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Logic Meets Syntax: Types of Negation in the Terminology of Gerhard Helbig and Joachim Buscha

Abstract

This article aims to review the traditional understanding of contrast and negations of nouns or sentences from the perspective of the dual structure of sentences in German, English and Polish (Subject NP+ Predicate VP). The common ground for the revision is the theory of sentence construction by Joachim Buscha and Gerhard Helbig, which continues the dichotomy of the group of the subject and that of the predicate in the sense of Chomsky. In the light of this theory, the glottodidactic objective of VP is not only to legitimize the above logical ratio with a dialectic division for contradictions/contrasts and negations/rejections in their sentential contexts. The problem is then to build the system of the terminology. This approach does involve problems with the semantics of “definite” with its contrast as “not definite” and with the “indefinite” as rejection. The consequence is a problematic terminology for the area in the sentence that is to be rejected.

Keywords: square of oppositions, lexical contrast, sentential negation, negative valencies, negation of the compound sentence, adverbials of the predicative

Introduction

This article discusses the ways of negating linguistic facts in creating a specific terminology for the structure of a simple sentence in the linguistic theory of Gerhard Helbig and Joachim Buscha (Helbig and Buscha 1996). These German linguists, known to generations of Polish philologists and Germanists, present their description of *parts of the sentence/Satzglieder* in a rather vague manner. This may, upon closer inspection, have inappropriate consequences for the didactics of German as a foreign language. The research area of this article is not only the emerging dialectics of semantic terminology, but also the contextual approach to its structure together with the notion of lexis of opposites/contrasts in binary form (Bronwen and Ringham 2000: 20–22) and contradictions of concepts in their broader discursive context as sentences, complex sentences, metatexts and texts (Noeth 2000: 117). The problem in creating terminology is the rejection of the term “finit”/“different”, which Joachim Buscha or Gerhard Helbig are

using as a synonym for the term “konjugiert”/”personal, transformed” in opposition to his threefold negations in the form of “nicht-finit”, “nicht finit” and “infini”.

Methodology

The searching for synonyms and antonyms of individual linguistic units such as lexemes, phrases or sentences can become a fascinating activity and a didactic tool, if both activities of the semantic view of the world are combined into one procedure, known in philosophy and mathematics under the name *logical quadrilateral* or *square of oppositions* (Murinová, Novák 2014: 101—103; Dubois, Prade, Rico 2107: 169—170). The logical square of oppositions not only makes it possible to find an appropriate negation for a given word. He makes the conditions the customary negation is not one at all, too. It is a considerable competence in media reception, discourse perception and translation, which will be discussed later. In philosophy, the square of oppositions has been known and commented on since the times of Aristotle (de Swart 2010: 5). In teaching a foreign language, the use of the dialectics of the square of oppositions will not only allow for analysis of the syntactic relationships of individual lexemes in terms of the occurrence of systemic differences and distinctive features (Greimas 1987: 14), but also enable to provide systematic insight into the network ordering of the lexis of a given terminology, introduce order in its exploration and encourage further analysis. For that reason, in this article each problem will be first shown on everyday examples, and only then will the discussed issues be presented solely in terms of G. Helbig and J. Buscha.

Problem

Renate Bartsch states that the sentence *Students did not come to London/Studenten kamen nicht nach London*, in which the speaker is in London, can be read in more than one way depending on whether or not its factual structure is distinguished or not. If the rejection refers to an expression for *London*, the sentence means *Students came, not to London, but to Greenwich or to Southampton*. If the rejection applies to the entire judicial structure, then we have to accept the existence of two groups of students: There are therefore students *who did not come to London*, although there are students who travelled *to other city in England* (Bartsch 1996: 36). There is another way to read it: It is not *students* but *businessmen* who *have come to London* (Sgall 1996: 316). This distinction should not be taken lightly as it is the starting point for all considerations of morphosyntactic structures; the improper use of contrasting and contradiction in agreeing on terminology is burdened with error from the very beginning. This article examines the level of judgment and its determinants in creating potential complexity, starting from the findings for German linguistics.

