *will* is abbreviated.

9. He'll not leave us.

The complete negation form *notis* used in this sentence, while the auxiliary verb *will* is abbreviated.

1.2 Types of Negation

In the previous section, the complete form of negation *not* and the abbreviated format are discussed. This section will discuss different types of dissolution in detail—either in paper or meaning only.

1.2.1 Negation in Form and Meaning

Sentence negation may be done by negating the sentence element other than the verb with *no* or *not* or using negative words such as *none* or *never*. It's called the ordinary negative item. This type of negation is negative in form. Its shape or appearance, and meaning refer to *repeal*. (Quirk et al.,1985:778)

Negation is either accomplished by using a word with the function of negating the meaning of a clause or sentence such as the particle *not* or by using negative words or determiners such as *no*, pronouns such as *none*, *nobody*, *no one* and *nothing*, adverbs such as *never* and *nowhere* adjuncts such as *never*. The function of these is to negate the sentence element as in :

10. Nobody was asleep.

In this example, the pronoun *nobody* negates the sentence elements. They are the predicate. It was asleep. This article is negative in form and meaning.

11. No one was awake.

In this example, the pronoun *no one* is used to negate the sentence elements. They are the predicate. It was awake. This article is negative in form and meaning (Leech,2006:68)

12. They have not made enough reports in the past five months.

In this example, the particle *is not* used to negate the sentence element. It is the verb *made*. This article is negative in form and meaning.

13. She would not condemn the police.

In this example, the determiner *no* negates the sentence element. It is the verb *condemn*. This article is negative in form and meaning.

14. We have nowhere to live.

In this example, the adverb *nowhere* is used to negate the sentence element. It is adverbial (prepositional phrase) to *live*. This article is negative in form as well as meaning.

15 . My father will never be pleased today when I get home too late.

In this example, the adjunct *never* is used to negate the sentence element. It is the verb *be happy*. This article is negative in form as well as meaning. (Conrad et al.,2002:60)

1.2.2 Negation in Meaning Only:

In this section, the focus is on another type of negation. Negation in meaning only means *not*. The shape or appearance of these words is not the same as the shape or the appearance of the particle *not*. In this type of negation, there are many adverbs and determiners. They are as follows:

Seldom, rarely, Scarcely, hardly, barely, Little, few) not the positive, a little and a few(Quirk et al.,1985:780)

They have several similarities to the everyday negative items as below:

(a) When these words are in the initial position as adverbials or modifiers within the adverbial literary style, they usually cause subject-operator inversion. For example:

16. Little did he expect such enthusiasm from so many.

In this example, the negative word meaning only little is at the beginning of the sentence. Although it causes subject-operator inversion, this does not mean the statement becomes a question. The original form of the punishment is :

17. He expected little such enthusiasm from so many.

(b) Non-assertive form follows these determiners and adverbs such as scarcely, hardly, and barely rather than the assertive forms. For example:

18. barely any arms were accumulated before the war.

In this example, the non-assertive form follows the negative word in meaning only barely.

(c) Positive tag questions follow these determiners and adverbs instead of hostile questions. For example:

19. She scarcely says any wine has yet arrived, has it?

1.3 The Use of Different Items in Negation

1.3.1 Non-assertive forms

Negative words in form and meaning such as not, no, none and never and negative words in suggesting only such as seldom, rarely, scarcely, hardly, barely, little and few, many items are used. These items are called non-assertive forms. Non-assertive forms follow negative words rather than assertive forms. They have many types like the determiners such as any and either, pronouns such as any, either, anything, anybody and anyone, process adverbs such as in any way, place adverbs such as anywhere, time adverbs such as ever, yet, anymore and any longer, degree adverbials such as at all and any and additive adverbials such as either (Ibid. :782)

The combination of not with a non-assertive form can be substituted, in most cases, by the negative word with non-assertive conditions rather than the assertive forms.

