A Summary of Negative Usage of "What"
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Abstract. The study of the negative usage of the interrogative pronoun "what" is more often seen in the non-interrogative usage of interrogative pronouns. With the deepening of research, special research has appeared gradually. In recent years, there has been an increasing number of researches on the "negative" usage patterns with "what" and the diversification of theoretical methods and research perspectives.

Introduction
The basic usage of the interrogative pronoun "what" is to express doubt, and the negation of usage is generally considered to be one of the non-doubt uses. Early studies on the use of negation were mostly included in the study of non-doubt usage. With the deepening of the research there began to be special studies on the "what" negation usage and a series of research articles with "what" formats. We try to do a combing the previous research.

A Study on the Negative Usage of "What" in the Study of Non-doubt Usages
Wang Li (1990) argued that there are three usages of doubtful pronoun "what", one of which is "a strong denial, or a strong rebuttal, in a negative word or an interrogative phrase."
Ding Shengshu (1961) argued that "what" on the verb or after the middle of the word to do object, repeat the words of others before the "plus" are opposed.
Lu Shuxiang (1985) although put the "what" of the negative usage on the list of questions. But also believes that "questions, in addition to asking, there are various uses, summed up can be called 'rhetorical questions'. Two categories, one of the most important is backchat and sigh. Backchat words tend to be lamenting the sex, but its role is given priority to with negation." "Backchat sentences and exclamatory sentences is unable to answer, but there is no difference between form with questions." We seem to understand that there is a kind of "what" appears in the form of interrogative sentences, but the actual function does not express doubt and deny.
Shao Jingmin, Zhao Xiufeng (1989) on "what" is the most detailed study of non-questioning, the separation of eight categories, of which the "negative", "anti-interrogative", "exclusive" and the negative use. "Negative ‘What’ appears in the sentence indicates that the speaker has a negative attitude towards the object in question. Specific context can also be refuted, denounced, prohibited, discouraged, satirical and other means.” Shao Wen describes five related formats from the aspects of form and use." Rhetorical 'what' appears in the sentence does not load doubtful information, but from the increased rhetorical tone, strengthen the negative nature of the role. The paper also describes the three formats. In addition, the article also points out that the "what" and the modal "ye" mean a negation of the other's discourse, often with the meaning of dissatisfaction and denigration.
Shao Jingmin explained that “when the interrogative pronoun "what" is weakened, the doubtful effect is turned into negative effect…Suspicion is a little bit to strengthen a little naturally turned into a negative, and negative factors a little weakened into doubt." There is a certain explanation.

As for the relationship between the negation of "what" and the interrogative usage, Shao Jingmin explained that “when the interrogative pronoun "what" is weakened, the doubtful effect is turned into negative effect…Suspicion is a little bit to strengthen a little naturally turned into a negative, and negative factors a little weakened into doubt." There is a certain explanation.

The study of negation usage in the study of non-doubtful usage is more general, with more descriptive components and fewer explanatory components. Negative Usage and Rhetorical Usage Although each family is divided into two categories, the use of counter-question is often used to
deny negation, negation and rhetorical use are partly overlapped, and the negative usage of "what" and the use of interrogative are exactly the same. Contact, remains to be further investigation. "What" how is it that the negatives, is a rhetorical question sentence, rhetorical question mood, or changes in the "what" itself? Or is it a variety of factors work together?

The research of interrogative pronouns in this stage is mainly about description and not much explanation. The classification of "what" non-doubt uses lay the foundation for subsequent research and leaves a lot of room for subsequent research.

"What" Negate the Use of Specialized Research

With the further development of interrogative pronoun research, there are more articles devoted to the study of "what" negative usage. The whole research shows that the research object is refined, the research angle is diversified and the research method is diversified. At the same time, the shift from emphasis to emphasis is put forward.

The "Special" Study of the Negation of "What"

Li Yiping (1996) on the "what" table denies and denounces the use of the separation of eight categories, and "what" the meaning and usage of a detailed discussion. The historical source of this usage is analyzed, and the negative usage is developed from the general anti-sentence.

Shou Yongming (2002) described in detail the use of ten kinds of "what" table negation, analyzes the "what" negative usage stylistics, contextual constraints and pragmatic functions. Discussing the negative usage of interrogative pronouns is evolved from its inquiry usage, especially with the rhetorical question. When asked at the same time with a clear tone of blame or discontent, said a sentence is usually negative.

Liu Ruiyan (2006) focused on the expression function, clearly the past classification and negative usage tied to the use of interrogative into the negative usage. Focuses on the use of "what" negation usage conditions, comparing the similarities and differences of several negative expression, analyzed to "no" and "no" as the representative of the general negation and the difference between "what" negation.

Li Yanfeng (2007) focused on the negative object and points out that the negative object of "what" can be either a quoted or a non-quoted component; "what" can directly deny the object and pragmatically deny the object.

However, based on the needs of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, Huang Xikong (2008) summed up seven specific situations that match the corresponding formats of "what" and "what" to deny the use of the corresponding pattern. What "when the negative use of the choice to provide context to help. From the perspective of phonetic context, contextual context, background context and so on, the author tries to discuss the problem of homonymy and heterogeneity.