The current state of terminology

Gerhard Helbig and Joachim Buscha eagerly build their terminology on apparent opposites pretending to be contradictory. With the help of prefixes, they suggest the axiological value of terms created

hypothetically by negation. However, the authors are aware of this procedure, as they often present a synonymous term to a given term, which was created by contrast. The latter term, however, bears the features of a term created by negating a given area of the descriptive plane. Only this grammar suggests the existence of *persons* / *Personen* and *not-persons* / *Nicht-Personen*. With the question of *who* / *wer* identifies persons, with the help of the question mark *what* / *was* identifies *non-persons*. This example clearly shows the problem of the sematic linking of *persons* and *non-persons*, i.e. *objects*, which does not exist if the terms *person* and *object* are used (Helbig and Buscha 1990: 233).

The authors therefore use the term *imperfektives Verb* / *imperfective verb* next to the term *perfektives Verb* / *perfective verb* believing that they bind them into a sematic unity (Helbig and Buscha 1990: 722). That it is not so is evidenced by the fact that there is also a term *duratives Verb* / *durative verb* in their terminology. This term is a dialectically correct negation of the initial term *imperfektives Verb* / *imperfective verb* and specifies what is not specified by the term *duratives Verb* / *durative verb* (Helbig and Buscha 1990: 96). In the same way, the authors signal the semantic synonymization of terms *eggressives Verb* / *eggressive verb* and *ingressives Verb* / *ingressive Verb*, while there is the another term: *inchoatives Verb* / *inchoative Verb* (Helbig and Buscha 1990: 72). Note that there is no *choative verb* term in this terminology at the end of the book. It is not a coincidence that many grammars suggest in this way the semantic link between the Tense *Present Perfect* and *Imperfect*.

But Gerhard Helbig and Joachim Buscha use the pair of terms *Praeteritum* and *Perfekt*, without any contrastive bindings. Elsewhere in their book, the authors quote the correct division of nouns into *divisible nouns* / *gegliederte Substantive* and *indivisible nouns* / *ungegliederte Substantive* without using a particle of non- or any prefixes (Helbig and Buscha 1990: 276). The rules of the logical quadrilateral / the square of oppositions, which will be discussed below, clearly suggest that the particle *nicht* should only be used when contrasting or in need of correction by appending a sentence with the conjunction *but/lecz/sondern*.

On the other hand, the real creation of nomenclature by means of dialectics should avoid contrasting and look for other methods of denial. Let us see, then, in the example below, how the meaning of the *Personalpronomen* / *Personal pronouns* is if we use *nicht/no*:

In the case of the personal pronoun, the designation does not correspond the function of the pronoun. For the personal pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person, it is the second part of the designation ("pronoun" = for a noun), which turns out to be incorrect, because these pronouns do not stand for nouns (= nouns). They do not represent other words at all - like pronouns in general - but are themselves the only adequate means of designation for them speaking and addressed person (or group of people) as the obligatory partners for any linguistic communication" / Im Falle des Personalpronomens entspricht die Bezeichnung nicht der Funktion des Pronomens. Für die Personalpronomina der 1. und 2. Person ist es der zweite Teil der Bezeichnung („Pronomen“ = für ein Nomen), der sich als nicht zutreffend erweist, denn diese Pronomina stehen nicht für Nomina (= Substantive). Sie vertreten überhaupt nicht andere Wörter — wie allgemein die Pronomina —, sondern sind selbst das einzige adäquate Bezeichnungsmittel für die sprechende und angesprochene Person (bzw. Personengruppe) als den obligatorischen Partnern jeder sprachlichen Kommunikation. (Helbig and Buscha 1990: 232)

Analysis

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The research area is represented by negating the terms that define individual parts of the sentence. Thus, the corpus includes those terms referred to by the term *finit/different, personal* with its hypothetical negatives terms *infini/invariant, infinitive* and *nicht finit/impersonal*. The term *infini* is given by Gerhard Helbig and Joachim Buscha in the *Deutsche Grammatik: Formen/forms* (3 times), *Verbformen/verb forms* (14 times), *Verbs/verb* (45 times), *Vollverben* (2), *Vollverb* (1), *Teil* (1), *Gruppe* (1), *Verbform* (1). The term *nicht-finite* describes the term *Teil des Prädikats / element of predicate* (3) in their book. The authors often use the particle *nicht/nie/no* in their terminology too. One should also pay attention to the way of writing and the differences between the term *nicht fakultativ* and the term *nicht-fakultativ*.