Examples are:

20. We will finish it somehow.

This sentence is positive (no negative word is used in form or meaning). It contains the assertive form somehow. It can be changed into two ways:

21. We *won't in any way* finish it

This sentence is negative. It contains the particle not followed by non-assertive form, the process adverb in any way, instead of the assertive form somehow in a positive sentence.

22. We won't finish it at all.

This sentence is negative. It contains the particle not followed by the non-assertive form, the degree adverbial at all, rather than the assertive form somehow. (Quirk et al.,1985:783)

1.3.2 More than one non-assertive items

If a sentence is negative, it is usually negative anywhere (at the beginning or media position). Non-assertive items must generally be used after the negative words in place of every powerful thing that would have occurred in the identical positive sentence. Sometimes, there are many non-assertive items in the same sentence. As in examples (No.23, No.24 and No.25) below:

23. They've never travelled anywhere by air, yet (Quirk et al.,1985:781)

24. No one has ever said anything to either of us.

25. Not many of the refugees have anywhere to live yet (Quirk et al.,1985:787)

1.3.3 Some and any in negation

First of all, any is more recurrent than some in negative clauses. For that reason, "negative sentences tend to express a totalizing view," not doing all of something, extra frequently than a partial one, not doing part of something. There are some extra-distance sentences of the first type. For example:

26. We don't like any of the candidates.

This example expresses not doing all of something. It includes the meaning of not liking any of the candidates.

27. We don't like some of the things Congress has done.

This example expresses not doing part of something. It includes the meaning of not liking some of the things Congress has done. It is different from the first type. (Turner,2015:502)

The primary distinction between some and any is that some are fixed," though unspecified, while any is nonspecific". That is, some imply a quantity or number that is known to the speaker. This difference resort to correlate with the difference between positive and negative contexts. For example:

28. We have some money on us.

This sentence is positive. Some is specific thought used for an unspecified quantity (amount) of money.

29. We don't have any money on us.

This sentence is negative. Any is unspecified and used for nonspecific quantity (amount) of money.No limit on the portion is supposed. (Quirk et al., 1985:783 – 784)

1.3.4 Affixal negation

Another way of negation is using affixes with negative meanings similar to those without one. There are two types of affixes. Prefixes such as un, in, im, this and il as in unhealthy and illegal or suffixes such as less as in careless and lifeless. The use of affixal negation does not make the whole clause negative. In this case, it is different from the negator not as in :

30. Yusuf wasn't kind.

31. Yusuf was unkind.

In the first example (No.30), the clause is negated by not, while the second (No.31) has an affixal negation that keeps the clause positive. The affixal repeal in Yusuf was unkind and is a sub-clausal negation because it works under the clause level. There is a difference between the first and second examples. Yusuf wasn't kind, is false or has negative polarity. Yusuf was kind, which must be accurate or has positive polarity. However, in the case of affixal negation, if Yusuf was unkind is false. In this case, it does not mean that Yusuf was kind is true, which refers to the fact that he could be neutral, neither kind nor unkind. Another example:

32. This request is not available.

33. This request is unavailable.

Harmful affixes do not scope to cover a clause negative because the negative element is affixal, which is different from the condition of the negator not. This request is not available, is false or has negative polarity. This request is available, which must be accurate or has positive polarity. Although This request is unavailable is wrong, it does not mean that It is available is true, which refers to the fact that it could be neutral, neither public nor unavailable. (Huddleston and Pullum,2005:150-151)

1.4 Negative Intensification

Intensification is "a general term for using degree adverbs or degree adverbials to intensify the meaning or force of some part of a sentence". This can be used to intensify adjectives and adverbs such as very hot, so vast and also to boost the negative words and question words as in:

34. I'm not hungry at all.

The Intensification of words at all is used for negative comments not.

35. What on earth were you thinking about?

Wh-word is emphasized in this sentence by using intensification phrases on earth. (Leech, 2006:57)

The Intensification of negatives in English can be attained in five main ways:

- a) Non-assertive expressions of extent.
- b) The repetition of the adverb never or the combination never.
- c) Negative determiners and pronouns are getting emphasis by all.
- d) The mixture is not one and not a (single).
- e) The use of many types of negative idiomatic expressions.