Wang Dong (2009) put forward the concept of "negative quantification", that interrogative pronouns essentially imply a quantitative concept, because of the "what" different quantification leads to the whole sentence or structure that part of the negative or completely different denial. Wang believes that "what" in the negative part of the sentence to quantify and fully quantify the two semantics. In the specific study of "no / not + VP + do + NP" part of the structure of the table to negate the introduction of "negative sensitive items" related semantic study.

A Study on the "What" Negative Format

Zhu Jun and Sheng Xinhua (2002) pointed out that the prominent feature of "V what V" is the same as "what" and the basic semantic feature of "V what V" is the form of negation and negation through "what". The pragmatic characteristics of the format are also discussed.

Wang Haifeng (2003) said "what A B" structure negative meaning, but negative meaning is not brought by the "what" alone, but the overall significance of the structural formula.

Wang Haifeng and Wang Tieli (2003) discussed "what" in natural spoken language. The transition from the question mark to the enumerated function and the negation function through the question of what functions to wander toward the positive and the negative respectively.
Yan Zongjie (2004) analyzed the "V + what + V" format from the three aspects of syntactic structure, semantic features and pragmatic functions, and pointed out the difference between "V + what". From the perspective of Chinese politeness level, it is shown that the indirectness of language expression directly affects the politeness level of discourse. Courtesy level is a relatively new cut angle.

Ye Chuan (2005) pointed out that "what x is not x" format in addition to a definition, there is an extension of the meaning of the so-called extended meaning is reflected in the format of a number of tone and emotional color, including the rhetorical question, Rhetorical question in the form of the expression of negative usage, but Ye did not put this category into the negative use, does not seem to clarify the relationship between negative usage and interrogative usage.

What Zhu Ximing (2005) for "X" and "X what X" compares two sentence patterns. On the basis of the theory of "three planes", from the aspects of syntax, semantics and pragmatics three compares the two format.

Xiao Renfei (2006) discusses the class-curability, generalization, and the psychological motivations of class-like solidification of the "X-Y-Y" It is not enough to say that this form expresses negation, and that it is not enough to ask or question, and subjective opinion participation makes it possible to turn inquiry into rhetorical question, and then deny it. This article compares the negative format of the analysis of more detailed format.

Ding Xuelhuan (2007) analyzes the three negative meanings of "what X is not X", its pragmatic function and the function of textual cohesion. When the source of the negative usage of "what" is explained, the author points out that "what" has the function of reference and doubt, and that in the process of development, the role of refusal is weakened and the role of doubt is strengthened. Some examples of acceptable degree of suspicious, such as "tomorrow to pay homework, and what poster is not a wall poster."

Jiang Wei and Shi Yuzhi (2008) regarded "what" as a negative mark and examined the grammatical meaning, the use condition and the historical cause of "what". The core function of "what" is the denial of what has been achieved. The conclusions of the study are rather unique.

Gao Ning (2009) to structure grammar theory as a guide, pointed out that "V what V" format of the construction of meaning is "that the speaker of the action or existence, the state of subjective negation." The use context and the verb - selecting mechanism of the format are analyzed. The paper also compares the similarities and differences between "V - what" and "V - V", which is the subjective negation of the speaker’s action or existence or state.

Chen Hongxian (2010) discusses the syntactic, semantic features and pragmatic motivations of the "no (what) + X" format. The paper also compares the differences between "no (what) + X" and "what + X" and "no X".

Wu Danhua (2010) pointed out that "X what X" in the "X" the greater the length, the more difficult to enter the format. There are two types of negation in this form: the negative and the non-declarative; the different types of negatives have different negative objects.

Ding Ping (2012) argues that the "V what V" structure is formed to compensate for the strong dissatisfaction and negation that the "V-what" cannot express. The basic constructive meaning is denial, but because of its strong subjectivity and will And some have no longer simply deny the negative, coordination and articulation function manifestation, mainly from the "Kai" role. This construction can enter the title because of its simplicity. The subjective analysis of the structure of "V V" is not published before.

Zhu Jun (2014) will be "X what X" format as a response to a qualitative way, mainly in turn first. And negative negatives are significantly different, with a negative position of expression, the performance of the reminder, accident, rebuttal, denounce the four levels, mainly after the two. From the perspective of language communication that this format also has a disregard of each other's face, showing their position of power and position of expression characteristics.
Conclusion

It can be seen that the content of "what" negation usage is much richer than the earlier ones: the source of "what" negation has different opinions, the analysis of the semantic features of "what", the pragmatic function of "what" The recognition of the core function, the cohesive function of "what", the negative form of "what" and the comparative study of similar formats; theoretical method is diversified: syntax, semantics and pragmatics are widely used. Construction grammar is used in the analysis of common formats. The text functional grammar theory is used to analyze the function of "what", part typology also found in the study; the purpose of the study also expanded: at least two master's degree theses mentioned for the purpose of teaching Chinese as a foreign language. At the same time, we also see that the source of the negation of "what" does not yet have a completely convincing conclusion that the negation of the "what" negative form does not come from any discussion, the analysis of the formal meaning Obviously, the comparison between the similar negative formats with "what" is not sufficient. These issues need to be further discussed in depth.

References