The manner of spelling “nicht-” is a constant way of constructing terminology, as shown in the examples of the opposition between the terms *nicht-prozessual* and *prozessual* and the terms *agensorientiert/orientation towards the perpetrator* and *nicht-agensorientiert / no orientation towards the perpetrator* in the other Gerhard Helbig’s book “*Kurze deutsche Grammatik für Ausländer*” (Helbig 1990: 163). The term *finit* is used as an attribute of “*Form des Verbs*” (10 times), “*Verb*” (9 times), “*Hilfsverb*” (5) and “*Vollverb*” (4), while the term “*infini*” is used in conjunction with “*Verbformen*” (5) (Helbig 1990: 280).

The square of oppositions as an object of research in the linguistics of nomenclature of nominal forms in Helbig and Buscha

The square of oppositions used in this article as a research instrument can be attributed to Algirdas Greimas (1971). A properly built logical square of oppositions consists of an initial semantic concept or a simple sentence, most often with a copulative predicate *to be/become*. Linguistics does not yet study larger units like a simple developed utterance or smaller ones, like a category. In the upper left corner of the square of oppositions, the examined concept is always located in an affirmative version. Its contradiction in a given language is placed diagonally from the tested input word. On the other hand, the contrasting word for the tested concept in the affirmative version is placed on the same level as the tested word, but above its negation. The following graphic shows the test word – *friend/Freund/przyjaciel* – as an affirmative word. Its apparent contradiction according to the morphosyntactic rules of the languages could be the word **not a friend/*nicht ein Freund/nieprzyjaciel*. It is only a contrast to the word *friend/Freund/przyjaciel*, because it is the so-called the word of the measure on the way to a real rejection of the word *friend/Freund/przyjaciel*, which is the word *enemy/Feind (=kein Freund)/wróg*. The contrast for the word *enemy/Feind/wróg* is the word *supporter/Verbündeter/zwolennik*, which is automatically a structural paradigm, next to *sympathizer, ally, and supporter/Verbündeter/zwolennik* of the noun *friend/Freund/przyjaciel*, as shown in Figure 1:

In Figure 1 there is a contrast only – not a rejection – between the nouns *follower, supporter/Verbündeter, Anhänger/zwolennik* and *enemy/Feind (=kein Freund)/wróg*. The same contrastive relationship is found between the nouns *friend/Freund/przyjaciel* and **No-friend/*Nicht-Freund/nieprzyjaciel*, which is represented by continuous horizontal lines with oppositely directed arrows. Contrast relations are not

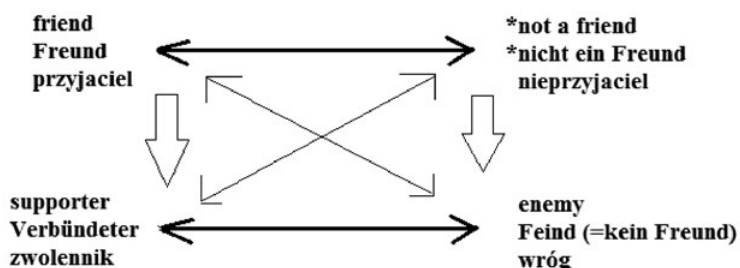


Figure 1 The square of oppositions by substantives (prepared by the author)

denial relations. Denial accounts are represented by thin diagonal lines, also with oppositely directed arrows. The denial/rejection of *friend*/*Freund*/*przyjaciel* is the word *enemy*/*Feind* (=kein Freund)/*wróg* (Greimas 1971: 18). The denial of the word **No/friend/*Nicht-Freund/nieprzyjaciel* is the word *follower*, *supporter*/*Verbündeter*, *Anhänger*/*zwolennik*. Both the word *follower*/*Verbündeter*, *Anhänger* and the word *enemy*/*Feind*/*wróg* are structural paradigms of the contradiction / contrast. This relationship is non-returnable and does not work both ways: not every *friend* is a *supporter* / *follower*, but every *supporter* / *follower* could be a *friend*. *Not*, *non/nie/nicht* creates, as a word of the middle, a contrast (good $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ not good $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ bad). The really rejection is a pair (good $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ bad). The linguistic-logical rejection only