Each of these ways will be discussed in detail.

a) There are many methods of giving sentimental Intensification to a negative. Non-assertive expressions of extent are used as alternatives, such as by any means, in the slightest, in the least, in any way and a bit (informal). Examples are:

36. Jack didn't read at all ↔ Jack didn't read in any way.

Non-assertive expressions of an extent, such as in any way, are used in the second sentence. Jack didn't read in any way as a substitute in the first sentence. This is a formal way of intensifying negation.

37. John didn't help at all. ↔ John didn't allow a bit.

Non-assertive expressions of an extent, such as a bit, are used in the second sentence. In the first sentence, John didn't help as a substitute. This is an informal way of intensifying negation. (Quirk et al., 1985:785)

b) The repetition of the adverb never or its combination with an intensifying phrase such as in (all) my life, in a million years, for a million pounds also serve to heighten negative sentences as in examples (No. 38, No. 39 and No. 40) below:

38. They'll never do that again.

39. We would never go there for a million pounds.

40. Adnan has never in his life seen anything like that.

Similarly, ever is often tied with never to emphasize negation. This is especially common in spoken language, as in example (No. 41) below:

41. Things will never be the same again.

Indeed, this emphasizing use of ever does not restrict itself to its combination with never. It may also be used after other negative words like Nothing, nobody and none to convey an identical intensification meaning as in example (No. 42) below:

42. Nobody ever went there.) Martinez, 1996:189-190)

c) Negative determiners such as no and neither. Pronouns such as no one, nobody and nothing are given Intensification, whatever and whatsoever. For example:

43. They found nothing at all the matter with him.

In this example, the intensifying word at all gives more emphasis to the negative pronoun nothing.

44. We have no excuse, whatever.

In this example, the intensifying word whatever emphasizes the negative determiner no. (Quirk et al.,1985:785)

d) The compositions not one and not a (single) are confirmed alternatives to no as a countable determiner. These compositions are restricted with a count noun. (Quirk et al.,1985:786)

45. No guest arrived late.↔ Not one guest arrived late.

46. No word would she say.↔Not a word would she say.

The combination is not an emphatic alternative to no, as in example (No.45) above. The combination of not a single (not a word) is a decisive alternative to no, as in example (No.46) above. (Ibid. :779)

e) Negative intensifying idioms: The final way of intensifying negation is " fully idiomatic expressions which also emphasize a negative statement". Opposite to the terms of the previous sets (a,b,c and d), they can be considered essential idioms or ready-made speeches because they are semantically and syntactically limited. Their functions in the grammatical system are as if they were a single unit. Some of these have their root in rhyming songs or as catchphrases. The following include the commonest:

(1) To be completely valueless such as not being fit to carry guts to a bear.

(2) Amounting to something, but in comparison is highly inferior such as not by a long shot or chalk as in example (No.47) below:

47. She is not as intelligent as I am. Not by a long chalk.

(3) A dicky bird is a phrase similar to not, and it has its origin in rhyming songs" as in example (No.48) below:

48. We haven't heard a dicky bird from her for weeks.

(4) Not a glimmer is a phrase used to answer such questions: Have (had) you any idea how to do this or that this would happen?

(5) Not a heel is a phrase used to express the meaning of not at all.

(6) Fundamentally, cockney catchphrases say that someone has not seen anybody at all, such as not know (someone) from Adam as in example (No.49) below:

49. Isn't that your old girlfriend Lina over there? I don't know her from Adam.

(14) Not knowing a person or having no idea which somebody is, such as not for a pension.

(8) Not for all the money in the world, such as not Pygmalion likely, not at all likely and not a sausage as in example (No.50) below:

50. Can't hear you, older man, not a sausage.

(9) A very informal way of saying nothing, such as not saying a word to the vicar, is a catchphrase to say that one must keep something silent.

