

Corrigendum

In the Journal Teme, XLVII, No 4, October - December, 2023, in the article:

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THE DEGREE OF NEGATIVITY OF MORPHOLOGICAL, SYNTACTIC AND LEXICAL NEGATION IN ENGLISH AS SEEN BY ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDENTS

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in online pdf and printed version of article, in chapter References, reference:

Halitović, J. (2021). Negative forms in the English language. Unpublished master's thesis. State University of Novi Pazar, Serbia.

was omitted (page 854) and according to that the last paragraf on page 847 was corrected.

The Editor-in-Chief has decided to publish a corrigendum for this article, as well as corrected pages 847 and 854.

Link to the corrected article:

<http://teme2.junis.ni.ac.rs/index.php/TEME/article/view/1712>

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Sample

The final sample included N=91 ELL students, aged from 18 to 28 (M=22.07, StD=2.17), unevenly distributed according to geographical distribution (Novi Pazar, N=70, and Kragujevac, N=21) due to the voluntary nature of the research, and the sex criterion (m=22; f=69), which is commonplace in language acquisition studies. The participants were enrolled in different years of study: Year 1 (N=14), Year 2 (N=31), Year 3 (N=12), Year 4 (N=20), and Year 5 (N=14). As regards the initial age, they started learning English formally approximately at the age of 9 (M=9.25, StD=4.31).

The reason behind choosing ELL students was the assumption that they have better knowledge of the linguistic phenomenon of negation, either theoretically or intuitively, and, above all, they are expected to have better overall mastery of English.

Instruments and Procedures

To collect data, we devised a sociodemographic questionnaire to determine the background data on the participants (age, sex, year of study, year of enrolment, initial age of learning English formally), as well as thirty-two out of seventy items of the *Polarity Scale* (Halitović, 2021) to determine the participants' perception of negativity degrees. The employed seven-point Likert-type scale has values ranging from 1 – *absolutely negative* to 7 – *absolutely positive*, and the selected items were categorised as to affixal negation (e.g. *Her attendance was irregular*), its syntactic counterpart with the particle *not* (e.g. *Her visits were not regular*), and lexical negation with negatively keyed words (e.g. *They seldom meet up with their cousins*). Regarding the last category, we assumed a certain scalarity (i.e. different degrees of negativity), similar to scalar implicature interpretation, by including the absolutely negative adverb (e.g. *She never smiles*), semi-negatives (e.g. *I hardly know you*), and negated frequency and quantity adverbs (e.g. *He doesn't come often*, *I didn't sleep much*)³. Finally, we included corresponding pairs (e.g. *not considerate* vs. *inconsiderate*) to check whether there is a difference between affixal and syntactic negation. The scale made use of ten pairs of affixal vs. syntactic negation of adjectives (Neg. prefix + Adj, not + Adj.), and twelve items with adverbs, with four items distributed to each of the following categories: the absolutely negative adverb, semi-negatives, and negated adverbs of frequency and quantity. The scale reliability test has shown good internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha=.878$).

³ In formal semantics, the assumption that *often* and *many* are corresponding pairs is taken *a priori*, without subjecting it to empirical testing. However, recent research provides evidence that patterns of quantificational force lexicalisation may indeed be similar for the two English adverbs (Alstott, & Jasbi, 2020);

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