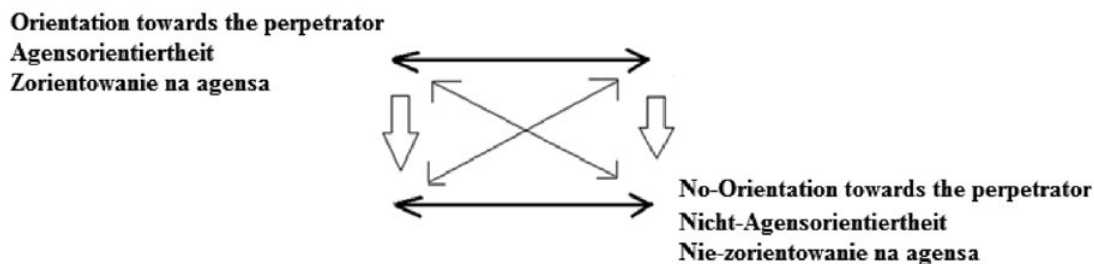


Figure 2 Incorrect Formation of Terminology by Helbig and Buscha (prepared by the author)

will be built by *any/kein/zaden*. Taking into account the manner of creating the nomenclature in G. Helbig and J. Buscha, we are given the following possibility, in which it is suggested to contradict the term *Agensorientiertheit*/orientation towards the perpetrator by *Nicht-Agensorientiertheit*/non-orientation towards the perpetrator, as in Figure 2 below:

Figure 2 contains a logical error, as Gerhard Helbig and Joachim Buscha do not take into account the formula *Nichtagensorientiertheit*/Non-perpetrators orientation/*niezorientowanie na sprawcę* and the formula *keine Agensorientiertheit* /non-perpetrators orientation/*żadne zorientowanie na sprawcę*. The probably rejection shown above is logically a contrasting, a polarization in which *Nicht-Agensorientiertheit*/Non-perpetrators orientation/*niezorientowanie na sprawcę* is the so-called “word of the middle”. The correct

position of the denial, which builds the terminology, in relation to the “word of the middle” is shown in Figure 3:

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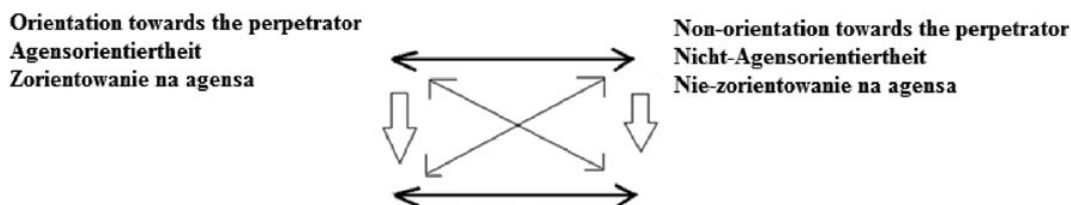


Figure 3 Correct Formation of Terminology for Helbig and Buscha (by own)

The above figure explains that what G. Helbig and J. Buscha understand as rejection a concept in nomenclature is actually a “middle word” on the way to real rejection. The term *Agensorientiertheit/perpetrators orientation/zorientowanie na sprawcę* terms will be only accepted as rejection in the form with the word *keine/no, any/zadne*.

The square of oppositions as a schema for terminology in G. Helbig and J. Buscha

Figure 1 also shows that German has no autonomous contrast category for the noun *friend/Freund/przyjaciel* – it will be not formed by adding the appropriate prefix *un-/not-, nicht-/not-, anti-/anti-*. The constructs *Unfreund, Nichtfreund, Antifreund* are therefore completely incorrect. On the other hand, there are other structural categories of the German noun *Freund*, i.e. negation in the form of *Feind/enemy* and its contrast in the form of *Verbündeter/supporter*. The key fact in the correct construction of a logical square of oppositions is the so-called using of “the word in the middle”. This “the word in the middle” creates the contrast of the concept and open the way to rejection. Therefore, the adjective *bad* is not a negation / rejection of the adjective *not bad*, but only its contrast. The real rejection for *bad* is the adjective *good*: if something is *good*, it is still not *bad*, but *not good*. For that reason, the adjective *good* arises by denying it with an appropriate prefix, i.e. a negator, only apparently. In the perspective of a given square of oppositions, the adjective *good* is merely a contrast, opposition, or antagonist of the tested original word – *not good*. Therefore, it is not a contradiction / rejection, only a “word of the middle”. The advantage of the quadrilateral methodology is therefore the possibility of linking at least four terms in pairs, between which the relations of contradiction / rejection and opposition / contrast are manifested, and the possibility of passing between them in the form of “the middle word”. Undoubtedly, the logical square of oppositions serves to highlight the areas of influence and co-interaction of two separate mechanisms, commonly known in linguistics as contradiction / rejection and opposition / contrast / correction. Thus, in the same way, as shown in Figure 2 and 3, we once again obtain a wrongly constructed suggestion that the opposite of the term *agensorientiert* or *prozessual* is *nicht-agensorientiert* or *nicht-prozessual*, as shown in Figure 4:

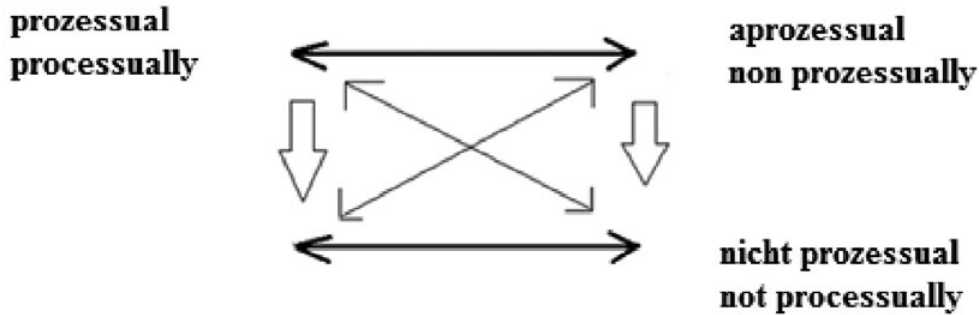


Figure 4 Incorrect Formation of Adjectival Terminology by Helbig and Buscha (prepared by the author)

As before, Figure 4 above suggests the presence of a contradiction between these terms. In fact, it is just a contrast relationship. Proper arrangement of the relationship of terms as rejection and of terms as contrast, in which the above term is not a denial, but merely “a word of the middle”, is shown in Figure 5:

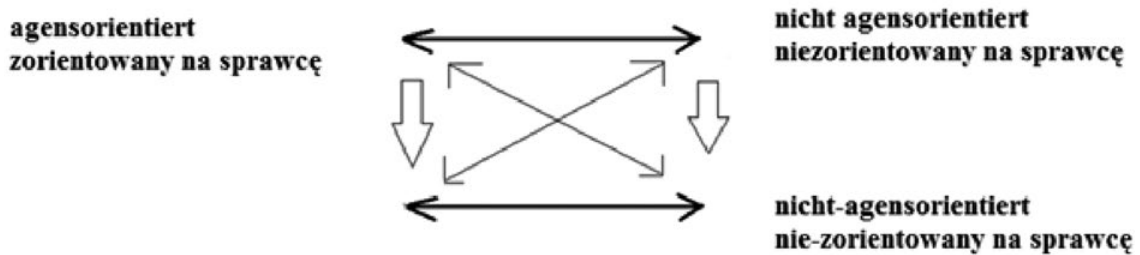


Figure 5 Correct Formation of Adjectival Terminology by Helbig and Buscha (by own)

The square of opposition as the common ground for the terminology of G. Helbig and J. Buscha

The selection of the method for creating nomenclature not by contrast, but by denial, has a significant impact on the structure of the sentence, as it allows for a reliable description of the phenomena under study. By G. Helbig and J. Buscha, the individual components of the relationships that occur are often described with the help of two concepts, one of which is positive, and the other presents its separate, negated version. According to G. Helbig, an award may consist of one part and two or more parts. The characteristics of these parts resemble those of the subcategory of a square of oppositions and are based on the same methods for determining their distinctive features. To get a better understanding of it, the reader becomes entangled in the necessity to use a logical square of oppositions. In the sentences *Ich will ein Buch schreiben/I want to publish a book*, *Ich habe das Buch gelesen/I have read a book* or *Das Auto fährt sich gut/Auto is well led*, their highlighted parts are *grammatical parts of the judgment/Grammatischer Prädikatsteil*. They are *nicht-finit/non-personal*, but also *verbal/gerund*. On the other hand, *Auto/car/*

pojazd in the sentence *Er fährt Auto/He drive the car/on prowadzi pojazd, hinein-/into-/do* in *Er geht ins Haus hinein/He enters the house/On wchodzi do domu, or satt/(do) fill/do syta* in *Wir essen uns satt /We do it fill/Najemy się do syta* is a *lexical-idiomatic part of the predicate/lexikalisch-idiomatischer Prädikatsteil* with mark *lexikalisch, phraseologisch/lexical, phraseological*, but also *nicht-finit/non-personal*, as in the table below:

Table 1 Pairing of characters in the process of building Terminology by Helbig and Buscha