(10) Finally, not for all the tea in China. It expresses unwillingness to do something no matter how big the reward is, as shown in examples (No.48) below:

51. They wouldn't do it for all the tea in China. (Martinez,1996:193-194)

2.0 Data Analysis

In the first section, many types, ways and styles of negation have been discussed. In this chapter (chapter two), William Shakespeare's life, when and where he was born, his works, his family and his play Othello will be mentioned. Then there is an application part called An Analysis of Negation in William Shakespeare's Othello, in which different types of negation used by Shakespeare are analyzed. After that, the appendix in which similar forms, types, items, and negative Intensification of negation are mentioned, so these cases will not be discussed.

2.1 Othello Synopsis

Othello is one of the most famous Shakespeare's tragic plays, called *The Moor of Venice*, edited by Momat, B. and Werstine P. Its name is the hero's name, and that's common in Shakespeare's plays like *Hamlet*, *King Lear* and others. Venice is the place of the space.

Iago and Roderigo are talking about their hatred of Othello. Iago hates Othello because he promoted Cassio to lieutenant instead of him, and Roderigo is a failed suitor of Desdemona's. They decide to tell Brabantio (the senator in Venice) that his daughter Desdemona has married Othello secretly. Brabantio calls an emergency meeting of the senate to end the love "between a black man and white woman", but Othello holds off Venice from attacks by the Turkish army. For that reason, the Duke of Venice sides with Othello. When Othello has just defeated the Turkish army, the play's action moves to Cyprus. Desdemona, Iago, and Emilia have just arrived in Cyprus as well. Then Othello and Desdemona's marriage does not last long, as Iago does not waste any time making up his evil plan to convince Othello that Desdemona has betrayed him with Cassio. Othello believes in what the Iago has said but distrusts Desdemona and Cassio. His jealousy begins to control him. (Pellegrino,2017:6)

Othello reaches his breaking point when Iago says that Desdemona expresses her love to Cassio as she gives him the handkerchief you had given to her. When Desdemona cannot bring the cloth, Othello becomes so angry. After he leaves, Emilia suggests that Othello is jealous, but Desdemona swears he has no reason to be jealous. Emilia has given Iago that handkerchief. Iago stares to carry out his plans as he talks with Cassio about Bianca (the courtesan in love with him), while Othello hides to listen and thinks they are talking about his wife, Desdemona. Othello is enraged by what he hears. (Ibid)

After that, he asks Iago to kill Cassio and leaves to meet his wife. Iago tries to kill Cassio to trick Roderigo, saying this is the only way Roderigo can win Desdemona's love. "When both men are wounded, Iago enters and kills Roderigo to hide the truth. Then, he pretends to mourn the death of his friend." After that, Othello meets Desdemona in their bedroom. Although Desdemona wants to express her innocence, Othello's jealousy has to control him, and he kills his wife as he smothers her with a pillow. Emilia conveys the news about Roderigo's death.

Meanwhile, she sees the murdered Desdemona and then raises the alarm. He realizes what has happened. After that, Iago stabs her and runs off. Then Iago returns, and the whole truth is exposed. He feels guilty about what he has done. Othello kills himself. Iago is arrested and taken away. It's the painful end. (Pellegrino,2017:7)

Many writers and critics give their opinions on the play. They give hints on the characters representing evil, Shakespeare's technique, the speech of the main characters and his stories.

Bradley (2005:150) states that Othello is one of Shakespeare's tragic plays. It is most painfully exciting and the most horrible in that there are different kinds of characters, and at the same time, there are certain distinguishing features. Iago, for instance, is one of the characters representing evil in the play. Construction, it's not only the most masterly of the tragedies; this is one of Shakespeare's techniques. The way of building is unusual in that the conflict begins late, and there is very little relief. Then sexual jealousy has been raised over other subjects to the pitch of passion, and it's so painful as a significant nature that it suffers. It is driven by crime which is also a great mistake. Such a passion as aspiration is horrible such its results. This jealousy changes human nature into a mess.

