

## Abstract

This doctor thesis *On negation behaviour of so called „P-1-Glieder“ in contemporary German* deals with the topic of negation in German language. The goal is to present different types of negation that occur in contemporary German and analyse the negation behaviour of the so called P-1-Glieder (P-1 elements).

The author shows how this topic is processed in the main grammar books of German language and in different monographies that deal with the negation in German.

The most of the grammar books and monographies mention only two types of negation: sentence negation (Satznegation) and special negation (Sondernegation). Only the authors Nussbaumer / Sitta mention and describe in their essay other types of negation. These are: full sentence negation / full P-0 negation (volle Satznegation / volle P-0-Negation), reduced sentence negation / reduced P-0 negation (reduzierte Satznegation / reduzierte P-0-Negation), P-1 negation (P-1-Negation), so called floating, negation of compressed predicate (Negation des komprimierten Prädikats), so called “shrunk” negation (geronnene Negation) and special negation (Sondernegation). All these types are being also described in the other part of this thesis where the author is trying to give a concise, transparent and clear overview of these all types.

According to the analyses of exemplar sentences from Mannheimer language corpus, internet and German daily press the most occurring types of negation are the full sentence negation / full P-0 negation (volle Satznegation / volle P-0-Negation), reduced sentence negation / reduced P-0 negation (reduzierte Satznegation / reduzierte P-0-Negation), P-1 negation (P-1-Negation) and special negation (Sondernegation). This relates to the fact that all the analyses were carried out in the field of written language. The “shrunk” negation (geronnene Negation) can be observed only in spoken language.

In spoken language, it is necessary to take into account beside the position of the negation word *nicht* also the intonation; in written language, the context is very important.

In the presented thesis, the so called P-1 elements (P-1-Glieder) have been listed and described, the so called P-1 elements are: adverbials of time (Temporalangaben) - “adverbials of frequency” (Frequentativangaben), adverbials of manner 2 (Modalangaben 2), causal adverbials (Kausalangaben), adverbials of time (Temporalangaben) - “adverbials of duration” (Durativangaben), comitative adverbials (Komitativangaben), predicative attributes to subject (prädikative Attribute zum Subjekt), modal words (Modalwörter) and quantifiers (Quantoren).

All the P-1 elements have been presented in example sentences, where they occur together with the negation word *nicht*. The analyses of the examples show following: If the negation word *nicht* stands behind the P-1 element, reduced sentence negation (die reduzierte P-0-Negation) or the so called floating can be considered, in case *nicht* is positioned in front of the P-1 element, there can be the P-1 negation (P-1-Negation) and the negation of compressed predicate (die Negation des komprimierten Prädikats) in the sentence.

The negation word *nicht* can be placed at the most of the P-1 elements in front of the P-1 element or behind it however, attention should be paid to adverbials of time, which are dependent on the standpoint of the speaker (e.g. *gleich, vorzeitig*), further to so called “actual” adverbials of time (eigentliche Temporalangaben) (e.g. *heute, gestern*), predicative attributes to subject, where it is not sure if we can really speak about P-1 elements, in case there is an adjective in the sentence, then modal words, which cannot be negated and adverbials of time and causal adverbials, which can occur as a so called addendum (Nachtrag), in case they are a preposition group.