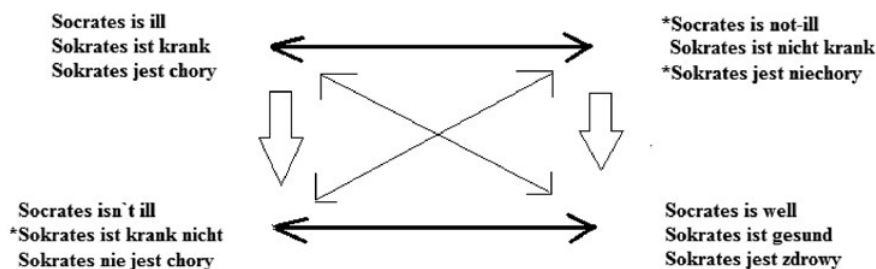
	Mark 1	Mark 2	Relationship Mark 1 to Mark 2
Syntactical part of the Praedicate/syntaktyczny komponent orzeczenia/Grammatischer Prädikatsteil	nicht-finit	verbal	
Lexical-idiomatic part of the Praedicate / leksykalno-idiomatyczny komponent orzeczenia/lexikalisch-idiomatischer Prädikatsteil	nicht-finit	lexikalisch, phraseologisch	
Copula/orzeczenie kopulatywne/Prädikativ	nicht-finit	nicht-verbal	

In sentences with a copulative predicate, i.e. with the verb *to be/sein*, we are dealing with the so-called *Prädikativ/a noun predicate* that recounts the reference to nouns, adjectives, participles, prepositional phrases and adverbs. As a result of this reference, they acquire the characteristics of *nicht-finit/non-personal, nicht-verbal/non-verbal* in the sentence. Hence, these parts of speech give the subject of the sentence the character of *Subjektsprädikativ/predicate of the subject*. The remaining parts of the verb, like objects, objects, acts of the verbs *nennen/to give a name, finden/consider as... , halten/have as... ,* attaching features to objects in a sentence, are also *nicht-finit/non-personal* (Helbig 1990: 207 and Helbig and Buscha 1996: 537). Consequently, the author distinguishes the meaning of *nicht-finit/non-personal* from that of *infinit/impersonal, infinitive*, e.g. *Finite Verbformen* $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ *Infinite Verbformen*. It is worth adding that

this distinction between the middle word *nicht-finit/non-personal* (*no longer finit, not infinit* yet, and the opposite of *nicht finit*) is maintained in both grammars co-authored by G. Helbig, only in this area (Helbig and Buscha 1996: 537-539)¹. The use of the Square of Oppositions shows that the traditional approach to the morphology of sentences involves, willingly or unwillingly, the formation of semantic layers and hierarchies, the task of which is to influence the possibly subordinate individuals and express what the sentence does not express. In the context of the next subsection, an interesting question arises about the congruence of methods for contrasting and contradicting simple sentences in every foreign language as a function of the verb's obligatory or optional nature. In the remainder of this article, we will deal with the didactic potential of the logical quadrilateral in the structured order of lexis and in contrasting denial.

Glottodidactical implications of the square of oppositions

The using of the square of oppositions in the study of contrasts and denials of such units in a simple sentence in a contrastive approach carries many interesting findings. There may be shortcomings in the relevant categories, such as contrasts or their contradictions. There may also be fundamental divisions in the syntax of such fundamental pairs of sentences, such as in the mechanisms of contrasting and contradicting sentences with the copulative verb to be/sein in the compound predicate *to be a teacher/Lehrer sein/zostać nauczycielem* or *to be sick/krank sein/być chorym* in English, Polish and German. Therefore, starting from the sentence *Socrates is sick/Socrates ist krank/Sokrates jest chory*, there is a) the possibility of obtaining contrast and only then contradicting it, or immediately b) the possibility of contradicting this sentence. To obtain the contrast of this sentence, the possibility of articulating the so-called measure sentences must be considered. For the sentence *Sokrates jest chory/Socrates is sick/Sokrates ist krank* we must create a sentence of dubious correctness in Polish in the form of *Sokrates jest niechory*, which is absolutely correct in its German form *Socrates ist nicht krank* (Becker 1997: 51). Such a mechanism of contrasting a German sentence, where parts of a predicate are contrasted, is called *internal negation/Sondernegation*. It is foreign, in some cases, to the Polish language. In order to create a contradiction for the sentence *Socrates is sick*, the Polish language requires the negation of not a part of the predicate, but the entire sentence with an appropriate particle. This is how the denial emerges. The contradictions and contrast of the sentence *Socrates is not sick* are shown in Figure 6:



1 We can read: "Im Unterschied zu den Verbformen sind die finiten Verbformen personengebunden und konjugiert (...). Die infiniten Verbformen sind nicht personengebunden und nicht konjugiert".