This play shows that as a character, Othello can balance two sides of himself. He keeps a western speech and courting system when he defends himself before the senate while controlling his easterly side of mythic stories to impress the others. His relationship with Desdemona is balanced to hold her and treat her with respect and love, as is the Venetian way. Othello's stories are both natural and fabulous. When he speaks of the "battles", there is no allusion that these experiences would necessarily be different from those Venetians would experience. Still, Othello quickly distorts from these usual place stories. (Persichetti,2015:49-50)

2.2 An Analysis of Negation in William Shakespeare's Othello

Text 1: "Tush, never tell me! I take it much unkindly ."Act 1, Scene 1,P.3

Shakespeare starts his play with the negative word in form and meaning never. Its shape and meaning refer to negative. Usually, negation is accomplished by using a talk to negate the purpose of a clause or a sentence, as the adjunct never. Then, he uses affixal negation, such as the prefix un in the adjective unkindly. This is another way of repeating with a negative meaning similar to that of not. Affixal dissolution doesn't make the whole clause negative and has neutral polarity. I take it much unkindly is false or has negative polarity, but it does not mean that I take it much kindly is true, which refers to the fact that it could be neutral, neither kindly nor unkindly.

Text 2: "Sblood, but you'll not hear me!".Act 1, Scene 1,P.3

Shakespeare uses the particle, not in its complete form, which is the formal style of negation in English. The modal auxiliary will is abbreviated, and this is a negative word in form and meaning. It's called the ordinary negative item. This is a rare type of negation. It's called prediction negation, in which the negation is applied only after modal auxiliaries such as will. It is used with a different scope of negation than is ordinary for these auxiliaries. You'll not hear me. It means it's possible for you not to listen to me.

Text 3: "I know my price; I am worth no worse a place".Act 1, Scene 1,P.3

The writer uses the negative word in form and meaning no in this text. Its shape or appearance refers to negative, and its meaning also. Negation is accomplished by using a word to negate the meaning of a clause or sentence, such as the determiners no.

Text 4: "I would not follow him, then".Act 1, Scene 1,P.4

Shakespeare uses prediction negation in this text in which he inserts the negative word in form and meaning, not after the modal auxiliary. This is the complete form of negation. It is not called an ordinary negative item. Prediction negation is scarcely a type of negation because it is applied only after modal auxiliaries with different scopes of negation than is typical for these auxiliaries. I would not follow him means I am allowed not to follow him.

Text 5: "Not I. What are you?"Act 1 Scene 1,P.5

Shakespeare uses the complete form of negation instead of the abbreviated one, such as not in his text. He uses the negative word in form and meaning before the subject. This shows how literary text is different from grammar books. In grammar books, the negative term is used after the subject, as in I'm not....Not used before the subject in grammar books when there is subject operator inversion and this case in question only.

Text 6: "Sir, I will answer anything. But I pray to you ".Act 1, Scene 1,P.7

The writer uses the non-assertive item, which is (the pronoun) anything in this text. Meanwhile, the sentence is positive, and no negative word is used. This case shows how a literary text is different from grammar books. In grammar books, non-assertive items come after negative things in form or meaning, such as I will not answer anything. In this example, the negative word in form and purpose does not precede the non-assertive item.

Text 7: "This accident is not unlike my dream."Act 1, Scene 1,P.7

This is a local negation in which a word or phrase is negated without making the clause negative. There are two negative items: The particle not and the prefix un as in unlike, which gives positive meaning. It means this accident is like my dream. This literary text shows the similarity with grammar books in using the same type of negation. It is a local negation in which one part (not an essential element in a sentence) is negated.

Text 8: "Another of his fathom they have none to lead their business ."Act 1, Scene 1,P.7

Negation is accomplished by negating the sentence element other than the verb. It uses the negative word (the pronoun) none, which is a negative word in form and meaning. Its shape or appearance refers to negative, and its meaning also.

Text 9: "To wake and wage a danger profitless ."Act 1, Scene 2,P.13

The writer uses affixal negation in this text. It is the suffix less as in profitless. This is another way of negation. It doesn't make the whole clause negative but keeps the clause to be positive. It is called sub-clausal negation because it works under the level of negation.