Figure 6 The Mechanism of Negation and the Mechanism of Contrast on the Example of the Verb **To Be** [prepared by the author]

English sentences with the copula-verb *to be* will be negated directly with *isn't*, as the Polish sentences. Such a procedure is inaccurate to the German syntax of copulative sentences: in order to contradict the sentence *Socrates ist krank* one must either acknowledge that the sentence is a) undeniable, i.e. there is no adequate German mechanism of negation, or b) the mechanism of contradicting copulative sentences in German is internal negation, or the denial of the whole predicate by a contrast of its parts. In the case of such sentences, procedure b) is inaccurate to the Polish language.

In Helbig and Buscha, the problem of both German forms of the contradictive Negation and its specificity in translation is reflected in the already quoted fragment: “Das Aktiv ist von der Bedeutung her nicht einfach eine <Tätigkeitsform> / The meaning of the Active Voice is not simply a <form of activity>” or “das Passiv nicht einfach eine <Leideform>/ The Passive Voice is not just a <Apathetic> Voice “ (Helbig and Buscha 1990: 163). The graphic below clearly shows that the authors are wrong in using contrast when they claim to speak of the noncontrastive rejection:

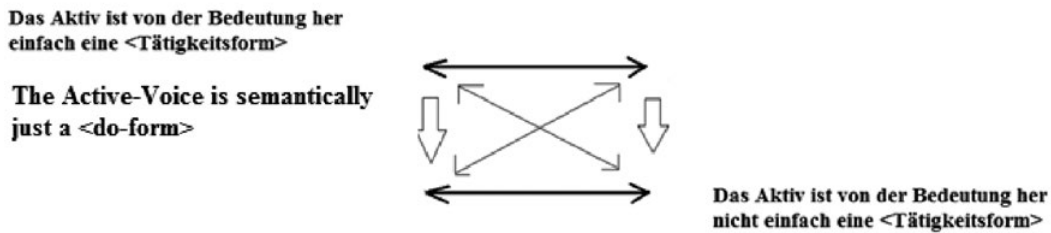


Figure 7 Incorrect Structuring of Terminology by G. Helbig and J. Buscha

The proper course of the logic of contradicting / rejecting and contrasting / correcting terminology and its formation in the above sentence with the copulative predicate is presented here:

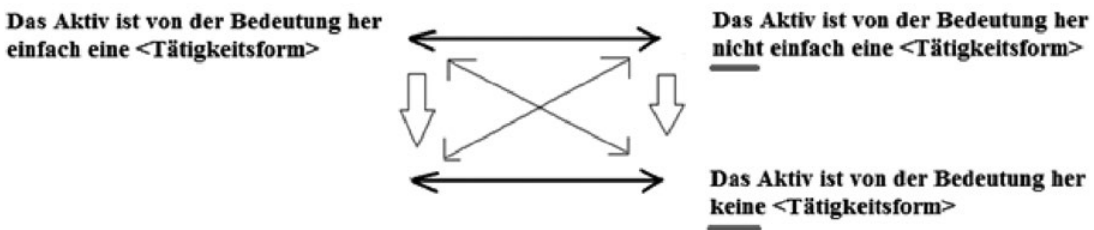


Figure 8 Correct Structuring of Terminology by Helbig and Buscha

Thus, the German language either a) has the ability to negate a sentence with a nominal noun component only by negating the verb with *nicht*; b) has the ability to negate a sentence with a nominal noun component only by negating the verb with a noun by *kein* (-); c) has the ability to negate a sentence

with a nominal noun component both by negating the verb with *nicht* as contrast or contradictorily by the negator *kein/keine* as above in Figure 3.

How to use the contrasts and rejections in terminology?