Text 10: "When I did speak of some distressful stroke".Act 1, Scene 3, P.17

This is an affixal negation in which there is the prefix this as in the adjective distressful. This is another way of negation. It doesn't make the whole clause negative but keeps the clause to be positive. It is called sub-clausal negation because it works under the level of negation.

Text 11:" But words are words. I never heard that the bruised heart pierced through the ear."Act 1, Scene 3, P.19

The writer uses the negative word in form and meaning never after that the non-assertive item the adverb yet in the exact text. So, he uses the non-assertive thing. This shows the similarity with grammar books. In grammar books, the non-assertive item follows the negative word. The writer uses the non-assertive item instead of the assertive item because the sentence is negative.

Text 12: "I there raised to put my father in impatient thoughts".Act 3, Scene 1, P.49

This is an affixal negation in which the writer uses the prefix im as in the adjective impatient. This is another way of negation. It doesn't make the whole clause negative but keeps the clause to be positive. It is called sub-clausal negation because it works under the level of negation. This text shows the similarity with grammar books in which the prefix is used to negate the adjective impatient.

Text 13: "To my unfolding lend your prosperous ear ".Act 1, Scene 3, P.20

This is affixal negation in which the writer uses the prefix un as in unfolding, another negation method. It doesn't make the whole clause negative but keeps the clause to be positive. It is called sub-clausal negation because it works under the level of negation. This text shows the similarity with grammar books in which the prefix un is used to negate the verb unfolding.

Text 14: "Nothing at all. It is a high-wrought flood."Act 3, Scene 3, P.59

In this text, there is negative Intensification in which the intensification words emphasize the negative word nothing to intensify the idea of the high-wrought flood.

Text 15: "She that was ever fair and never proud,

Had tongue at will and yet was never loud,

Never lacked gold and yet went never gave."Act 2, Scene 3, P.31

In the first sentence, the writer uses the non-assertive adverb ever before, a negative word in form and meaning never. In the second one, he uses non-assertive adverbs before the negative talk in form and meaning never. This shows how literary text differs in sentence structure and its importance from grammar books. In the third, the writer uses the negative word never before the non-assertive item. That is what should be in grammar books. The non-assertive things should follow the negative comment in the sentence to form the appropriate meaning of the sentence.

Text 16: "The incorporate conclusion. Pish! But, Sir, be you ruled by me."Act 2, Scene 1,P.34

This is an affixal negation in which the prefix in is used as in incorporate. This is another way of negation. It doesn't make the whole clause negative but keeps the clause to be positive. However, the incorporated conclusion means false or has negative polarity. The corporate decision does not represent truth which refers

to the fact that it could be neutral, neither corporate nor incorporated. It is called sub-clausal negation because it works under the level of negation.

Text 17: "I shall have so much experience for my pains, and so, with no money at all and a little more wit, return to Venice." Act 2, Scene 3, P.48

There is negative Intensification in this text. The negative word in form and meaning no is emphasized more by the expressions of extent. This shows the similarity with grammar books in which the negative words are highlighted more by negative intensification words. To intensify the idea of the lack of money as in no money.

Text 18: "I could not sleep." Act 3, Scene 3, P.66

This is prediction negation in which the complete form of negation is not used after modal the modal auxiliary could. This is a rare type of negation because it applies only after specific auxiliaries (modal auxiliary).

Text 19: "They are not ever jealous." Act 3, Scene 4, P.75

Shakespeare uses negative Intensification in this text by using the particle not and is given more emphasis. This shows the similarity with grammar books in which negative Intensification emphasizes negative words more. To intensify the idea of the absence of the jealous as in They are not ever jealous.

Text 20: "No, unpin me here." Act 4, Scene 3, P.100

In this text, there is local negation in which the negative word in form and meaning no is used and the prefix un as in unpin. In local dissolution, one part (not an essential element in the sentence) is negated, and a word or phrase is rejected without making the clause negative. This text means Pin me here, so it conveys a positive meaning.