In Polish and German sentences, in which contrasts are allowed by the conjunction *but/sondern/lecz*. The sentence *He does not live in Warsaw* is more categorical than *He lives not in Warsaw, but in Bydgoszcz*. The same is true for the German sentence *Er hält nicht Wort, sondern Gesellschaft/He does not keep his word, but company*. Indeed, what we usually recognize as a negation is merely a contrast when we add the sentence *but/ale/sondern*. The adding of the *but/ale/sondern*-sentence is using to test the art of negation: only contrasting creates correct sentences with *but/ale/sondern*-sentence. A fully-fledged negation as a contradiction needs no *but/ale/sondern*-sentence and should only be used with *kein/żaden*, without any *but/ale/sondern*-sentence (Czochralski 1994: 345) as an argument of the “word of the middle”. The classification of semantic or linguistics units in every sentence should be based on this rule. The possibility for the connection with *but/ale/sondern*-sentence marks the contrasts, not the rejection. In the grammatical terminology are existing many prefixes for the negation: *in-* in incorrect or infinitive, *im-* in imperfective, *il-* in illegal, *non-* in noninvasive, nonpersonal. But only by the using could be known, if they are only the “words of the middle”. This case is dangerous, when we don’t have in our language the possibilities to create a real rejection of the affirmative terms for this “words of the middle”. Polish language is using the double negative, what isn’t allowed on English, and leads to incorrect sentences and discursive problems. German language has doubled mechanisms of the rejections: many sentences are rejected by nonverbal *nicht*: *Ich bin nicht krank* is logically *I’m not-ill*. Many of them could be rejected by *kein (-)*: *Ich habe keine Freunde* is logically **I have no-Friends* (Sadziński 1991: 154 and Sadziński 2004: 4). It *isn’t* good, when we mechanically translate structures without any understanding of their atomic nature, and of the dialectics between *to reject* and *to contrast*, from a language to another language. The adding of rejection and contrasting *isn’t* a part of the sentential structure and shouldn’t be understand as a *metapraedicative modalisator*, what is normal for English natives. The adding of rejection and contrasting proofs, that the rejection *is* a main part of the verbal structure and shouldn’t be understand *isn’t metasentential or metapraedicative* (Iluk 2006: 61).

We have also three areas in every terminology of the sentence: *verbal* with its main valencies, *metapredicative* with its objects / components and *metasentential* with all of its adverbials and valencies. The correct creation of the terminology *is impossible*, by using the terms from the traditional dual Syntax of NP+VP-rule without correction to the logic of the contrasting or rejecting. Only the one English procedure is for the polysemantic sentence *Die Ware darf nicht gebraucht werden: That product should be no-used or That product shouldn’t be used?* Or for *Das Verb darf nicht konjugiert werden: That Verb should be no-conjugated or That product shouldn’t be conjugated*. What the English natives understood as *metapredicative rejection* is only the *subpraedicative contrasting* for the natives of the German language. And vice versa. And the problems with correct and colloquial using of the Double Negative in English is a good example for the Inadequacy of current theory of the sentential structure in L1- or L2-acquisition or incubation. We have forgotten: Grammatical categories are not “the” replica of reality but one way of organizing this in language. Within the same linguistic community individuals give approximately the same meaning to the same signifiers.

Conclusion

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The purpose of this article was to collect and present the “crystallization” points of terms and concepts shown in sentence models and their correlation to negation and contrasting within the square of oppositions. The overriding problem, highlighted by the square of oppositions, is whether the existence of judgments is regarded as a derivative of negative / contrastive or negated / rejected sentential facts as informative units. The whole picture is not made easier by the necessity to distinguish the appearance of the countable and uncountable nouns at many other levels of syntax. The whole picture is not made easier by the necessity to distinguish the appearance of the subject *Ich schreibe ein Buch/Im writing a book*; modalisator *Ich will ein Buch schreiben/I want to publish a book*; and commentator *Du schreibst hoffentlich dein Buch/You will hopefully publish a book* at many other levels of syntax. The whole picture is not made easier by the necessity to distinguish the appearance of negation at many other levels of syntax too. The negation / rejection understood in this way will then directly relate to knowledge in the form of a judgment contained in a sentence and placed in a discourse, and will generate new knowledge amongst the participants of the discourse regarding the content that is to be negated (Grochowiak, Karolak and Topolińska 1984: 76). A phenomenon that is additionally revealed by the analysis is disagreement with the statement about the lack of articles in Polish and the silent omission of the meaning of valence structures of those verbs connected with the accusative and genitive too. The creation of the terminology only on the composition of sentences in form of lists of *Du bist krank – You are ill / Du bist nicht krank – You aren't ill* isn't satisfied without any reference to logic of contrasts and rejection. The rejection, logically and syntactically, differs from contrasts and *isn't* a substitute or an alternative.

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