Text 21: "It must not be." Act 5, Scene 1, P.103

This is prediction negation, a scarce type of negation in which negation is applied only after the modal auxiliary. The writer uses the modal auxiliary must then the particle not. The writer uses the same negation type used in grammar books.

Text 22: "A guiltless death I die." Act 2, Scene 1, P.14

This is affixal negation in which the suffix less is used as in guiltless. This is another way of negation. It doesn't make the whole clause negative but keeps the clause to be positive. It is called sub-clausal negation because it works under the level of negation.

Text 23: "I had never seen it!" Act 3, Scene 4, P.72

In this text, there is local negation in which Shakespeare uses the negative word in form and meaning never. Then he uses the abbreviated or contracted form of negation. It means reduced or shortened form of a comment. There are two ways of negation. The first way is formal by using the complete state of dissolution not, but the second is informal by using the abbreviated format. This literary text shows the difference from grammar books, in which the writer negates the main verb in the sentence. In grammar books, the sentence becomes I had never seen.

Text 24: "I never did Offend you in my life; never loved." Act 5, Scene 2, P.112

Shakespeare uses negative Intensification in this text by repeating the adverb never. In this literary text, the second adverb is used not directly after the first one but followed after the sentence (the verb, direct object and the adverbial) and before the verb love. In grammar text, the second adverb never followed the first direction.

Text 25: "I do not yet, and ever did" Act 4, Scene 2, P.95

In this text, Shakespeare uses the negative word in form and meaning never; then he uses the non-assertive adverbs yet and ever, so he uses more than one non-assertive item. Non-assertive items must generally be used after the negative word in place of every powerful thing that would have occurred in the identical positive

sentence. In this case, the literary text is similar to grammar books, using more than one non-assertive item instead of an exciting thing.

2.3 Discussion of the Results

After analyzing this text, the researcher notes that Shakespeare uses both forms of negation. If I do not, the complete form and the abbreviated as I had never seen. The writer uses both types of dissolution also. Negation in form and meaning as in they have none to lead their business and negation in meaning only such as little shall I grace my cause. Moreover, he uses many items in his play. These items are called non-assertive forms. Non-assertive forms follow negative words rather than assertive forms. They have many types like the determiners such as any and either, pronouns such as any, either, anything, anybody and anyone, process adverbs such as in any way, place adverbs such as anywhere, time adverbs such as ever, yet, anymore and any longer, degree adverbials such as at all and any and additive adverbials such as either as in he is not yet arrived. He uses affixal negation as in I won't, but it dislikes me. In this play, the writer also uses negative Intensification as thou art, not a soldier. In this text, the writer uses the combination, not one, which is one type of negative Intensification. Shakespeare does not use negative idiomatic expressions at all. He uses all forms, styles, items and negative Intensification of negation mentioned in chapter one and has been stated, taken and discussed from different grammar books except negative idiomatic expressions.

3. Conclusions

The researcher has arrived at the following concluding remarks:

1. Negation can be defined as a process of changing sentence elements into their negative form, especially by using the particle item.
2. Negation takes two forms: complete form by using the particle not and which is the formal way of negation in English, or the abbreviated format and which is an informal way of negation in English.
3. There are three main types of negation: Clause negation, local negation and prediction negation.
4. There are many negative items either in form and meaning such as no not, none and never or in meaning only such as seldom, rarely, scarcely, hardly, barely, little and few.
5. Some and any non-assertive items and affixal negation are other items used in negation.
6. Intensification in English can be attained in five main ways:
 - a) Non-assertive expressions of extent.
 - b) The repetition of the adverb never or the combination never.
 - c) Negative determiners and pronouns are getting emphasis by all.
 - d) The combination of not one and not a) single)
 - e) The use of many types of negative idiomatic expressions.
7. Shakespeare uses many types of negation in his play Othello. He uses the complete form of dissolution and the abbreviated, negative words in form and meaning and the negative words in meaning only, non-assertive items, affixal negation and negative Intensification. Still, he does not use negative idiomatic expressions.

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